

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 21.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 2, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES
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For the next few weeks previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

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LAND IN NEWTONVILLE

On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by
M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

NEWTON.

—A new council of the O. U. A. M. is
soon to be instituted in Newton.

—Mr. Walter Pingree is visiting his
parents in Hiram, Maine.

—Mr. E. C. Huxley leaves next Wed-
nesday for a visit of several weeks in
London.

—Mr. Henry C. Daniels is improving
and is now able to get down stairs by
means of crutches.

—Miss Laura L. Beck has been engaged
as the soprano of the Channing church
quartet for the coming year.

—Mr. William Dow, a former resident
of Newton, has been here from the West
for a week or two, visiting friends.

—Rev. E. A. Manning and wife left
on Thursday for Florida, for the benefit
of Mrs. Manning's health.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand and Dr. Field
have removed their offices to the second
story of Brackett's new block.

—The horses used on Steamer 1 at a
recent trial took their places and were
harnessed in 15 seconds, a remarkably
good showing.

—The Newton Steamer and Hose com-
pany were on duty at the Oak Square,
Brighton, fire last Saturday evening.

—There will be communion service at
the Channing church, directly after the
morning service on Sunday morning.

—Mr. Silas Duran of Church street is
at a Boston hospital, where he has
undergone a successful operation for the
removal of a cataract.

—At the regular meeting of the Gar-
den City Encampment, on Monday, March
5th, the Royal Purple degree will be con-
ferred upon several candidates.

—The O. U. A. W. has a quartet to
furnish music for their meetings, consist-
ing of Messrs. J. M. Fisher, J. H. Park,
Frank Potter and E. F. Bacon.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Fayette
Shaw of Newtonville, became unmanage-
able on Monday and ran into the windows
of Frank Shim's Chinese laundry in
French's block.

—The engagement is announced of
Miss Carrie A. March, daughter of Mr.
Geo. N. March of Watertown, and Mr.
Herbert A. Fuller, son of Granville A.
Fuller, of Brighton.

—The funeral of the late Charles Pope,
father of Col. A. A. Pope, took place
from his residence on Newbury street,
Boston, on Monday. The deceased was
74 years old.

—The French Protestant college, whose
president preached at Eliot church a few
days ago, is to be removed from
Lowell to Springfield, the latter city
offering substantial inducements.

—A pane of glass in the door of George
Lane's store was accidentally broken the
other night, which gave rise to the rumor
that the store had been entered by
burglars.

—Mr. Frank D. Frisbie has taken the
Newton Agency for the Berkshire Health
& Accident Association of Boston, which
insures against sickness from natural
causes as well as accidents.

—Mr. J. K. Richardson has bought a
lot of land at Wellesley Hills, on which
he intends to build the new season, and
Newton people will be sorry to learn of
the report that he intends to make that
place his residence.

—The Eliot Y. P. S. C. E. Society re-
vised their constitution and by-laws at
their meeting last Friday evening, some
important changes being made. At the
consecration meeting Sunday evening,
115 were present and 55 took part.

—The leasing of the Hadley estate at
Marion, Mass., has been placed in the
hands of Mr. H. S. Crowell of this city.
This estate was occupied last summer by
Gen. Greeley, and in it he entertained
Mrs. Cleveland.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins is announced as the
chief speaker in the debate on prob-
shing, at the West Newton Lyceum
next Monday evening. He will of course
speak in his favor, as he has devoted
much time to a study of its practical
workings.

—Mr. Frederick Davis of Franklin
street has bought a farm of one hundred
and fifty acres near Saxtonville, and in-
tends to remove there and retire from
business. He has been for many years a
member of the firm of Sewell, Day &
Co. of Boston.

—At the meeting of the Waban Lodge,
L. O. E. F. on Thursday evening, three
candidates were initiated. The degrees
will be conferred on successive Thurs-
day evenings as follows: 1st degree,
Thursday, March 28th; 2nd degree, Thurs-
day, March 16th; 3rd degree, Thursday,
March 22nd.

—The Channing Literary Union will
give the two plays "A Japanese Wed-
ding" and "A Woman's Word," in the
church parlors next Thursday evening,
and these two attractions will make an
unusually pleasant entertainment. The
committee for the evening are Mrs.
Arthur S. Doane, Mrs. Fred W. Stone,
Miss Helen Wells and Miss Alice
Angier.

—Mr. Edw. P. Burnham of this village
had a narrow escape from a serious ac-
cident on Wednesday evening of this week.
He was driving down Washington street,
and when near the crossing, the transom
bolt of the carriage broke and let it
down. He jumped from the carriage
and was fortunate enough to escape un-
injured.

—A very interesting meeting of the
Young Men's Christian Association last
Sunday afternoon was conducted by Geo.
S. Turner, Esq., president of the Water-
town association, assisted by four young
men of his association. Next Sunday
Rev. Geo. S. Butters of Newtonville will
address the meeting at 4 o'clock. Praise
service conducted by Mr. Campbell at
3.45.

—At the last meeting of the School-
master's Club in Boston, Newton was
represented by Messrs. G. A. Walton, E.
J. Goodwin, Thomas Emerson, H. C.
Haddon and E. W. Sampson. Judge
Chamberlain delivered the chief address
of the evening on the subject "How
shall the public library be made most
useful to the schools?"

—The benefit concert to Mr. Arthur F.
Burnett, of the Channing church choir,
at Armory Hall, Wednesday evening,
was a great success from a musical stand-
point, but the attendance was not large.
Mr. Burnett had the assistance of such
eminent musical attractions as the
Philomela Ladies' Quartet of Boston,
who gave three selections in admir-
able

style; Miss Marshall gave three readings
with taste and fine expression; Miss
Louise Baldwin, who has a beautiful
soprano voice, of great purity and com-
pass, gave great pleasure to the audience
by her solos, and Mr. Van Veatchton
Rogers was a delightful surprise in his
selections upon the harp. Miss Baldwin
was unable to appear in the duet with
Mr. Burnett, and her place was taken by
Miss Pitts, a former very popular mem-
ber of the Channing church quartet.

—The funeral of Mr. Goodwin of
Allston, father of Mrs. Anna E. Eager of
this city, was held at his late residence
on Thursday, the burial being at Eliot,
Me. Rev. Mr. Nichols assisted at the
services. Mr. Goodwin was 76 years old,
and was a prominent insurance adjuster.
Some two weeks ago he was run over by
a herd in Boston and received injuries
from which he died.

—Francis Murdock & Co's new store
will be one of the handsomest dry goods
stores in any of the suburban towns. It
is to have three large windows, two en-
trance doors, and be about double the
size of ordinary stores. The inside is
handsomely finished in hard wood, and
is now being fitted up with counters and
shelves. It is expected that it will be
ready to move into in about a month,
and meanwhile the firm's temporary
store is crowded with people in search of
the many bargains offered.

—During the recent thaw, a few days
ago, an intoxicated man fell from the
sidewalk on Boyd street into the gutter,
and but for the assistance of a gentleman
who happened to pass, he would have
been drowned. As it was, he was
partially unconscious, the water being
some two and one half feet deep where
he fell, and the man being unable to rise.
When it gets to such a pass that foot
passengers can not pass through the
streets of Morse field without being in
danger of drowning, it would seem to be
time for drainage.

—On March 1st, Mr. Francis Murdock
entered upon his duties as clerk and treas-
urer of the Newton and Watertown Gas
light company, to which he was elected on
the 8th of February, at the annual meet-
ing of the stockholders. The duties of
the office have grown to such an extent
that it is necessary for the treasurer to
devote his entire time to them, and Mr.
Murdock will be at the office during
business hours. The retiring treasurer,
Mr. B. F. Bacon, has served since the
company began business in 1855, and has
seen the company grow to its present
prosperity. A vote of thanks was passed
by the stockholders to Mr. Bacon, for
his long and faithful services in the
position.

—Mr. Arthur Hudson's drug store now
boasts the most elaborate, costly and
handsome soda fountain in the city. It
is of unusual size, giving abundant room
for ice, has two soda drafts, and four for
mineral water, one of the latter being
used in winter for hot soda. The front
and sides are a very handsome combina-
tion of various colored marbles and
onyx, and the fountain is surrounded by
an elaborate frame containing large mirrors.
It was made to order by A. D. Puffer's
sons, the famous makers of fine soda
fountains. As two persons can draw
soda from it at once, it looks as though
Newton people would be abundantly pro-
vided for in the coming summer.

—The third of the series of entertain-
ments given by the ladies of the Meth-
odist church was an evening, among the
ladies, by Rev. C. E. Davis of the Peo-
ple's church, Boston. The readings were
chiefly from H. B. Stow, Burdette, and
March's description of Webster's great
speech in the Senate. This last, with
the speech of Regulus before the Roman
Senate were perhaps the best presenta-
tions of the evening. The rendering of
Webster's eloquent speech was particu-
larly fine. Excellent taste was manifested
in choice of selections, none of them be-
ing any way objectionable to the best
taste, all of them instructive, with some
of that sprinkling of fun which saved
from any monotony. It was an evening
of great pleasure to those who were
present. The next will be a lecture by
Rev. F. Nichols, pastor of the church, on
Thursday evening, March 8th, subject,
"Some Riddles in Life." The concert
set for March 14th will be postponed to
March 21st.

—Mr. Isaac Hagar has closed his long
and faithful services as auditor of the
Newton Savings Bank, which he has
filled to the perfect satisfaction of
the board and the public. He has held
the position for many years, and his
position and officials, and the office has
been filled by Mr. J. F. C. Hyde being
elected clerk. The Newton Institution
for Savings was first started in Newton
Centre, and was removed in 1863, the
trustees passing the vote for removal in
that year. It was located at first with
the Newton National Bank, Mr. George
Hyde being chosen President, and as the
local deposits in that year were only
\$26,467, the business did not interfere
with that of the bank. Mr. Hagar began
his duties as auditor in that year, and
has held the position ever since. On
Jan. 1874, the trustees voted to change
the name of the Newton Savings Bank
and to separate the two banks, as the
business of both had grown to such an
amount that it was very inconvenient to
have them together. Mr. E. J. Collins
was treasurer, and the deposits in that
year amounted to \$316,293, and the num-
ber of depositors were 1,570. After the
change of its present location, Miss
Dunklee was made assistant treasurer,
and upon the death of Mr. Collins in
1879, she was elected to succeed him.
President Hyde and Miss Dunklee have
seen the business of the bank increase
year by year, until now the total deposits
amount to \$1,537,696, and the number of
depositors is 6,353. Few Savings banks
in the state possess in a greater degree
the confidence of the public, and few
show such a steady increase in business.

—The vespers service at Channing
church, Sunday evening, called out a very
large audience, and was of unusual in-
terest. In the absence of Miss Calkins,
alto of the quartet at King's chapel,
Boston, who is present, and the new
soprano, Miss Beck, was heard to advan-
tage. She is one of the best singers the
church has had since Miss Eames, and
her clear and well-rounded voice forms a
perfect balance to the other parts. It is
arranged that she will become a member
of the quartet for the coming year. The
selections for the evening were taken
from the oratorio of Naaman, compris-
ing solos, duets and quartets, and the
fine music was excellently rendered. Rev.
Mr. Hornbrooke read the story of
Naaman, and took for the subject of his
exceedingly practical remarks, the will-
ingness of people to do some great thing,
to the neglect of the little things which
make up a well-ordered life. In sickness,
they prefer to swallow the nauseous
doses of some quick remedy to observ-

ing the simplest laws of health, and in
religion many have been willing and
eager to endure the pangs of martyrdom,
or the great sacrifices, who were not so
willing to follow the great commandment
of Christ, and show their love for their
neighbor in the little and petty trials of
every day life. Like Naaman they would
do some great thing willingly, but their
pride revolts at the little things. The
great temptations are easy to withstand,
the great sacrifices are easy to make, but
the little temptations, and the little
sacrifices for the comfort of others are
more difficult, and require greater
patience and greater fortitude.

SOME RADICAL DEFECTS

IN THE REGULATIONS OF OUR PUBLIC
SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

There are in active and universal
operation three factors productive of
evil results to our schools. These are:
an almost entire absence of power from
the hands of the masters, the failure to
define the duties and fix the responsibil-
ities of the different school authorities,
and the annual election of teachers.

Comparatively few of our older citi-
zens, I think, have any idea of the differ-
ence between the old time master and
the master of to-day. Although not yet
in the list of oldest inhabitants, I can re-
member the time when every master was
a master both in name and fact. The
pupils, being comparatively few in num-
ber, were under his direct supervision
and influence, and for successive years.
As he was, therefore, liable to reap
immediately the fruit of his own labors,
whether good or evil, it was evidently
for his own interest to train and teach
to the best of his ability. For the accom-
plishment of this he held large discre-
tionary power, the exercise of which not
only trained his own judgment, but gave
the public opportunity to estimate his
character and ability. Further, owing
to the smaller population and simpler
ways of living, he was brought into fre-
quent contact with the parents and the
community, and a confidence thereby en-
gendered, which made school discipline
easier. These conditions, so essential to
success, are almost entirely lacking at
the present time.

We have substituted for the simple ar-
rangement by which every man's work
could be known, and every pupil feel the
constant influence and authority of the
master, a complex system with liberally
paid and educated masters, no one of
whom is trusted with half as much power
as the master of former times.

The frequency with which questions of
instruction and discipline are referred by
teachers to the masters and by them in
turn to the committee, has weakened in
both pupil and parent respect for the au-
thority of the master, fostered in the
teachers a feeling of irresponsibility, and
entailed a loss of valuable time.

Lack of adequate means to restrain
disorder, and the needless work and
worry imposed upon the master, have
tended to create in the one case timidity
and nervousness, and in the other a sense
of annoyance and irritation in regard
to the teachers, which is fatal to co-opera-
tion and sure to react unfavorably upon
the school.

The existence of these conditions does
not necessarily imply mal-administration,
but their continuance certainly indicates
short sightedness. In changing from the
old system to the new, some of the
best elements have inadvertently been
left behind, and the checks and balances
necessary to the successful working of
the new have not yet been applied. Our
school system is now, in a mechanical
sense, much the same as in other cities
of equal size and intelligence. To make
it a system in the most important and
vital sense, much more harmony and
greater esprit de corps are requisite. To
insure these to any extent, not only unity
but vigor and independence of action are
needed, and for this end a certain
amount of individual freedom is indis-
pensable. We get no man's best work
without allowing him proper liberty.

It is, of course, unavoidable that final
authority should remain with the com-
mittee, but this might co-exist with
greater power in the hands of the mas-
ters. The limitations incident to the
working of a large system leave little
enough scope for the exercise of individ-
ual judgment, and have a marked ten-
dency to transform our masters into ma-
chines. The presence of these evil
conditions is apparent in our High
School. The master is held responsible
for the good conduct of 450 scholars, be-
tween the ages of thirteen and eighteen—
a most restless and difficult period, and
given less power to punish than any
other master in the city, inasmuch as
corporal punishment is forbidden him.
To meet every emergency he holds in his
own hands only these two weapons: he
can detain a pupil fifteen minutes after
school, and can suspend for one school
day anyone caught in the act of trans-
gressing, and those familiar with the schools
know the efficacy of the second. True,
the pupil must apologize and promise
amendment, but this costs little trouble
and too often is worth no more than it
costs.

Since the question of suspension has
come before the board, I would like to
ask, of course not expecting an answer,
what reasonable objection there is to
giving the master power to suspend for
two or even three weeks at his discre-
tion? It surely could not harm a refrac-
tory pupil more than one who has
been absent from illness to make up his
work for that period. If the committee
cannot endorse the man of their choice
to this extent, how can they expect the
people to endorse him? We shall never
have a properly governed High school
until the master is head-master, indepen-
dent of all supervision but that of the
committee. No one but an expert is ca-
pable of managing such an institution,
and no expert will work without great
liberty of action, nor is there any means
of testing a man's character better than
his use of power. In public business
not only the officials but the public
should know each man's duties, other-

wise unjust judgments will be formed.
Our present regulations are deficient in
this respect. The duties of superintend-
ent and janitors are especially defined,
but not the duties of the masters, al-
though this is equally important, as it
is expected that masters should report
inefficiency on the part of teachers, why
not state the fact? It is eminently prop-
er that they should do so; indeed it
would be unjust to deny them the chance
to protect their own reputations.

In the revised regulations of Spring-
field, Mass. of date April, 1886, the fol-
lowing passage concerning the duties of
principals of High and Grammar schools
occurs: "At the close of each term, or
often, if required by the board or the
superintendent, they shall severally re-
port to the superintendent, in writing,
concerning the condition of the schools
and the work of each teacher, stating the
particular fitness or unfitness of each
teacher, and specifying in what respect,
if any, such teacher has failed to meet all
reasonable requirements, and what mea-
sures have been taken to rectify such
failures. They shall also recommend to
the board any changes in the corps of
teachers they may deem desirable in or-
der to promote the highest possible
efficiency in the schools." I also quote
another regulation calculated to give to all
the board, the superintendent and the
public, the means of judging the inter-
est and faithfulness of each. "Teachers
shall note by name and date the visits
made to the respective schools by mem-
bers of the board, the superintendent,
teachers and others."

If reports similar to those above men-
tioned, together with those of the super-
intendent, were followed by prompt
action on the part of the committee and
an official notification in writing to the
teacher, in question that he had been put
under probation, and each of these points
made obligatory, several important ends
would be gained. The teachers would
feel a greater sense of security, better
and more regular supervision would be
guaranteed; all suspicion of personal
motives in cases of removal would be
avoided; the members of the board would
not be obliged to vote annually upon the
merits of teachers of whom they knew
little or nothing, and, best of all, the
election of teachers would be much
farther removed from politics. Such
revision of our laws as would make evi-
dent to officials, pupils and the public their
respective rights and duties would be an
important step towards a more satisfac-
tory condition.

And now let us hope that there will be
no more lamentation, especially on the
part of the law-makers and executors,
over the great need of respect for law in
the city of Newton. It is not to be ex-
pected that either pupils or parents will
have more respect for it than the authori-
ties themselves exhibit. The latter, by
virtue of their position, stand pledged to
make and enforce all regulations needful
for the maintenance of punctuality, good
attendance and order. To neglect to
provide suitable laws or to fail to execute
them, and charge the evil consequences
to defective home training, is neither
dignity nor strength to the position
of the authorities.

It is well to remember, too, that the
infliction of punishment is not necessari-
ly the administration of justice, and that
it is possible to create a contempt for
law by the manner of enforcing it.

Much of the time spent in recording
and reporting slight misdemeanors is
wasted, since undue exercise
of detective skill lowers the tone of a
school and tends to perpetuate the evils
it seeks to destroy. Our schools are not
penal, but educational institutions, in
which the object of punishment should
be not retributive but remedial.

Emerson writes, "It is a rule that holds
in economy as well as in hydraulics, that
you must have a source higher than your
top. Now, if this is true in all the use-
ful and in the fine arts, that the direction
must be drawn from a superior source,
there will be no good work, does it hold
less in our social and civil life?"

Is it not emphatically true in regard to
education?
Horace Mann has said that "Public
sentiment exceeds and excels the law,"
and since public sentiment can only be
created and maintained by the public
schools, but is itself, in turn, created by
them; what interests are of more vital im-
portance than those of public education?

Our common schools are not only a
common inheritance but a common trust
for which private citizens, no less than
the committee are responsible. The
education, therefore, falls far short of
the ideals of the founders of our schools,
which fails to teach that intellectual cul-
ture is not an end but a means, and that
every man and woman who has once
been a beneficiary of our public schools
is thereby pledged to become their ben-
efactor. MARY F. LINDER.
Cotton street, Feb. 25th.

Drainage of Morse Field.
The highway committee met the Wa-
tertown drainage committee at City Hall
Saturday evening, and after a short dis-
cussion it was decided to begin where
the negotiations were left off last fall,
which was that as the district to be
drained comprises 70 acres, of which 40
are in Newton and 30 in Watertown, New-
ton should pay four-sevenths of the cost
of the proposed drain, and Watertown
three-sevenths. The total cost is esti-
mated at \$8,700. An agreement was
signed by both parties, and there was
some discussion as to whether the work
should be done by the day or by contract,
but it was decided to leave the decision
in regard to that to a later date. As
Watertown has appropriated the money,
and the order of our city council appro-
priating the required sum has become a
law, there is nothing now in the way of
the beginning of the work as soon as the
frost is out of the ground. The residents
of the district will have to bear the dis-
comfort of the spring floods, but they
will be sustained by the hope that it is
for the last time.

Clover Soap.
The beautiful silver service offered by
the makers of this new soap has attracted
much attention from all who pass
Shreve, Crump & Low's windows in
Boston. It is given to the one pre-
sented the most wrappers of the soap,
and evidently there will be a great in-
crease in the amount of soap used. An
advertisement in another column calls
attention to the soap, which is said to be
the most popular brand ever introduced
into the market. It is made by the Co-
lumbia Manufacturing Co. in which sev-
eral prominent Newton men are inter-
ested.
G. Wilkins Shaw, sells the best Havana
cigars in the city.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

A LONG DISCUSSION OVER THE THOMPSONVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Common Council met Monday evening, President Burr in the chair. Other members present, Councilmen Bond, Hunt, Wiswall, Fenno, Gore, Moody, Hale, Greenwood, Rice, Powell, Hamblen, Kennedy. Business from the board of aldermen was disposed of in concurrence.

The order giving \$100 to Mr. O'Leary was passed after some discussion. Councilman Bond asked for information and President Burr responded, giving the history of the claim before last year's finance committee, the committee on claims and the board of health, and said that \$25 would cover all his expenses, when he was first notified by Agent Mosman.

THOMPSONVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The order appropriating \$4,500 for a school house at Thompsonville was debated at some length.

Councilman Kennedy stated that last year's public property committee had been given authority to procure plans and specifications, and had advertised for proposals and got plans from skilled architects for a two room building. The cost would have been between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and the plans adopted were chosen with the advice and approval of the school board and of the school committee from the ward. All this had had to be thrown away because at the last meeting of the board of aldermen an order had been passed appropriating \$4,500 for a one room building. The people at Thompsonville were certainly entitled to a new school building, but he was not in favor of appropriating money without first knowing how much would be needed. The cellar for the proposed building, he had been told by a prominent builder and a member of the common council, would cost some \$2,000, as it would have to be excavated out of the solid rock; and he therefore moved that the order lay on the table, for the purpose of passing an order authorizing the public property committee to advertise for proposals, so that the cost might be ascertained.

President Burr said that he knew personally of the pressing need of a new building at Thompsonville, as the present accommodations were very bad, and no delay should be placed in the way of building it as soon as possible.

Councilman Kennedy said that the object was not to cause delay, but that the plans and specifications might be secured, the cost ascertained, and thus all need of coming again for an increase in the appropriation obviated. The last public property committee and the school committee had spent a good deal of time in choosing a site.

Councilman Bond asked if all the desirable sites in the city's lot would require \$2,000 to excavate a cellar. If that was true, it might be cheaper to buy a new lot.

President Burr said that he did not think it would cost nearly that sum for a cellar. He lived within half a mile of the place and had had some experience in getting cellars dug in that vicinity.

Councilman Gore said he had looked over the present building and he agreed that a new school house was a necessity, but \$4,500 was all the city ought to pay under the circumstances. Two years from now a school house may be needed in that locality.

Councilman Fenno asked how much land the city owned there, and how much it cost.

Councilman Kennedy replied that the city had bought one half an acre and paid \$480. It was difficult to buy a small lot there, as all the landowners either wanted to sell a whole farm, or else to get the price of a farm for a small lot. The lot selected was approved by the school committee of Ward 6.

Councilman Wiswall said that \$4,500 seemed a large enough sum for a one room school house, to accommodate an average of 20 pupils. If a building could not be put up for that sum, it would be cheaper for the city to have the children carried to some other district.

President Burr called Councilman Bond to the chair, and spoke from the floor. Many of the pupils who properly belonged at this school, now go to Rice school, as there is a vacant room there, and the present building is not large enough. As soon as the new building is finished all the scholars will be required to go there. The present building is an unfit place for any children. He did not believe in any discrimination in building school houses, between the poor and the rich, but if a discrimination was made, the poor children should have the better house. It was a pathetic sight to see the children in the Thompsonville school house. They were very poorly clad and came from unhandsome and squalid homes, and the school room was poorly ventilated, half-heated, and in a half-squalid condition. The case had been carefully looked into by Mr. Barton, and it was more than probable that a suitable building could be put up for the sum asked for. He had not favored a two-room building, but a one room building, suitable for the school for the next five or six years, was certainly needed. The matter was very pressing and he hoped the order would pass without delay.

Councilman Fenno said that the rent now paid would be about the interest of the proposed new building, and he was willing to vote that sum if the amount was not exceeded.

Councilman Gore said that if the public property committee had any idea of exceeding the \$4,500 the council should know it beforehand.

Councilman Kennedy said that the committee had no idea of exceeding it, but that as it was the general practice in the city to exceed the estimates in putting up buildings or making repairs, he thought it was advisable to first find out how much the building would cost. The order was finally laid on the table.

EX-COUNCILMAN WHITMORE.

A communication was received from Mayor Kimball, calling attention to the death of Mr. J. B. Whitmore, a member of the common council in 1878, and a highly esteemed resident of the city.

On motion of Councilman Bond, President Burr appointed Councilmen Bond, Gore and Hamblen, a committee to draw up the appropriate resolutions and present them to the council.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

The order appropriating \$400 for the purchase of horses and wagon for the

water department came up; amended by the aldermen by charging to water maintenance, instead of water construction.

Councilman Wiswall moved that the council adhere to its action. The water board thought that it should be charged to water construction, and they were men of many years' experience on the board and their opinion should be worth something. A large part of the tools used were for the benefit of water construction, but had been charged to water maintenance. The horses and wagon would also be used in great measure for water construction, and it was only fair that they should be charged to that department.

Councilman Kennedy asked for the views of Mayor Kimball, who was present, and moved that he be called upon for remarks, but President Burr ruled that the motion was out of order.

Councilman Gore said he was almost ashamed to say anything on the question. What difference did it make what the money was charged to, the city had to pay it, and it was not worth quarrelling about. Let the aldermen call it anything they please, the city pays for it, and it would look much better for the common council to show the other board an example of common sense, by refusing to quarrel over such a small matter. The time of the board was too valuable to be wasted over such a trifle. He moved that the council concur with the aldermen, and charge it to— which is it? (Laughter.) Construction or maintenance? The motion was then passed.

DAMAGES.

Thomas O'Sullivan's sent in a claim for damages received by reason of a fall on an icy sidewalk on Beacon street, Feb. 23, 1888.

ADVERTISING FOR PROPOSALS.

Councilman Kennedy presented an order, which was passed authorizing the public property committee to procure plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals to erect a school house in Thompsonville, at a cost not to exceed \$4300.

WATER MAIN.

Councilman Wiswall presented an order which was passed for laying a water main in a private way off Beacon street, at a cost not to exceed \$950, to be charged to the water construction account.

The council then adjourned.

[Written for the GRAPHIC.]

The Bees' Outing.

Mr. Smith kept bees. There was nothing remarkable in the fact, it was in the method; at least so his neighbors thought.

Mr. Smith never did anything by halves; when he decided to keep bees—and it was partly for profit, as well as the unlimited gratification of a very sweet tooth—he commenced by buying books and papers, that treated upon the subject.

That swarms ought to be divided, when large enough, he was convinced. So one warm day in June, he took an early train for his suburban home, with the two-fold purpose in view, that of swarming the bees and of taking a sweat as he had a severe cold. He protected his face with screen cloth, and proceeded to make two swarms out of one according to his ideas, which was clearly not that of the bees. The boxes and frames were soon arranged but many of the ought-to-be occupants, with feelings of revenge, were roaming hither and thither, assailing innocent persons.

Meanwhile, Mr. Smith after divesting himself of bee attire, wrapped in a blanket, and with bottles of hot water around him, was carrying out the rest of the day's program, when unusual noises from without caused him to get up, and walking from room to room, to peer from the windows. A neighbor, about to take his afternoon drive, was obliged to blanket his horse completely, and put as many miles between his place and that as possible. A ragman sauntered into the yard with steel-yards and an empty bag on his arm, but he forgot what he came for. The look of stolid indifference vanished from his face, for one of lively interest, as amid muttering and howling, he drew the bag partially over his head, and beat a hasty retreat.

Mr. Smith from the window noticed with dismay that the afternoon trains had commenced to arrive from the city, and people went to pass the house in a decorous manner, increased their pace gradually, until it became a run, glancing wildly about, and fighting with such weapons as they happened to have at hand—parasols, parcels, or canes. It seemed to the anxious watcher that the sun would never set, but when finally it did, and the bees that remained after the conflict, sought their homes, and all was quiet, Mr. Smith mused on the events of the day and the knowledge he had gained by experience in particular. The village people, however, in musing on their wrongs, thought them more than they could bear. It certainly was not dignified for lawyers, doctors, and ministers to go capering along the sidewalk like school boys, just out of school, and the risk must not be run again, so a petition was started, and signed by all the adult portion of the village, that Mr. Smith must dispose of the bees, or leave the place.

H. E. B.

A ludicrous incident occurred in Middletown last week. A man after bringing his milk to town fell in with some boon companions. Finally he forgot that his wife had accompanied him, and jumped into his sleigh and drove home, leaving the woman in the village. She chased around after him, and learning that he had left without her, boarded the cars and went home in that manner.

—Middletown Press.

An editor has just nominated himself for the presidency. Of course he belongs in Ohio.

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THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brotherhood and friends:—The best text for this course of addresses, you will find in Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, the last verse of the thirteenth chapter: "Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love." This morning we will discuss the two first, faith and hope, the three following Sundays will be devoted to love, the greatest of the virtues, while the last letter will recapitulate and conclude.

So firstly, concerning the faith of the gospel. Of this I have preached to you more than of any other subject, and hence, perhaps, need say least now. This is primary in the Christian life. Many inquirers after Christ, when simple faith is set before them, begin to expostulate timidly, expressing their fears that they may not be able to live a good Christian life. But which step of a flight of stairs do you take first, the top one? No; always the first step first. So in your Christian ascent, the first step is faith; you cannot get up there where hope looks out into the sky, nor still higher where love lives, without taking these first lowly steps of faith.

And what is faith? Simply belief. Just as you believe anything else, believe the good news about Jesus Christ. You believed that I was going to preach here this morning, because it was so announced last Sunday. You believe there was a blizzard in Dakota a few weeks ago, because it was so reported in the newspapers. You believe that Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation emancipating the negro slaves about twenty-five years ago, and you believe that he was assassinated in 1865, because such is the record of history. Exactly so, believe what is told about Jesus of Nazareth.

There was a man born in Bethlehem of Judea, reared in Nazareth of Galilee, a Jew descended from King David, the son of a carpenter, a poor man who went about Palestine healing people's diseases, and teaching them about God. He was gentle, brave, simple, profound, meek, yet speaking with authority, often hungry though feeding multitudes, sad unto tears and blood, while he was making the lame and the blind and the mourner to rejoice; a man, good and pure and noble beyond criticism, who was finally hung with criminals and buried in a stranger's tomb. This man said that God was his Father, that he came from his bosom and would return there. He said, "I and the Father are one." "I am in the Father and the Father in me." He said he was God's messenger to men, to all men, to show them how to be saved from their sins. He said, "No one cometh unto the Father but by me." "I am the living bread which came down out of heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever; yea, and the bread which I will give is my flesh, for the life of the world." Strange, strong words, reminding us of those other words of his: "I, if I be lifted from the earth, will draw all men unto myself." He told his chosen disciples beforehand how he was to die. On the eve of his death he ate a new meal with them, teaching them to continue it in his memory. He broke bread to them, saying, "This is my body, broken for you." He poured wine to them, saying, "This is my blood shed for the pardon of sins."

After he was killed and had been buried three days, he was found alive again and the tomb was empty. During several weeks he appeared to his disciples, showed them his wounded hands and side, and taught them many things of himself. Finally, in their sight, he was separated from them, and a cloud in the heavens received him. His last words to them were these: "All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

He directed his disciples to wait in Jerusalem till the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom he had promised, should come upon them. So they waited, and he said this Holy Spirit should take his place to comfort and teach them; that he should guide them unto all truth; that he should teach them all things, bear witness of him, glorify him, and open to them the meaning of all he had said to them. After ten days the Spirit of truth came. Those apostles spoke with wonderful power to many people. Thousands believed what they said about Jesus, and became his disciples. In later years the apostles and their converts went about everywhere in the world, telling their story of Jesus and proclaiming forgiveness of sins in His name. And many everywhere believed the story, accepted the proffered forgiveness of sins, and thus became followers of Jesus, and came to be called Christians.

Dear friends, to believe this testimony about Jesus as those early Christians believed it, that is faith. Not merely to say you believe it, to give a mental assent to all this which you have heard from your youth up; but from the heart and soul, really to believe it, that is faith. You say you believe it, have always believed it? Test your belief; you believe that Jesus represents God to you, that his words are God's very truth? Yes, you believe that. Well then, do you believe what he says in to-day's Sunday school lesson: "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God?" Or, again, do you believe that His body was broken and His blood shed for the forgiveness of your sins? You say you believe the record about Jesus; that is part of the record; indeed, the very centre of the record, forward to which all Jesus' teachings pointed and backward to which all his apostles' teachings pointed. "Behold the Lamb of God," said the Baptist John at the outset, and "unto Him that loved us and loosed us from our sins by his blood," cries John the Seer in the Apocalypse. Do you in very fact believe this, as you believe that Lincoln was assassinated? Then you must carry a great joy within you and have a mighty love for him who thus first loved you.

I hope you all have understood this. I have tried very hard these years to make it plain to the simplest comprehension. It is indeed a very simple message, only this—God loved the world of men so

much that he gave his only Son, that whoever would believe in Him should be saved. He who knew no sin was made sin for us, that we might become righteous in Him. He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich. "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." "Through this man is proclaimed unto you remission of sins, and by him every one that believeth is justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses."

Everywhere in the New Testament is the same simple message of good news to sinful men. It is not elaborated into creeds, to puzzle the weak, to confound the wisest, and to set the thoughtless by their ears. It is not necessary even to seize the whole at once. One person may see Christ first, as the holiest and best, who commands his truest life. Follow me, and he must arise and follow or condemn himself to doom. Another sees him dying for his sins there on the dreadful tree and he cries out,

"O Lamb of God, thy love unknown Hath broken every barrier down, Now to be Thine, yea, Thine alone, O Lamb of God, I come, I come."

Still another beholds him rising with power from the grave to take His life again, and in adoration he falls and worships as Thomas, "My Lord and my God."

It matters not how, so we believe in Him in deed and truth. Such a faith, I say, I have preached a great deal to you. I have done so, because, without it, there can be no Christian life. This is the source and root of all growth in Christ, and I wanted to make sure that you all were well-grounded. Many of you who were church members have found a peace of heart and by such a faith which you never knew before. You thank God now for his unspeakable gift. Over a hundred of you have professed a belief in Christ for the first time. And I do not think that any one in this congregation can have failed to understand the gospel which claims his faith. Some of you have not believed. God forbid that this gospel should prove to you a savor of death unto death!

But now let us pass on to speak of that which is second in our text, Hope. Of this I have not preached so much. Shall I tell you why? I am trying to speak frankly now. So let me say candidly that I have not thought you ready for this. I have given you milk, a deal of it. The strong meat of the gospel I have too much withheld. I fear. The truth is the gospel is indivisible. I have been speaking about faith as if it were something apart, a first step, which could be taken alone. It is only for purposes of presentation that it came properly to be so treated. Faith includes hope and love as the plant includes branch and fruit. There can be no true faith in Christ which does not grasp the hope He left us and the love He showed us. I felt, as I was speaking a while ago about faith, that I was omitting from the record that which demands the largest heart, namely: The hope set before us. I think it probable we are so unfamiliar with it, that the most of you do not yet perceive what it is I am talking about under this name. Yet there is more about it in the New Testament than there is about faith.

Paul wrote to the Ephesians that he prayed for them, that their hearts might be enlightened, that they might know what is the hope of the Lord's calling? Do we know what that hope is? To the Colossians he wrote: We give thanks for the faith and the love which ye sound of because of the hope which is laid up for you in the heavens." What is that hope laid up for Christians in the heavens? It is something definite: for you remember He talks of one body and one spirit. Even as ye were called in one faith and one baptism, so now ye are elsewhere spoken of as a strong encouragement to us who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us: which we have as an anchor of the soul, a hope both sure and steadfast, entering into that which is within the veil, and where Jesus has entered for us. Still I ask, what is this, spoken of so frequently and so definitely? Let the Scriptures answer in one of those comprehensive passages which seem to crystallize the entire truth.

The grace of God hath appeared, bringing unto all men, instructing us to the intent that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world; looking for the blessed hope and appearing of the glory of our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

The blessed hope is here defined and amplified; it is the appearing of the glory of Jesus Christ. We cannot fail to recall the frequent reference of Jesus to that time when the son of man "cometh with the glory of his Father and will send His angels and will gather His elect from the four winds of the earth." This is that which we call the resurrection of the dead. It is elsewhere spoken of as a strong encouragement to us who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us: which we have as an anchor of the soul, a hope both sure and steadfast, entering into that which is within the veil, and where Jesus has entered for us. Still I ask, what is this, spoken of so frequently and so definitely? Let the Scriptures answer in one of those comprehensive passages which seem to crystallize the entire truth.

The grace of God hath appeared, bringing unto all men, instructing us to the intent that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world; looking for the blessed hope and appearing of the glory of our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

We know that if it shall be manifested, we shall be like him; for we shall see him even as He is. And James too: "Be patient, brethren, until the coming of the Lord. The husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, being patient over it, until it receives the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient. Establish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord is at hand. And Jude's benediction: "Now unto Him that is able to guard you from stumbling, and to set you before the presence of His glory without blemish in exceeding joy, to the only God our Saviour, through Jesus Christ our Lord, be glory, majesty, dominion and power, before all time, and now, and forevermore, amen."

Let us once more listen as we close to the great Apostle's words, embodying his sublime hope. "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us-ward. For the earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the revealing of the son of God. For the creation was subjected to vanity, not of its own will, but by reason of Him who subjected it, in hope that the creation itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the liberty of the glory of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. And not only so, but ourselves also, who have the first fruits of the spirit; even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for our adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. For by hope we were saved, but hope that is seen is not hope, for who hopeth for that which he seeth? But if we hope for that which we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

A Proposal of Marriage.—Just think, Laura, what a happiness! Here is a proposal from the wealthy owner of an immense maner, and he assures me that now he is in want of nothing but me!"—[Fliegende Blätter.]

Let us note now the implication of this hope and discover therein the reason for the prevalent unbelief of it. It implies that the present order of things in the world is not final; rather, that it is sinful and destined to be destroyed by the brightness of His coming. So Peter says, "The end of all things is at hand." He means: "This whole world is hostile to God, it is ruled on by selfishness, by the love of Christ, but it is doomed, the time of the end is set. Christ has entered the world and begun its conquest. He only waits for the consummation of this age to restore all things as God meant them to be. There is no more to be done but a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The end of all these unholy things is at hand, Peter says. He does not know the day or hour. But he knows that God knows, and that it is surely decreed and coming. His only comfort is that it is not to be later, of sound mind, to watch unto prayer, to bear patiently all trials and injuries, willing to endure wrong, rejoicing inasmuch as he is partaker of Christ's sufferings, because at the revelation of his glory, he will rejoice with exceeding joy, and the faithful Christ will be glorified. He will be glorified in the flesh, and he will be glorified in the spirit. He believes that the spirit which now worketh in the children of disobedience, is the same spirit which crucified Jesus Christ. He remembers that Jesus said, 'I will send the Holy Spirit upon you, if ye were of the world, the world would love its own, if they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you. And therefore he does not expect to be comfortable and approved by this present evil world. But we have changed all that. 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NEWTONVILLE.

—The next Goddard will be held Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. Atherton has recovered from her recent illness.

—The tickets for Miss Cooke's concert have sold remarkably well.

—Mr. B. W. Dole of this place has gone to the island of Madagascar on business.

—Mr. Watson, driver of Truck No. 1, has engaged a tenement in McGurty's new block.

—Mrs. Charles Beals was taken seriously ill on Monday, but is now somewhat improved.

—Expressman Hunting's brother from Illinois is paying him a visit, after an absence of fifteen years.

—Mr. Myron G. Morse, formerly a provision dealer in this village, died recently at his residence in Peoria, Ill.

—Mrs. Horace C. Metcalf of Walpole is spending a few days at the home of her brother, Mr. A. H. Soden.

—The meeting of the Chautauqua Circle, appointed for last Monday evening, has been postponed for one week.

—Mr. C. B. Lynne of Danvers gave a very forcible and practical talk at the Universalist church last Sunday evening.

—Some very handsome embroideries and ladies' handkerchiefs are shown by D. B. Needham, at less than Boston prices.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Nonantum Cycling Club was held at its rooms last Saturday evening with a full attendance.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made to break into the house of Mr. Chas. E. Binney, corner of California and Crafts streets, Monday evening.

—Mrs. A. Dale has been lying dangerously ill for the past week, and her condition is such as to cause her friends great anxiety.

—Mr. Geo. P. Bullard has a very interesting letter in another column, in regard to the Mr. Vernon cyclone, and what he saw in the wrecked town.

—The stock and fixtures of John Viles, provision dealer, were sold at public auction last Saturday. Mr. J. B. Murphy of Silver Lake bought the fixtures for \$110.

—That Newtonville is a reading place is shown by the fact that Mr. Colton sells more daily and weekly papers, magazines and periodicals, than any other newsdealer in Newton.

—At the meeting of Charles Ward Post, No. 82, last evening, it was voted to visit the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea next Thursday, in company with the Women's Relief Corps.

—Mr. W. F. Kimball was brought from Haverhill on Friday last in a special car furnished by the Boston & Maine railroad company. He stood the trip well, and has improved since coming home.

—A Simeone & Co. have leased one of the new stores in McGurty's new block, where they will keep a choice variety of foreign and domestic fruits, at moderate prices. They have fitted it up in a very attractive manner.

—The invitation cards are issued for the marriage of Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke to Mr. John W. Dickinson on Monday evening, March 12. A reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington Park, from 8 until 10 o'clock.

—The Newtonville Fire Association held its regular monthly meeting at the truck house on Monday evening, President Higgins presiding. Mr. Watson, driver of Truck No. 1, an honorary member of the association, was elected a member by a unanimous vote, after which the members enjoyed a collation.

—Miss Carrie E. Gilman gave a Jack-Straw party at her residence on Walnut street, Wednesday evening, sixteen couples attending. Prizes were offered to the ladies and gentlemen winning the most points, and a collation was served by the hostess.

—The membership of the Newtonville branch of the British American Association, now numbers about 57, and is steadily increasing. Meetings are held on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month in 'Cycle Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all unaffiliated British residents of the city to join.

—There will be a vesper service at the Universalist church, Sunday evening, at 7:30, when the following selections will be given: "Softly Now the Light of Day," Calkins; solo, "Calvary," Paul Rodney; "Cantate Domino," D. Buck; solo, "Come Unto Me," Coenen; "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," A. J. Mundy.

—Mrs. B. F. Barlow died of heart disease last Friday night, Feb. 24th. She has not been well all winter, but her death was quite sudden. She leaves four children to mourn her loss. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Mr. White officiating.

—Mrs. Charles Dennison gave a very delightful progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening. The affair was complimentary to Miss Hawkes of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the guest of Mrs. Dennison. Seven tables contested warmly for the attractive prizes, and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

—On Monday there was an alarming report that Dr. O. E. Hunt had died in Florida, but happily the report was without foundation. On Monday, a letter was received from him, stating that he was enjoying the balmy air of St. Augustine and in excellent health, and a telegram sent to him Monday afternoon brought a speedy reply, and greatly relieved his many friends here.

—Mrs. Nelson Hyde, Jr., gave a most delightful pink and white tea on Thursday evening of last week to a few of her friends, in honor of Miss Marion Towne, who is so soon to leave us. The supper was very handsome, and the table decorations were fine, all of pink and white with a lovely corsage bouquet tied with pink satin ribbon at each plate. The occasion will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

—The concert for the benefit of the Universalist church society funds given on Monday evening, was a pronounced success. The artists contributing to the program were: The Ladies' Schubert Quartet of Boston; Mr. Geo. C. Endicott, tenor, Newtonville; Mr. Stanley Clemens, bass, of the Church of the Advent, Boston; Edwin P. Lindsay, banjoist, Boston; and Mr. A. C. Endicott of Newtonville, accompanist. Mr. A. H. Bissell, organist of the Universalist church, had charge of the program, and is to be congratulated on his success. The Schubert Quartet were well received, and responded to several encores. Mr. Clemens rendered his two songs in a very satisfactory manner, and Mr. Endicott's solos were highly enjoyed. The audience was large and appreciative.

Lawrence-Towne.

There was a brilliant wedding at the Methodist church, Thursday evening, when Miss Marion Flint Towne, daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Towne, was married to Mr. Walter Clifford Lawrence. The church was filled to its utmost capacity some time before the hour set for the ceremony. The pulpit platform was decorated with ferns, plants and cut flowers, and while the guests were assembling Mrs. L. M. Rider gave a number of selections of appropriate music. The ushers were Mr. Chas. F. Edwards of Lowell, Mr. W. W. Keith of Newtonville, Mr. Oliver M. Fisher of Newton, and Dr. A. P. Perry of Jamaica Plain. At the appointed hour the bridal party arrived and proceeded up the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. At the altar they were met by Rev. Geo. S. Butters, pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony, which was simple but impressive.

Miss Angie B. Towne, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Linwood O. Towne, her brother, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Ellen L. Sampson of Newton and Miss Annie G. Perley of Danvers. The bride wore a handsome dress of ivory white corded silk, with court train, trimmed with thread lace and pearls. Her long veil was caught up by real orange blossoms, sent by friends in California, and she carried a bouquet of Niphetos roses. The maid of honor wore cream white moire antique silk and cashmere, trimmed with lace, and her flowers were Jacqueminot roses. The bridesmaids wore dresses of the same material, but of pale pink and pale blue, respectively, with Marchal Neil roses.

Many handsome costumes were worn by the guests, and it was the most brilliant wedding that has taken place in Newtonville for some time.

After the wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on California street, the guests being confined to relatives and intimate friends, at the close of which Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence left for a wedding trip, which will include a visit to Washington. On their return they will reside at Brookline, Mass., where the groom is in business, and where they will be followed by the best wishes of the bride's many friends in Newton. The wedding gifts were very numerous and costly, including a great variety of solid silver and other useful and ornamental articles.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. George G. Elder has returned from his visit to Florida.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stone and Mr. C. L. Hosmer left for Florida this week.

—Mr. Manson Woodman and family of Elm street have removed to Brighton.

—Miss Katherine Lawrence has returned from her visit to New York and Philadelphia.

—Miss Myra Metcalf has accepted a position in the Hunsnewell School, Wellesley.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Cook have gone to Brunswick, Ga., to remain until warm weather.

—Col. Geo. Sheppard of Elm street, one of the older residents of this ward, is dangerously ill.

—Reliable boots, shoes and rubbers can be found at A. L. Gordon's, at very low prices.

—Mr. Wilder M. Bush and wife left this week for St. Augustine, to remain until warm weather.

—Mr. Bolshouse has sold out his stock here and closed his store. He intends going into the marble business.

—The Misses Tolman gave a very pleasant party to their young lady friends, Wednesday evening.

—Mr. J. C. Fuller has sold 10,000 feet of land on Alpine street, belonging to Mr. Poole, to Mr. Henry Davis of Allston.

—There will be a baptismal service at the Baptist church on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

—At the meeting of the Iron Hall, Wednesday evening, seven applications for membership were received and granted.

—Col. I. F. Kingsbury has been able to be at City Hall every day this week, although he is not yet fully recovered from his illness.

—Mr. Edw. Drew repeated the lecture he gave the Educational Club, on China, before the Wednesday Club of Watertown, last week.

—Treasurer Kenrick was able last week to borrow \$35,000 for the use of the city at 4-1/8 percent, the lowest rate money has reached for six months.

—The water bills are now made out and the water registrar and his assistants have been working night and day to have them ready by March first.

—The ladies of the Baptist church will have their Annual Missionary Supper on Wednesday, March 7th. An interesting program of exercises has been prepared.

—Mr. Rogers, formerly of the choir of the Warren avenue church, Boston, has been engaged as leader of the Baptist church quartet, and Mr. Waters is acting temporarily as organist.

—Mr. F. H. Humphrey is just able to be out after a severe illness, the result of a cold caught by the flooding of the water story of his house, when the gutters overflowed in the thaw of a week ago.

—At the meeting of the Baptist Social Union in Boston, Monday evening, Mr. A. L. Barbour gave an interesting sketch of the origin, growth and present auspicious condition of the West Newton church.

—The concert at City Hall to-night, is given under the auspices of the Newtonville Woman's Guild, for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital. Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke will be assisted by Miss Gertrude Edmonds, the popular contralto, Mr. Ricketson, the soloist, Mr. Fitz Giese, the cellist, and Miss Sadie Holmes, reader. Such a list of attendance ought to draw a crowded house.

—An "hour with Longfellow" at the Woman's Educational Club, Feb. 24th, was a very pleasant one. Mrs. Walton, its president, read a few extracts from his choicest poems, and also gave a brief review of the leading incidents of his life. The members thanked her sincerely for refreshment from "the cares that infest the day" she had given them, by the delightful hour with the "Poet of the affections." She was followed by a few remarks from Mrs. Severance, who was

present, and spoke of the Educational Clubs she had visited throughout the country, those of this vicinity dealing more particularly with practical subjects, while those at the West are taking up more metaphysical questions. Mrs. Ryekoff, a lady well known in educational circles, also exchanged a few words of greeting with the club. The next meeting will be addressed by Mrs. J. C. Wyman of Valley Falls.

—The announcement of the death of Mrs. L. R. Urbino was a sad surprise and grief to many in this city. She was born in Boston in the year 1813, of foreign parentage, and the larger part of her life was spent there as principal of a private school, she also had many pupils in the languages throughout the city. After retiring from active duties, she came with her husband to the retirement of home life in West Newton, where they remained until four or five years before her death, when they returned to Boston. Her husband was a rich full life, ripening even to the close. Scorning every thing factitious in society, her heart and hand were open to every good word and work, seeking the poor or friendless wherever they might be found. The cause of Woman's Suffrage had no more zealous advocate from its initiator of movement than herself, not the mission of Jennie Collins for the poor shop girl, a warmer friend or supporter. She was one of the three founders of the Woman's Educational Club in this place, which was formed for the benefit of those who had fewer opportunities in life. After it had increased in numbers, and seeming to outgrow that mission, she retired from its active membership. She was particularly interested in the study of Natural History, and made quite a collection of curiosities, donating it to our High School. She was also the author of several books of a miscellaneous character, and devoted much of her leisure to painting. No one who has enjoyed the hospitality of her home can forget its cheer and welcome, and her name so long as it is remembered will be the synonym for all that was patient, gentle, true and loving. The funeral was held at the Highlands, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19th, by a few chosen friends. Mrs. Walton, who was at one time her pupil, reading Longfellow's Psalm of Life, and Mrs. Severance, Mr. Bradley and Mr. N. T. Allen, in whose school she was at one time a teacher, making fitting eulogies. The body was taken to Long Island to be cremated, and the ashes brought to the Newton Cemetery for interment.

—About 3 o'clock last Saturday morning an attempt was made to break into the residence of the Misses Germain on Washington street. The inmates were aroused, and as soon as possible communicated with the police station. Sergeant Davis detailed two officers who repaired to the house and made an active search for the intruder, but the person or persons who were seeking admittance had evidently made good their retreat, for no trace of them could be discovered. At about 3:30 o'clock an attempt was made to break into the residence of the venerable Seth Davis on Watertown street. Mrs. Davis was up at the time, and saw a man just underneath the dining-room window in the act of crawling through. Naturally frightened, she screamed and the man, alarmed at her disturbance, jumped up and ran away hastily. Mrs. Davis was enabled to furnish a slight description of the unwelcome visitor, whom she says was tall and quite stout. This answers to the description given by Mrs. Noyes of the burglar who broke into her husband's residence at Auburndale, Tuesday, Feb. 21st. The Germain estate and the residence of Mr. Seth Davis are in close proximity, the boundary lines of the two estates being separated by Watertown street, and the houses being within a short distance of each other. Both estates are within a few minutes walk from the square and almost within the heart of the ward. It appears that the burglar who tried to get into Mr. Davis' house, first tried to effect an entrance through the dining-room window, but for some reason or other abandoned the plan. It would have been an excellent thing had he succeeded in crawling through the cellar window, as there is a deep well directly underneath, close to the wall and uncovered. Had he dropped down, he would have probably failed to strike terra firma and besides getting a good wetting, if not more serious injuries, would probably have been captured. The recent bold attempts at house breaking have occasioned no little alarm to the residents, and it is hoped that the thieves will be apprehended. It is thought by some to be the work of local parties, but the theory is hardly plausible, as it is pretty clearly proved that the party or parties who made the attempt at the houses of the Misses Germain and Mr. Davis, left town by team, and proceeded in the direction of Boston.

AUBURNDALE.

—Mr. Geo. M. Fiske has been elected a member of the Boston Congregational Church.

—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Albert Plummer entertained the Retreat Club with Progressive Euchre at her home on Lexington street.

—On March 9th the active members of "The Players," are to give a dinner, complimentary to Mr. Phelps and Mr. Wise, at the Woodland Park.

—Mr. Henry Boyd, who has resided here only a little over a year, died very suddenly on Sunday, after an illness of only two hours of angina pectoris.

—The carpenters are at work on the repairs to be done to Mrs. J. B. Parker's house on Auburn street, that was partially destroyed by fire in the early fall. Miss Parker is expected to return home soon from Nova Scotia, and the family will occupy the house during the spring months.

—The Rev. Mr. Wells of Newton Lower Falls will preach at the church of the Messiah this Friday evening. He will also preach at the same place next Thursday evening; on Tuesday evening the sermon will be by the Rev. J. S. Kent, rector of St. John's, Lawrence. All the evening services during Lent begin at 7:45.

—The arrivals this week at the Woodland Park are: Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Allen, Boston; Clifford W. Smith, Otis Howe, Jr., Cambridge; H. W. Bates, H. A. Peckham, Geo. B. Morrill, Cambridge; O. L. Williams, Ithaca, N. Y.; R. C. Sargent, Boston; Sidney Waterfall, San Juan; Mlle. A. Lewanduska, Boston; Francis J. Joyce, N. Y.; Mrs. Cotton, Miss Clapp, Boston; W. L. Melcher and wife, Lacuna, N. H.; P. A. Butler and wife, Auburndale.

—The praise service which was to have been held in the Centenary M. E. church, on last Sunday evening, was postponed until next Sunday, Mar. 4th, at 7:30 p.m. The following musical numbers will be rendered: Quartet, "Magnificat," S. B. Whitney; solo, "The Last Man," Callcott; quartet, "Te Deum," A. J. Hol-

den; tenor solo, "There is a green hill far away," Gounod; "Rock of Ages," D. Buck; duet, soprano and alto, "Hark! hark, my Soul," H. R. Shelley; quartet, "Benedictus" in G. W. V. Gilchrist.

—Mr. Wm. E. Plummer spoke at a tariff reform meeting in Norwood, Wednesday evening, in company with General Hazard Stevens. Gen. Stevens urged that the tariff not only did not raise wages, as the protectionists claimed, but tended to depress them. Mr. Plummer is reported to have captivated the audience with telling hits, especially the story of the manufacturer who urged the Irishman to vote for protection, as tariff reform would reduce his wages. Pat replied, "Faith, if yees tho't that same, yees would vote that ticket yourself."

—In celebration of the founding of the first society of Christian Endeavor, seven years ago, the Auburndale society gave an especially enjoyable entertainment in the Congregational chapel on Thursday evening, consisting of a varied musical and literary program followed by an excellent "Kinder Symphony," by a selected orchestra. The first number on the program was "The Benediction," given by Earnest Markham; in the absence of Mr. Geo. Harvey and Mr. Henry Hildreth, who were to have sung a duet for the second number, Mr. W. W. Cole kindly consented to give one of his finely rendered solos, "Thou art near me, Margarita," followed by a reading, "Mark Twain on European guides," in answer to an enthusiastic encore, Mr. Markham gave the funny little selection, all too short, called, "A Summer Scene," a "Spring Flowers," by Miss Laura Coffin, with a violin obligato by Mr. Fred Plummer, followed. Two finely given selections were recited by Mr. E. W. Sour, and Rev. E. E. Strong made a few appropriate remarks. The "Sieghride Symphony," arranged by F. X. Chwatal was then announced the leader, Mr. Fred Plummer, being introduced as Josef Hoffman. The members of the orchestra were Misses Julia Pickard, Kate Plummer, Annie Plummer, Fannie Smith, Lon Johnson, Grace Mather, Messrs. Arthur Plummer, Ed. Pickard, Geo. Pickard, Clarence Ashenden and Arthur Ashenden. At request, the "Sieghride" was repeated much to the enjoyment of the company. About \$43 was made by the entertainment.

NONANTUM.

—Next Sunday morning, Holy Communion will be observed at the North church.

—Mrs. Mary Sullivan of Chapel street removed to Watertown, Canada, on Tuesday last with her family.

—One of the main belts broke about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, which gave the weavers a day's holiday at the 'Ema Mills.

—E. C. Allen of Bridge street got his finger badly crushed in the Fitchburg car shop, where he is employed, last Saturday morning.

—Rev. Mr. Winship of Cambridge will give a talk at the North church next Sunday evening in place of the regular Sunday school concert.

—Jeremiah Deay, an employee of the 'Ema Mills, who has been sick with consumption for nearly two years, died at his home near 'Ema Mills last Thursday.

—An attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Geo. Binney on California street, Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, but the intruders were driven away by the hired man.

—Mr. David Flanders of Watertown was agreeably surprised by his friends Monday evening, and presented with a gold head cane. Music was furnished by Mr. Getchell and Miss Hudson of this village. Miss Geiley of Watertown and Mrs. Ela of Boston sang several songs.

ELIOT CHURCH ANNUAL.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Eliot Church Annual for 1887 has just been issued, and gives the organization of the church, the officers of the church, Sunday school and parish, members of the E. C. choir and the Young People's choir; the officers of the Sewing Society, Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, Ladies' Home Missionary Society, Freedmen's Aid Sewing Circle, Young Ladies' Aid Society, Eliot Mission Circle, Lady Almshouses of the town, Young Ladies' Auxiliary to Woman's Board of Missions, and Young People's Christian Endeavor Society. A directory of the families added to the congregation since the last annual is given, numbering 28; 19 families have removed during the year, making the total number 358. During the year 11 members have been added on confession, and 12 by letter; 8 have died and 17 moved away, leaving the total membership 530. Of these, 180 are males, 349 females, and 60 members are recorded as absent. There have been seven marriages during the year, 12 burials and 9 infant children baptized. Five adults have been baptized on confession of faith. A list of the members who have died during the year is also given. The pastor made 538 pastoral calls during the year.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The parish treasurer received from April 1, 1886 to April 1, 1887, \$8,827.69 from pew rents, \$5,000 from notes given, \$53,019 from insurance on meeting house; and \$186.31 as interest.

The church treasurer received \$5,636.34 in offerings and collections; and the total missionary and benevolent contributions amount to \$10,796.85. The total of money given away was \$10,924.72; \$9,892.84 has been expended by the parish.

The gifts paid in for the new meeting house amount to \$46,045.11, while notes and pledges are being paid in as they mature. The sum already paid and the insurance make the building fund now on hand \$95,383.82, which is of course only a portion of the total of what has been paid in and pledged.

The record of the work done by the benevolent and missionary societies is given, and the interesting annual closes with the statistics of the Sunday school, which has 376 members, and an average attendance of 250. The total contributions of the school for the year was \$426.19.

Real Estate and Insurance.

The old established firm of J. French & Son call attention in this issue to their facilities for transacting real estate and insurance business in Newton. Their business has grown to such an extent in Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale, as to require all of one man's time, and Mr. J. C. Fuller gives it his special attention. The firm also represents all the leading insurance companies, and invite the patronage of Newton people. Mr. J. C. Fuller can be found at his office in Newtonville square, and Mr. French at the main office at 226 Washington street, Boston.

Ugly and Stenful,

but I couldn't help it. Everything went wrong with me, and I thought I hadn't a friend in the world; dyspepsia caused this, and for months I couldn't eat anything, and just suffered in misery till I used Sulphur Bitters. Three bottles cured me.—D. Lewis, 22 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.

West Newton Lyceum

MONDAY EV'G., MAR. 5,

At 7.40 p. m. Doors open at 7. Admission 5c

ATTRACTIONS:

Music—Piano Solo by MISS NETTIE FLEMING.

Reading by MRS. MARIA LAUGHTON.

Question for discussion:

Resolved, "That the present wages system should be so modified as to admit the employe to a share in the profits of the business."

Affirmative, Rev. Walcott Calkins.

Negative, Mr. George L. Lovett.

The lecture will be upon:

"Profit Sharing," by REV. N. P. GILMAN.

NEWTONVILLE DIRECTORY

A. Simeone & Co.,

Native

Foreign Fruits.

Have leased the store in

McGURTY'S NEW BLOCK, Newtonville Sq.

Where they will keep a choice and extensive variety of

FRESH FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Newtonville, Mass.

O. B. Leavitt,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER.

Agent for the celebrated

Chicago Flexible Wire Mat.

The Best Mat in the market.

Circulating

Library

of 500 volumes.

AT

COLTON'S.

All the new novels and popular books.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

D. B. NEEDHAM'S.

DENTER BLOCK, - - NEWTONVILLE.

A fine assortment of SHIRTS, laundered and unlaundered, COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc.

RESIDENTS HOW CAN THEY BE BETTER SERVED? 100 STREET, NEAR SQUARE, NEWTONVILLE.

R. Q. BARLOW.

FINE ICE CREAM,

Orders by mail or telephone promptly executed.

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Residence, Parsons St., Newtonville. 5m3

WILLIAM C. GAUDET,

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

(Established 1875.)

Washington, Cor. Walnut Street, Newtonville

SUNDAY HOURS—8 to 10:35 a. m., 12 to 2 and 4 to 9 p. m.

FOR SALE.

A number of second-hand articles of Furniture, many of them in old styles, at

CALDER'S,

NEWTONVILLE.

H. P. DEARBORN,

Meats, Fruits & Vegetables

Choice Cuts a Specialty

CENTRAL MARKET,

Newtonville Sq., Newtonville.

U. H. DYER,

Retail Dealer in

Fresh Fish, Oysters and Clams

Also, Choice lot of Fruits and Vegetables

Pork, Lard, Butter and Eggs.

Corner Washington and Walnut streets, Newtonville.

Fresh Fish a Specialty.

J. BROWN,

(Written for THE GRAPHIC.)
TO MY DAUGHTER,

On Her Eighteenth Birthday.

BY RUSSELL ARNOLD BALLOU.

Thy life hath reached its golden hour,
And bud hath blossomed into flower,
And woman's wealth and woman's power
Crown this glad day.

The rainbow arch is o'er thee now,
The day-star glimmers on thy brow,
Before thee guardian angels bow,
To guide thy way.

The future hides from present view
White'er it hath in store for you,
Each hour comes laden fresh and new
From God's own hand.

We turn life's pages one by one,
We see its lines by setting sun,
We see all when the day is done,
And laugh or weep.

Go forth in faith, and hope, and trust,
Meet life's great duties as you must;
Know heaven is true and God is just
What'er betide;

And know that love and honor are
Of woman's life the polar star,
And truth and virtue better far
Than all beside.

A father's love, a father's prayer
Would save thy feet from every snare,
And lighten every grievous care,
By night, by day.

But nature bids thee walk alone
And make the trophies won, thine own,
For each must reap as each hath sown
Along the way.

I can but hope that heavenly light
Will lead thee e'er to choose the right,
And make thy opening future bright
And safe, through all.

And crowned each day, with victory won,
And blessed each night with duty done,
Thy thoughts, thy heart, thy soul, the sun,
Where God shall call.

Auburndale, Jan. 25, 1888.

THE STORY OF THE SUN OAK.

BY AGNES POWER.

Once upon a time there was a little swineherd, named Med. He lived with his uncle Gurth in a hovel by the sea. His uncle was very poor and got his living by fishing. He used to go out in a boat called a coracle, and trade the fish he caught to his neighbors for meat and barley-bread. Sometimes it was too rough for him to go, or sometimes he came back empty-handed; then if there was anything to eat in the house he would eat it, and his nephew had to go hungry; if there was nothing it was worse, for he spent his rage in beating Med.

Med's life was an unhappy one. He had to keep the pigs of a rich farmer who lived near. There were a great many pigs, more than a hundred, and he had to drive them into the woods every morning and stay with them while they grazed on the acorns and beech nuts, and at night drive them back into their pound. He was happy enough with his pigs, for he knew them all and loved them, and they loved him, and if he might have been all right; but at night, when he got home, if things had gone wrong with his uncle, he would vent his anger on Med, and perhaps beat him or kick him, and he was oftentimes very hungry when he had nothing to eat but a bit of black bread; so that he was glad to eat the berries he found in the woods, and sometimes even the acorns, like his charges. The farmer used to give him food for wages, but his uncle took it nearly all.

And the farmer was as bad, or even worse than Gurth. If any of the pigs were missing he would belabor poor Med, and it is very hard work to keep a hundred pigs together, I can tell you.

One day as Med was about to drive the pigs home, he found there were three missing; he hunted and he called for them, but all in vain. Then he got terribly frightened, for he thought of the farmer and his uncle, and he counted the drove over and over again, in hopes that he had made a mistake; but no, they were not there. Then he sat down on the ground and began to cry, for he was cold and hungry and very miserable, and he knew how dreadfully they would beat him if he went back without them—perhaps even kill him.

Then he felt something damp and cold against his cheek, and it was his favorite pig, Scrub, who was rubbing his snout against his face. Then Med put his arms around Scrub's neck and cried as if his heart would break. Poor little boy! he had no one to love him but a pig! By this time it was quite dark. He was afraid they would be coming to look for him, so—

"Good-by, Scrub, I'm going away," he said, kissing its nose. "Good-by, Scrub, Good-by, Dub. Good-by, all of you!" and he took to his heels and ran off in the opposite direction to his home.

He ran as far and as fast as he could through the woods, and he never stopped to think of the wolves which he knew lived in the thick parts, or if he did he concluded that wolves could not be worse than farmers and uncles. At last when he was too tired to run any more he crept into a hollow tree, whose trunk was filled with drifted leaves (for it was late autumn), then he heard a sort of trotting sound approaching him, and there stood Scrub! faithful Scrub, who had followed him all the way!

The pig got inside the tree, too, and they curled up together and raked the leaves over them and slept very soundly. This next morning, as soon as it began to grow light, Med and Scrub started off on their travels, and they went further and further away from the sea to a part of the wood where they had neither of them been before. There were a few blackberries still on the brambles, and crab and hazel nuts, and pig-nuts, and these are what the two lived on, only Scrub had rare feasts of acorns as well, so he was all right; but poor Med was getting every day thinner and thinner, his legs were very tired, and when he lay down at night, sharp pains went shooting through his body, and if it had not been for Scrub, I think his courage would have failed him, and he would have died. But the pig kept frisking on before him, wagging his curly tail, and encouraging him in every way that a pig could.

At last one day they heard the sound of drums and pipes, and the noise of people passing to and fro, and they came to a long grass lane which ran straight and smooth between two groves of trees, and at the end of the lane was a large oak.

The branches of the oak were nearly bare, for the wind had swept away the withered leaves; but high up in the tree grew a green bush, with pearly berries on it, such as Med had never seen before. And there were a great number of people standing round on either hand, and the noise of the drums grew nearer and nearer, and some one shouted out: "The King! the King!"

Then Med saw a tall man with a lady by his side and the lady was leading a little girl by the hand, the most lovely little girl you can imagine, with long golden hair and bright blue eyes, and all the women cheered them and made way before them; and there was a thorne opposite the great oak, and the handsome man and the beautiful lady sat on it, and the little girl sat by her mother's side. And when Med saw the lady stroke the child's hair and hold her hand it made him feel very sad, and he even touched his hair except to pull it; to be sure it was not nice and "stroky" like hers, his was black and very thick, and hung in tangled curls on his shoulders, and the curls were full of bits of moss and dried fern, and his face and hands were brown with the sun and winds and very dirty, so that when the Scrub and his master there was not much to choose in the way of complexion.

Then the drums began to beat again, and way down at the other end of the avenue Med saw some figures. As they drew nearer he could see they were men and women clothed in white garments, and with wreaths upon their heads, and in front of them walked an old man with a long beard.

This was the Chief Priest of the Druids, though Med did not know that then. In his hand he carried a golden sickle, and all the people stood round him, and the Druids sang long hymns and the old Druid said some prayers, and then mounted up into the oak tree and cut the mistletoe with his golden reaping-hook and gave it to a young Druidess who stood below.

All this time Med had kept drawing a little nearer the tree, because he was so interested; but no one noticed him till Flur, the little princess, caught sight of him.

"Oh, mother!" she cried: "look at that funny boy with a pig!"

Then everybody's eyes were turned on Med, and he stood pluming for shame, and some of the folks began to hustle him about and tried to drive him away; but the princess ran down the steps of the throne and took him by the hand.

"Where did you come from, little boy?" she asked.

The Med looked at her, and did not feel afraid, but told her all he knew about himself, and Flur begged her father to take pity on him.

"For I am sure he must be nice, or his pig would not love him so," she said.

Now Flur was an only child, and generally got what she asked for, so when she begged her father to be good to Med, he smiled and beckoned one of his servants and told him to take the boy and see if he could find a home for him.

There was a great feast going on, and the servant put Med at one of the tables where he had as much as ever he could eat, and after the supper the king and queen came, and the king said to Med, "swineherd said he wanted a boy to help him, and as Med seemed to understand pigs he couldn't do better than go along with him. Now the swineherd had a wife, but no children, and he took Med home to live with him, and by and by the wife grew fond of Med, because he was such a dear little fellow, and because he was so useful to her; he would chop her wood and draw her water before he went off in the morning, and in the evening he would help her with the flax she had to spin. In return she tried to teach him the ways of the house, and how to wash his face and comb his hair, and she made him a little sheepskin tunic and sandals for his feet.

His uncle Gurth and the cruel farmer thought Med was dead, that he had perished between four wolves, but they did not know that, though the king and queen had been taken by the hand, for the other three never went back, and Scrub lived with the King's pigs and was happy.

Med stayed with the swineherd for two years, till he was thirteen, and a big, strong boy.

One day he climbed into the branches of a beech tree, to watch his pigs who were feeding below, when two men came and sat down under the tree. Med knew who they were. One was Moldo, the King's musician, and the other was Ced, one of the Druids. They began to talk very earnestly, and fancy Med's horror when he heard them plotting against the king; it seemed from what they said that they meant to murder him and the Chief Priest, so that Moldo (who was the King's cousin) might be king, and Ced Chief Priest.

This was the way they were going to do it: in three days there was to be a grand festival, to which all the people were invited. Ced had got some very deadly poison, and had bribed the cup-bearer to mix it in the King's mead, so that he would fall dead immediately after drinking it; but it was so subtle and secret a poison that he was not able to say what he had done, or then in the confusion that would follow Ced was to call out, "Long live King Moldo!"

Med was very much troubled in his mind about what he had heard; he dared not tell anyone what he had heard, for who would believe him? He thought of his word against two such grand men? They would only laugh and find some way of carrying out their purpose all the same. So he determined to watch and see if he could not prevent this wicked plan.

Early on the morning of the festival he took Scrub and crept with him under the table, up at the raised end where the King was to sit; he kept very quiet so that no one noticed him, and by and by all the grand folks began to arrive, and last of all the King.

You may imagine how poor little Med's heart beat, and how anxious he listened to every word that was spoken. At last the King called out for something to drink.

Med peeped out cautiously, and he saw the cup-bearer fill a golden goblet full of sparkling mead, and then turn his back, as he was wont to do, and begin eating and drinking and talking to notice him shake something into the cup; but Med saw, and knew that he was mixing the deadly draught.

Just as the man approached the King with the brimming goblet Med pinched Scrub's tail as hard as ever he could, and with a wild yell the pig bolted from beneath the table, rushed between the cup-bearer's legs, and sent the goblet flying over his head; the mead was spilt all over the King's robe, and on to the crimson table-cloth, and wherever it fell it left crimson patches and stains.

Then Med came out, and said to the King, who was looking very angry: "Please, your Majesty, I did it on purpose, because it was poisoned."

They gave a few drops that was left in the cup to the little dog, and he died directly. Then the cup-bearer got so frightened that he fell on his knees and confessed everything. How Moldo and Ced had given him the poison and bribed him to put it in the mead.

So then those wicked men were put to death, and the King was so pleased with Med that he took him away from the swineherd and gave him fine clothes and made him one of the Queen's pages, so that he was always about with the Princess Flur, who had been his first friend, and who was very kind to him now.

One day a dreadful sorrow was told on the land, for the princess fell sick; no one knew what was the matter with her, but she grew pale and thin and too weak to walk or do anything but lie still on her couch of deer-skins and stare out with large wistful eyes.

The doctors in the days were not very clever; they used to think they could cure people by spells and enchantments. Some of the old men and women knew how to make decoctions from herbs which really possessed healing qualities, but these people were few and far between, and the doctors who were not the herbalists failed alike to do any good to Princess Flur, and at last even her mother knew that she must die.

You must remember that Flur was Med's first friend at court, and he had always loved and been grateful to her for her goodness to him, and it distressed him dreadfully when she was told that she must die.

He used to gather her the prettiest flowers and the greenest ferns and take them to her, and he used to catch butterflies and birds for her, and sit by her and tell her all that he could think of to amuse her; and at last she got so that she did not mind her being very sick, and she even touched his hair except to pull it; to be sure it was not nice and "stroky" like hers, his was black and very thick, and hung in tangled curls on his shoulders, and the curls were full of bits of moss and dried fern, and his face and hands were brown with the sun and winds and very dirty, so that when the Scrub and his master there was not much to choose in the way of complexion.

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There was a great feast going on, and the servant put Med at one of the tables where he had as much as ever he could eat, and after the supper the king and queen came, and the king said to Med, "swineherd said he wanted a boy to help him, and as Med seemed to understand pigs he couldn't do better than go along with him. Now the swineherd had a wife, but no children, and he took Med home to live with him, and by and by the wife grew fond of Med, because he was such a dear little fellow, and because he was so useful to her; he would chop her wood and draw her water before he went off in the morning, and in the evening he would help her with the flax she had to spin. In return she tried to teach him the ways of the house, and how to wash his face and comb his hair, and she made him a little sheepskin tunic and sandals for his feet.

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A Novelist on Novels.

(James Payne in the Independent.)

The use of reading is to lighten the load of life and to open vistas of thought which otherwise would be closed to us. Nobody who has any sense wants to go to school again and "stodge" himself with mere information. There are, of course, persons who yearn to learn the names of the kings of Judah in their proper order, and to hear how blacking is made; but they are no better for it when they have acquired the knowledge, even if (as often happens) they are not seized with a distressing desire to impart it to their fellow-creatures. It has been whispered to me by persons moving in intellectual circles that the effect of even "the higher culture" is not necessarily exhilarating. It may improve the mind without improving the man, and as a companion, in fact, it often leaves him duller than it found him, because he has been educated beyond his wits. The mind of man is very curious, and cannot be catered for without one's inquiring into his character. What makes me laugh in my sleeve is to see the fury into which preachers and teachers and lecturers all lash themselves because nine readers out of ten will persist in taking fiction out of the lending libraries instead of "improving literature." It seems to be quite inexplicable to most of them, though some, I see, attribute it to original sin.

In connection with this subject it is pleasant, but by no means surprising, to those who are really acquainted with it, to learn that Darwin was a devourer of novels. After middle life he lost his taste for music, painting and even poetry. "On the other hand," he writes, "novels, which are works of imagination—and even those which have nothing remarkable about them—have for some years afforded me prodigious relaxation and pleasure, and I often bless the race of novelists. A large number of novels have been read aloud to me, and I love them all, even if they are only middling, especially if they end well. A law ought to be passed prohibiting them to end badly."

There is unmistakable truth and honesty in this "expression," as most people (not Carlyle's "most people") will call it. In that last sentence I cordially agree with him; a bad ending prevents one's reading ever so good a book ("The Bride of Lammermoor") for the second time. As for the rest, it was only last week that I was talking on this matter in the sick-room of one of the most popular writers in England.

"And what do you do with yourself here all day?"

"My good fellow," he laughed, "I read novels. You can't imagine how fond I am of them."

"But where do you get them from? There are not so many good novels."

"I don't care about their being good," he whispered. "I can read almost anybody's novels except—"

But I must leave the reader to fill in for himself.

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THE EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS of the paper are marked by candor, courtesy and ability. The literary tone is of a finer quality than that of any other daily paper in New England. The leading book reviews and literary articles are written by the ablest and keenest critics connected with the American press.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY, gathered by a large corps of correspondents and reporters in all populous places throughout the country, is presented in the most compact and best edited form. Arrangements have been made to secure, in addition to the Associated Press despatches, a full and complete list of telegrams from all the news centers.

IN THE SPECIAL MONEY MARKET reports, in addition to the daily review of what investors are doing, the tendencies in stocks, bonds and kindred securities, will be found each Monday the Clearing House Returns from all the monetary centers in the country. This is printed nowhere else and is alone worth the paper's subscription.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

NEWTON.

Elliot church. Until the new meeting house is completed, services in Elliot Hall at 10.45 a. m., and at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Young People's Meeting at 8 p. m.

Channing church (Unit. ch.). Rev. M. Moore, Supt. redge st.; Rev. F. B. Hornbrooke, pastor. Service at 10.45 a. m. Sunday

THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

THE LOST ATLANTIS—THE TARIFF QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A fair sized audience listened to the exercises of the Lyceum on Monday evening. President Allen occupied the chair. The Boston String Quartet furnished the music.

MR. E. R. BLANCHARD

was introduced as the lecturer, and gave a very interesting and thoughtful address on "The Golden Age or the lost Atlantis."

"This subject," said the speaker, "is not one easily condensed, and I have had only since Thursday night to prepare myself. I will endeavor, however, to tell you something of the country and people of Atlantis, and to show that the golden age, so long considered a myth was a reality. We have evidences that some 11,500 years ago there existed a land of high civilization, where gold and silver were as dust, where a pure religion existed, and where literature and art flourished. About 600 B. C., Solon visited Egypt then hoary with age. The pyramids were 5000 years old when the southern cross disappeared from the northern heavens. Egypt was but the colony of Atlantis, a land situated west of the straits of Gibraltar and extending over a large portion of the Atlantic Ocean toward the West Indies. Copies of ancient maps were shown at this point, and they all located a land to the west of the straits. An extract from the writings of a Greek priest was read, speaking of the destruction of Atlantis and giving a description of the people, cities, kings and ships. The traditions of ancient peoples, although widely separated, tell of ten demigods or kings. The Bible speaks of 'The Isles of the sea and the kings thereof.'"

In this land there was a rigid system of caste, an organized priesthood and monarchy. Horses were used in peace and war, cattle were domesticated, grain was raised and canals built. At the wharves lay vessels laden with the copper of Lake Superior, gold of Mexico, tin of England and ivory of Africa. Ships were sent to the colonies in Greece, Africa and Italy. A sudden and great earthquake destroyed this land. The tales of what happened before the flood told by the ancient chroniclers, were not believed. Science by the compilation of knowledge has enabled us to find out the life of extinct peoples, and we find there was a common origin of the traditions of the ancient peoples. The underlying belief in one God, although overlaid with superstition, was almost universal. Why? The answer is found in the pure dream of Atlantis taught to barbarous nations.

Science teaches that the deluge as usually understood could never have happened. We find, however, traditions of a great flood, and it is easy to understand what a commotion the flooding of Atlantis caused. Among scattered nations we find similar hieroglyphies. And the tradition exists among the western nations that they came from the east, and in the east that they came from the west, pointing to a common origin in a land no longer existing. At this point the speaker by aid of the blackboard traced the evolution of several modern letters. Continuing he said that a few instances would prove nothing, but that when 16 out of 25 characters can thus be traced, the conclusion of a common origin is irresistible. The lecture closed with a tracing of the origin of several ancient myths to a reality which existed in Atlantis. The lecture was very interesting, showing much thought and research on the part of the lecturer; he held the attention of the audience closely throughout the address.

President Allen announced that Hon. Charles Robinson could not be present as expected. He had an important case to be argued before the Supreme court on Tuesday, and was therefore obliged to be absent from the debate much to the regret of the audience. The question for discussion was then read: Resolved "That the Tariff should be modified in accordance with the suggestions of the President."

MR. THOMAS DREW

was introduced as the first speaker on the affirmative. "I very much regret," said Mr. Drew, the absence of my friend Mr. Robinson, on this occasion, because we want light upon this question, and I understand that he has made a special study of this question. In my opinion this is the most important question which has come up before the country since the abolition of slavery. President Cleveland's recommendations embrace the whole question of the progress and prosperity of the country. If followed, the prosperity of the workingmen of America will pass the greatest hopes ever entertained. It is an absurdity to talk of making men rich by taxing them, and this policy is the great obstacle in the way of making America a very heaven on earth.

The president's message needs no elucidation from me. I will confine myself to it. Referring to the passage in the message concerning wool, Mr. Drew said the natural growth of our manufactures demanded more wool than is produced in America. Thirty to forty millions of dollars were annually taxed upon this wool. The total revenue to be reduced was about \$100,000,000. An average of fifty sheep, each farmer obtained about \$30 more on his clip, because of this tax. The workingman in the mills is told that he gets \$2.00 a day because the farmer gets the extra \$30. But the farmer forgets that he has to pay \$1.50 more for each pair of blankets he buys, and if he buys a number, as for instance to fit out his daughter when married, he loses all of his gain. This is the way they pull the wool over your eyes. The farmer is told that if iron and steel are not protected he will have no home market. But he forgets that he has to pay a great deal more for implements because of this protection. These protectionists are fooling you workingmen. If six men were on a desert island and each was "protected" by a 20 per cent tariff, none of them would gain anything. The only difference would be that it would require more capital to do the business.

PRESIDENT ALLEN

requested that some one volunteer to lead the negative side. In default of any one accepting this invitation Mr. Allen spoke briefly. The logical conclusion of the last speaker's arguments, said Mr. Allen, is free trade. There are only two free trade countries in the world—England and Belgium. Nowhere in the world is such distress to be found as in these countries. Yet they are rich. The wealth per capita in Great Britain is about \$1200, while in America it is only \$500. It costs less to live in England

than here, yet the people here are much better clothed, housed and fed. Free trade has been tried in Germany and abandoned. Even Belgium has lately placed a duty on provisions. When we see free trade countries trying free trade and thereby reducing their people to want, we have something more to show than theory. Every reduction in the tariff in the United States has been followed by prostration. I can remember when a man could not get work at fifty cents a day; when the watch factory was closed throwing its hands out of employment. A splendid nickel mine was discovered in this country, but it had to be abandoned because Germany, with her immense plant, could put the metal into America cheaper. Was it the thing to do if it was cheaper? No, because if the mine had not been closed there would have grown up around it a prosperous village like that around the watch-factory. Now it is all deserted. The farmers would have had a market at their very doors.

We are asked to reduce the war taxes. The Republican party until 1872 reduced the war taxes millions of dollars yearly. But it does not intend to ruin the industries of the country. The great Republican party is going into this campaign on this issue, and is going to win. This country is not rich enough yet to compete with the low-wages of Europe.

MR. MARCUS MORTON

said it was useless to argue this question on theory; it must be discussed in the light of present conditions. In what condition do we find ourselves? It seems to me the protectionists are like the man who argued that he could feed his horse on sawdust, it so much resembled cornmeal. He did but the horse soon died. The question is now how long can we stand this saw-dust diet of protection? Senator Edmunds says that to reduce the duties means to increase the imports and ruin the manufacturers. He says we cannot afford to take the risk. In Maine and Vermont there are many uncultivated farms—uncultivated because the owners can not buy the improved machinery used in the west. Western farmers undersell those of New England. Why not protect the latter? Because the west is a part of the United States. The lines of protection are arbitrary and political, not rational.

Our tariff is in many ways absurd. A Dutch vessel wished to recopper her bottom while awaiting cargo at Boston with some copper she had brought from Holland. The custom house officers said she could not unless she paid a duty. So she had to go to Halifax in ballast, copper her bottom and return to Boston for her cargo.

REV. MR. GILMAN

said the farmers were the largest class in our population. They have to sell in an unprotected market and buy in a protected one. We are told, however, that the farmer has the satisfaction of having large towns near at hand. There was at one time some force in this argument, but there is no longer. Cheap and rapid transportation have destroyed the controlling influence of the home market. The price of potatoes in Massachusetts is regulated by the price of southern potatoes; that of apples by the price in Liverpool. It is the surplus which controls the price, and all the local farmer gets out of it is the small cost of transportation from distant points of production. Cheap transportation and great surpluses have destroyed the value of a home market.

MR. E. P. BOND

said he was a protectionist, but felt obliged to protest against carrying it to the extreme advocated by some. The President's message says that we find ourselves with a revenue far exceeding our needs, the locking up of which is a serious danger. The President says a stop must be put to this and quotes the messages of Republican predecessors to the same effect. The taxes are either duties on imports or internal revenue. The latter are taxes on ardent spirits and tobacco. It is a bad sign when temperance legislation favors the abolition of the whiskey tax. The President favors the admission of raw materials—materials requiring little labor in their production, free of duty. Unless the tax on ardent spirits is removed, the custom duties must be reduced \$70,000,000 even if the \$20,000,000 tobacco tax is removed.

MR. GEORGE A. WALTON

said it was notorious that we were making rum of strychnine because we do not import our rum on account of the tax. Take it off and we would get it pure. The raising of tobacco ruins men and land, and the destruction of the industry would be a good thing. The president states that the cost in this country must equal the cost abroad, plus the cost of transportation plus the duty. This was a fallacy easily exposed. The price of rails and chloroform were instances as examples of the fallacy of the reasoning. Mr. Walton said he still belonged to the old Whig party, which believed in bringing capital from abroad to build up our industries, and not the articles themselves.

MR. W. E. PLUMMER

said he was glad to hear that the last speaker did not take strychnine; he wouldn't. There was not a civilized country in the world that did not tax tobacco and ardent spirits. If we had free whiskey the southern dorkies would drink themselves to death. It would be a comfort for a boy shivering for want of a blanket to know that his father had free tobacco, or for the woman in want of a shawl to know that her husband had free whiskey. New England should favor free trade. Within Massachusetts we have no coal, iron, lead nor lumber. We need free materials to compete with the states that have them at their doors. Because of the tariff we have to pay more for everything, we have and enjoy.

MR. DREW

closed the debate. He said that in England the people were so miserable under protection that they agitated until they got free trade. He read from the works of the late Dr. D. Bradford, a merchant prince of the last generation, what he (Mr. Drew) claimed was a perfect clincher.

The sugar trust may hold together, with great care; but if the stock is watered, of course the sugar will dissolve.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge, with "stopping up" of the nose a time, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times on the back of the head, occasionally chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility, are symptoms which are common together, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs. Of druggists, for 50 cents.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The leading article in the March number of Scribner's Magazine will be the first of two papers by Mr. John C. Ropes on "The Campaign of Waterloo." Mr. Ropes is an acknowledged authority on Napoleon and the Napoleonic wars, and he explains his present purpose by saying that to those who are familiar in any degree with the various works on the events of 1815 it must frequently have seemed that a really impartial narrative of the facts and a fair summing up of the criticisms were yet to be looked for. The present papers are submitted as an essay in this direction.

The March number of the Atlantic Monthly is specially marked with the initial contributions from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of a series of papers after the delightful rambling fashion of the "Autocrat" papers, entitled "Over the Tea Cups." The first installment deals mainly with psychical phenomena which are now subjects of general interest, and the papers coming from the source it does will be all the more worthy of perusal. Henry James begins a new three part story entitled "The Aspern Papers." Messrs. James B. Thayer and F. G. Cook, Prof. N. S. Shaler and John F. Fiske, discuss different and more serious questions; there are sketches from Miss Jewett, Mary Steele and Oliver Thorne Miller, while W. C. Lawton and Col. Higginson contribute poems. These with the regular serial stories form a most interesting number.

THE FORUM FOR MARCH.

The March number of the Forum, which begins the fifth volume—under exceptionally prosperous conditions, the publishers assure us, its circulation having doubled within a year—may be called a tariff reform number so far as political discussions go. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Springer, both Democratic revenue reformers, contribute articles on their side of the controversy, and President Seelye, of Amherst College, in discussing the political situation in general, shows a strong leaning to tariff reform. The Rev. Dr. P. Livermore also may be said to write on a political subject, for he presents all that can be said in favor of woman suffrage, quoting authorities for all his assertions. The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst contributes an article on the public school discussion, holding that the schools should teach children "to think, to work, to behave and to love their country." Bishop Spalding of Peoria, discusses the dangers to our social institutions, and finds reason to fear nothing but the rise of great industrial centres peopled by paupers, but he thinks that these may be serious dangers. Henry Holt, the New York publisher, gives an inside view of the American publishing trade with many interesting side-lights on our literature, in an argument for international copyright; and Thomas Hardy, who is perhaps the foremost of living English novelists, writes a helpful essay on novels and how to read them. This number contains also an article on the decline of the Scotch by the eminent Edinburgh scholar and author, Prof. John Stuart Blackie; "From Rome to Protestantism" by Prof. E. J. V. Hulgum, who forsook the priesthood and became a Protestant; and a curious statistical study of the kinds of news printed in the leading daily papers, by Henry R. Elliot. The Forum is published at 97 Fifth Ave., New York.

A Voluntary Statement.

The writer of this paragraph once had an elder and only brother. Brought up together, we were almost inseparable, hopeful and ambitious. Exposure planted the seeds of consumption in the elder, and in a few weeks, in the month of May, "good store of flowers were stuck about his winding sheet." Every attention and every remedy that love could give or obtain were unavailing. Since that sad day I have learned, through the most trustworthy authority and from experience in its use, that a ready remedy now exists, that of Dr. Pierce, called the "Golden Medical Discovery." A thousand pities that it was not discovered ages ago, but how thankful the present generation should be that it can now avail itself of so potent a remedy.

GEO. W. BUSH.

Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKER,

ELMWOOD STREET, NEWTON.

Coffins, Caskets, Robes,

And every modern requisite for the proper performance of the business constantly on hand. Orders by telephone promptly attended to.

WM. H. PHILLIPS

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Newton that he can be found at the above place, and will attend to all orders personally. Having had over twenty years experience in the business, I trust I can attend to all calls that may come under my direction, to the satisfaction of all parties who may require the services of an Undertaker.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

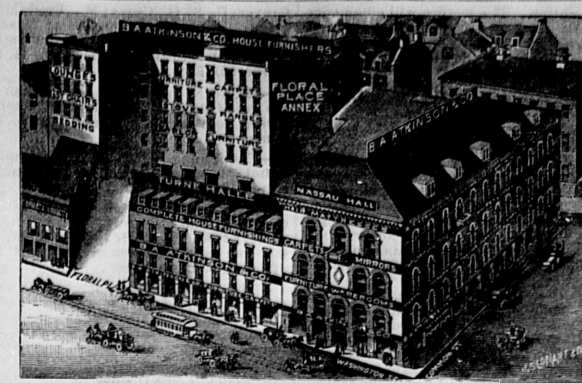
MIDDLESEX, SS:

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Frances Sarah Hill, late of Newton, in said county, deceased. GREETING: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by James G. Hill of Lowell and George T. Hill of Newton, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors named therein, and that they may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on their bond pursuant to said will and statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper called THE NEWTON GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, in the County of Middlesex, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fourteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. J. H. TYLER, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Kingsbury, late of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ISAAC F. KINGSBURY, Adm. Newton, Feb. 15, 1888.



THE ABOVE GIVES A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT

B. A. Atkinson & Co.,
LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Who have Just Finished and Stocked with a

A COMPLETE LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

The LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT in the UNITED STATES

devoted to their line of business. They sell for either CASH OR ON INSTALLMENTS ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS, AND DELIVER FREE OF CHARGE. Goods bought of them to any city or town where there is a railroad freight station in ME., N. H., MASS., R. I. OR CONN.

They continue their LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS which are as follows: Customers living in the States of Mass., R. I. or Conn., who buy \$50 worth of goods, are allowed fare to Boston for one person. Customers who live in the above States, who buy \$100 worth of goods, are allowed fares both ways for one person.

THEIR PRICES

Are for NEW GOODS bought this season, and NOT for old stock, and any person who contemplates buying anything in their line will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

In this line we carry a most COMPLETE STOCK.

Below we quote price for two or three of our leaders:

A 7-PIECE HAIR CLOTH PARLOR SUITE, prime quality goods, first-class work, including a beautiful large Smyrna rug. This rug alone sells for \$6.00. We will sell the parlor suit, rug, and rug together for only

\$35.00.

A CRUSHED PLUSH PARLOR SUITE, 7 pieces complete, in one color or a combination of colors, walnut frames, stitched edges, and a table that is made to stand hard wear. We consider this suite, at the price, one of the special bargains in our store.

\$50.00.

AN EMBROSSED PLUSH PARLOR SUITE, 7 pieces complete, either in one color or a combination of colors, and a table that is made to stand hard wear. We consider this suite, at the price, one of the special bargains in our store.

\$40.00.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, of all kinds, Kitchen and Hall Furniture, Desks, Sideboards, Mirrors, Clocks, Cabinets, Easels, Bookcases and Racks, etc., also, a large line of SOFA BEDS, BED LOUNGES, COMMON LUGGAGE, and all kinds of upholstered goods at VERY LOW PRICES.

Write for Samples and Prices.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

English Decorated Tea Sets.....\$3.50 up.

English Decorated Dinner Sets.....\$5.00 up.

English Decorated Toilet Sets.....\$2.00 up.

Largest and Best Assortment in the City.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

B. A. Atkinson & Co.,

827 WASHINGTON ST., COR. COMMON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

OUR LOG CABIN CHAMBER SET, at the price, cannot be bought of any other dealer. Only

\$10.00.

OUR SOLID ASH CHAMBER SET is something which we claim to hold the lead on anything of the kind in this city. Be sure and see it. Price only

\$15.00.

OUR SOLID BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER SET, marble tops, with landscape glass, 10 pieces complete.

With this set for the present we shall also include an English toilet set, and a large line of SOFA BEDS, BED LOUNGES, and all kinds of styles of pine, ash, cherry, walnut, mahogany, etc., at prices which WE KNOW are far below what the same grades of goods are offered elsewhere.

\$35.00.

THE ABOVE ARE OUR LEADERS. IN ADDITION WE CARRY THE LARGEST LINE OF CHAMBER FURNITURE IN NEW ENGLAND, comprising all kinds and styles of pine, ash, cherry, walnut, mahogany, etc., at prices which WE KNOW are far below what the same grades of goods are offered elsewhere.

\$35.00.

STOVES AND RANGES.

A SINGLE OVEN RANGE, all ware and pipe complete, only

\$14.00.

A DOUBLE OVEN RANGE, all ware and pipe complete, only

\$20.00.

Parlor Stoves at All Prices and in All Styles.

The Ranges above quoted we will guarantee better or no sale. In addition we carry most of the popular makes, and can give satisfaction every time.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Stephen Hunter is building a new house near Summer street.
—Col. E. H. Haskell has been elected a member of the Baptist Social Union.
—Col. Haskell of Beacon street is in Michigan for three weeks.
—Rev. Oliver Gates and Mrs. Gates have returned from their Southern trip.
—The Whist Club met at Mrs. Benjamin Hammond's on Cypress street, Tuesday evening.
—Mr. O. F. Smith of this ward drew the plans for Mr. J. F. Edmonds' handsome new residence at the Highlands.
—Hon. Levi C. Wade, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. James F. Gleason, is absent on a six months' visit to Mexico.
—Rev. W. R. Clark was one of the speakers at the non-partisan temperance meeting in South Framingham, Tuesday.
—Every one appreciates the last gift of the Improvement society—a walk up to the post office from the street. Better late than never.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary met at the house of Mrs. Frank Clement on Warren street, on Wednesday afternoon.
—J. E. Watson, driver of No. 3 Engine, has been transferred to No. 1 Truck at his own request, and his place has been filled by F. D. Lancaster of Hose No. 2.
—The Rev. Lemuel Barnes of the Baptist church gave a stirring appeal on Sunday morning for money with which to furnish the audience room of their new edifice.

—Because of pleasant rooms, careful attention to customers, and constant advertising in the GRAPHIC, F. L. Baldes finds it necessary to add another experienced hair-cutter to his force.

—A very pleasant gathering of friends was held at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall's new home in the Appleton house, Oak Hill, on Thursday evening.

—Mr. James Wells McGregor of the senior class in the Theological Seminary has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Stoneham.

—Rev. L. C. Barnes will open the discussion of the subject, "That which is lost," at the next Baptist Ministers' meeting in Boston.

—Rev. Amos Lawrence with his wife and daughter have gone to Washington, D. C., where they intend to remain until April.

—Rev. Mr. Holmes is still confined to his room with trouble with his eyes. Dr. Furber again preached on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alden Speare and their daughter, Mrs. Huntington, leave to-day (Friday) for Florida, to be gone a month.

—Rev. M. R. Deming was presented with a gold watch and chain and \$100 in money, on his retirement from the secretaryship of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

—The report of the death of Mr. Ernest Porter in California, is, we have ascertained, untrue. Mr. Porter, when last heard from, was gaining, and all rumors to the contrary are unfounded.

—Mr. Geo. Capron, general agent of the Worcester State Mutual Life Assurance Co., has taken possession of his handsome residence on Beacon street, built on land bought from Mr. Bishop.

—The old Newtonville bank called has called a number of Newton gentlemen to Washington, the past week, among them Hon. R. R. Bishop and Mr. Willard Marcy. Ex-Governor Gaston was also co-operating with them.

—We are glad at last to hear a church bell, for we have been without one for some time. The Mason school house bell has done double duty since the Orthodox bell became cracked, but it hardly had the sound of a church bell, like the one just purchased by the Congregational society.

—Rev. W. M. Mick of this place, to whom the First Baptist church of Waltham recently extended a unanimous call, has accepted the same conditionally. His health will not, for the present, admit of full pastoral work, but he is willing to give a portion of his time to the church. The church has decided to accept this arrangement.

—The marriage of Miss Emily H. White, daughter of Mr. R. H. White, and Mr. Arthur H. Sargent, of the brokerage firm of Dupree & Sargent, will take place early in June at the new and palatial residence of Mr. White at Chestnut Hill, which is rapidly receiving the finishing touches of the decorations. It contains forty rooms, and is one of the finest country houses ever built in America.

—On Saturday morning at 8.58, an alarm sounded from Box 75, for a fire in Mr. Edward W. Noyes' house, corner of Summer and Clark streets. It caught from a lamp in the hands of the plumber, who was making some repairs to the water tank. The roof of the room was low and covered with cotton-battling to keep the tank from freezing. The fire spread so quickly that the plumber had barely work to get out in safety. The damage done amounted to about \$200.

—Monday, March 12, a course of four lectures will commence in the Unitarian church, delivered by the Rev. Francis Tiffany of West Newton. The lectures will be given in this order: March 12, "Sogio," an Italian-Swiss Mountain Hamlet; March 19, "The Island of Capri," in the Bay of Naples; March 26, "Venice," April 2, "Venice." Mr. Tiffany's lecture courses have been received with universal favor wherever they have been delivered, and it is hoped that those to be given here will be as well appreciated.

—The Gilbert Haven C. L. S. C. met last Monday evening with a good attendance. Being Longfellow's birthday the larger portion of the evening was devoted to readings from his poems. An excellent essay was given by one of the members on a description of America as found by the first colonists, drawn from Hiawatha. The following is the program for March 12: Physiology and Hygiene, from page 257 to page 265; Plan of Salvation from chapter 12 to chapter 15; German course, chapters; first to third; roll call; Quotations from Luther; paper, Life of Luther; paper, The Moors in Spain; readings; Luther's Hymn Ein feste Wachen Lords and Ladies Gay, from Sir Walter Scott; The Last Ride Together from Browning; Remarkable Rides; Current Events.

—At the Methodist church Thursday evening, March 8, Mrs. Maria Upham Drake will lecture on the "Laws of Heredity," how related to physical and moral development, with their practical application. The lecture will commence at 8.15. Mrs. Drake's second course of lectures in the Pleasant street Congregational church, Malden, attracts the same large audiences as last year. The following extract is from the Malden Mirror: "Mrs. Drake speaks naturally and plainly, rarely hesitates or trips, uses no manuscript or aid; her style is flowery, earnest, impulsive, never for a moment recitative; her gestures graceful and effective; her diction learned and not pedantic or prolix; her reasoning inductive, tending directly and quickly to the practical and apparent; no ambiguity or inclusiveness stifles or weakens her message of instruction and counsel." A Boston correspondent of one of the Springfield papers says: "The first course of lectures by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake gave such general satisfaction last year, that she was urged to prepare another course. The request was complied with, and the second course gives equal gratification. She believes that by raising the standard of life in the family, by elevating the moral, intellectual and spiritual tone in the homes of the nation, a remedy will eventually be found for all the ills which curse our country. The family is the center, and all other interests radiate from that. Since Mrs. Drake's career as a lecturer began, so many have been her calls in all directions that she has been only able to speak in Boston and vicinity. She is daughter of the Rev. W. P. Upham, formerly a home missionary to the Indians, and the first thirteen years of her life were spent in the Indian territory. She received her education in the east and was graduated at the Normal school in Salem. After graduation she returned and taught in that institution several years until her marriage. Mrs. Drake, then a High School teacher, but now connected with the editorial department of the Youth's Companion. Mrs. Drake is a frequent contributor to that paper in the line especially of stories and poetry. The following extracts are from Boston papers, from which many similar ones are clipped: "Mrs. Drake leaves with her audience the impression of a woman not only thoroughly in earnest in the desire to be of benefit to humanity, but having sound judgment which directs the noble impulses of her heart towards the best results." "The people of Massachusetts may be congratulated that the temperance advocate has made her residence in Massachusetts." Miss Frances E. Willard says of her: "She has the finest education, by which her keen intellect has been polished, combined with a true and loyal heart."

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—New time-table, March 1, bright and early. Arrival in the Clark line—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clark, Jr., have a son. Proposals of names by those interested are now in order. A prize of one dollar soap will be given to the person who proposes the name that shall be accepted.
—The Improvement society of this place held their annual meeting in the chapel of the Congregational church at 8 o'clock on Monday evening next, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and to see if some method could be devised for securing a public hall for this section of the city. It is hoped that all who are interested in the work of the association will attend the meeting, as the object is one that is worthy of every encouragement, and although a good deal has already been done in setting out trees, etc., in the different streets, there is still much that can be done, and done better through some such organization as this than in any other way.

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—The fine new house erected by Mr. S. D. Whitmore, next west of his present residence, has been sold to Mr. Guild of Somerville for \$10,500. Workmen are now tinting and papering the rooms, preparatory to occupation.
—Miss Pike, who has made her home the past year with her sister, Mrs. G. E. Emery, has taken a position in an Agricultural college in Iowa, as a music teacher, and started for her new home this week.
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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 22.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 9, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

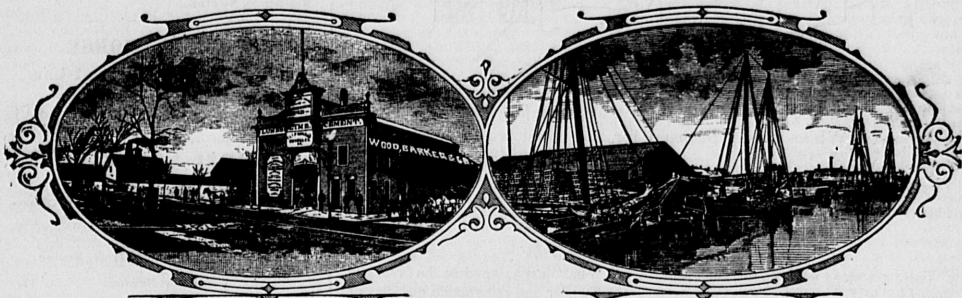
Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES
in the above villages.
Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—
J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Wash-
ington Street, Boston.

W. H. WOOD,
Of W. H. WOOD & CO., Cambridgeport.

GEORGE J. BARKER,
Formerly with W. H. LEATHERBEE & SON.

WOOD, BARKER & Co., LUMBER.



SPRUCE FRAMES, HEMLOCK BOARDS, SHINGLES.

YARD and WHARVES. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Cambridgeport, Near West Boston Bridge. Connected by Telephone.

OFFICE:
21 Federal Street, Boston

REMOVAL SALE.

For the next few weeks previous to our removal to our new store, we
propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock
now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal,
as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without
any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are
sold.

Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

Young and Old MEN Made to Look Handsome

By having their hair appendages
Removed at
JOHN T. BURNS'

Hair Dressing Rooms, COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

J. J. JOHNSON,
FLORIST.
CONSERVATORIES,
School Street, Newton.
Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions,
etc., etc.
Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER,
CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,
19 CHANNING STREET, NEWTON.
Practices Christian Science, Mind Healing, as
Taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy. 10

T. J. HARTNETT, PLUMBER

Particular attention paid to Trapping
and Ventilating Drain and all
Escape Pipes.

Estimates furnished on application, on all kinds
of PLUMBING WORK.

Good Workmanship and Reasonable
Prices

Washington Street, Newton.
Established 1864.

E. A. W. HAMMATT,
Civil and Consulting Engineer,
Office 5 Pemberton Sq., Boston,
Room 29.

Surveys and Plans for the construction of
Water Works and Sewerage Systems; House
Drainage and Landscape Work. 24

LAND IN NEWTONVILLE
On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by
T. M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston. 27

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of
corns and bunions, on any lady's foot who will
wear my
Custom Made Kangaroo Skin Boots.
They are soft, fine and handsome, will wear
longer than anything else known, will keep their
shape and shed water. I do not send the mea-
sures to a factory, but make the boots myself.
Any lady who does not like them when made
up, need not feel compelled to take them. A
perfect fitting and comfortable boot guaranteed,
no matter in what shape the foot may be. Best
Kangaroo Flexible Bottom, No. Square, \$6.50.
Best Dongola ditto, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

A. L. RHYND,
Ladies and Gents' Boots, Shoes and
Rubbers.
Custom Work a Specialty.
HYDE'S BLOCK, CENTRE & WASHINGTON STS.
NEWTON. 47

BOSTON HEALTH SUPPLY DEPOT.

OUR NEWTON HIGHLANDS BRANCH.
—HARKER—
Dr. Dyer's Phosphated Crackers, Health Breads,
Swiss Ice Cream, Etc.

TREES.

After June next my nursery and office will be
at Waban, Newton Highlands. To meet this
change my stock must be largely reduced, and I
now offer choicest TREES, SHRUBS and VINES
at very low rates.

W. C. STRONG,
Nouantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.

(Harvard Medical College, 1876.)
Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum
(Piles, Fistula, etc.)
Residence and Office: Thornton street, near
Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.
Boston Office: 23 Mt. Vernon street, opposite
State House. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 5171

Loaning on Mortgage Security. A SPECIALTY.

As Boston Manager of the KANSAS
TRUST & BANKING CO. OF ATCH-
SON, KAN., I am now offering Debentures as
well as Eastern Kansas Farm Mortgages, Fully
Guaranteed, bearing from 6 to 7 per cent. interest,
coupons payable at bank semi-annually.
Also, MONEY TO LOAN on Boston or
Newton Mortgages at very lowest rates. New-
ton Mortgages always wanted.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED AT CURRENT
rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Com-
panies. Please apply to
E. W. CORB, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at
Newton after 6 P. M.

N. B.—Send for List of Farm Mortgages, and
Explanatory Pamphlet. 16003

West Newton Savings Bank

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, Pres.
JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treas.
ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Committee of Investment:

Austin R. Mitchell, Edward L. Pickard,
Dwight Chester,
Samuel Barnard, Fred. E. Crockett.

GEORGE J. BARKER,
Formerly with W. H. LEATHERBEE & SON.

NEWTON.

—The Governor has appointed Friday,
April 6th, as Fast Day.

—The Tuesday Club met this week
with Mr. J. W. Davis.

—Mr. Geo. Holmes is suffering from a
severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

—Officer Baker is confined to the house
with a severe attack of rheumatism.

—Miss Henry will give an afternoon
tea at her residence on Eldridge street
next Thursday afternoon.

—Demorest, what to wear, and pat-
terns now ready, also Harper's Bazaar
patterns, at Newton Bazar.

—The local coal dealers have reduced
the price of coal 50 cents per ton, since
the close of the Reading strike.

—The usual monthly sociable was held
at the Baptist church parlors, Thursday
evening. There was a large attendance.

—The Glee Club and the Banjo and
Guitar Club of Amherst college are to
give a concert in Eliot Hall, March 31st.

—Mr. Henry Fuller is able to be out
again, after being confined to the house
for two weeks, with a threatened attack
of pneumonia.

—It is understood that Mr. Gow has
been engaged as musical pastor at the
Baptist church for another year.

—The engagement was announced
last week of Miss I. P. Miller, of New-
ton, to Mr. Louis Lannier Safford of
New York.

—Mr. Frank L. Wilder has leased his
house on Jefferson street, and his family
will remove to Newburyport, where he
is engaged in business.

—Several car loads of stone for the new
Eliot church have arrived, and prepara-
tions are being made for beginning work
as soon as the weather will permit.

—At the next meeting of Newton
Lodge, A. O. U. W., the new quartet
will make its first appearance, and two
candidates will be initiated.

—The next monthly meeting of the
Newton Bicycle Club will be held next
Tuesday evening, March 13, at W. W.
Stalls, 509 Tremont street.

—A weather map is displayed at the
post office every day, and possibly that
may have something to do with the atro-
cious weather we have had this month.

—G. P. Atkins expects to take posses-
sion of his new store in Bacon's block
about April 1st. He will then have the
best appointed grocery store in the city,
as he already has the largest trade.

—Mrs. D. B. Hodsdon has recovered
from her recent severe illness, and is
again able to attend to the business con-
nected with her new system of dress
cutting and fitting.

—The second annual dinner of the
"Photographers" will be given at the
United States Hotel, to-night (Friday) at
6.30 o'clock. Mr. A. A. Glines is chair-
man of the executive committee.

—The handsome notice boards in
Grace church, given by a member of the
congregation after designs provided by
Mr. W. P. Wentworth, architect, are
greatly admired, and are found very
useful.

—The vigorous little paper known as
"Church News," distributed each month
in the Episcopal churches in Newton, is
to put out an eight-page number for
Easter, to be distributed on Easter Sun-
day morning.

—Don't make engagements for Satur-
day, March 31st, for the Amherst college
boys are to be here. Those who attend
the concert in West Newton last win-
ter, will remember the uniform excel-
lence of the performance.

—Mr. H. S. Crowell has sold his hand-
some new residence on Brighton Hill,
corner of Washington street and Waver-
ly avenue, to Mrs. Chas. A. Cox of Jeffer-
son street, who will remove there this
spring.

—Two young men were in
town on Tuesday, peddling ap-
ples, which they sold by the barrel.
They sold quite a number and one of the
purchasers found the bottom half of the
barrel filled with hay and stones. The
police are looking for the men.

—Mr. Edward P. Weaver, representing
the well known firm of Ellwanger &
Barry of the Mount Hope nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y., is stopping at the Cen-
tral House, and will look after their in-
terests in this section.

—The attendance upon the Lenten ser-
vices in Grace church is very gratifying.
The chapel is open every day: Mondays,
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at
4.30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at
7.30 p. m. No service exceeds forty-five
minutes in length.

—In the account of the Eliot church
annual given last week, no mention was
made of the admirable sketch of the old
church building, which gave a complete
history of all the events connected with
it, and the steps taken for the building
of a new edifice.

—"The Motherhood of the Church" is
to be the topic of the sermon on Sunday
night in Grace church, by the Rev. W.
Sprague of Charlestown. This will
be the second public anniversary celebra-
tion by the Parish Guild. The occasion
is likely to be very interesting. Every
seat in Grace church is free every Sunday
night.

—Monday evening, March 12, Post 62,
G. A. R., will visit Post 564 at Cambridge.
This visit is in return for two visitations
of the comrades of Post 56, and as a
good time is expected all the comrades
of Post 62 want to go. Barges will
start from the Upper and Lower
falls at 6 p. m.

—The Episcopal clergymen of this
state are to have a farewell service and
reception in honor of Dr. Courtney be-
fore he goes to Nova Scotia. Dr. Shinn
is one of the committee of arrangements.
The time appointed is April 16th, in St.
Paul's church, Boston. The consecra-
tion is to take place in Halifax, April
25th.

—The Newton Circle, C. L. S. C., met
on Monday evening, March 5, a large
number being present. The roll call
quotations were from Emerson. The
program for the evening was as follows:
Piano solo, singing by a male quartet,
essay on life and works of Washington
Irving, reading, "A Country Church,"
talk on "Plan of Salvation" and a recita-
tion entitled, "Nothing to wear." The
evening closed with singing of gospel hymns.

—Thursday afternoon, Charles Ward
Woman's Relief Corps, No. 96, escorted
by members of Post 62, visited the Sol-

dier's Home at Chelsea. The start was
made from Scollay Square about 2
o'clock, and the Home was reached about
3 o'clock. The Corps was received by
Gen. Cunningham and Quartermaster
King, and they were shown over the in-
stitution. A few thoughtful ladies, be-
lieving that the old soldiers had not lost
their appetites for good things, carried
quite a number of loaves of cake and
other delicacies. The visit was a
very pleasant one, and the members of
the Corps were greatly pleased with the
Home and its management.

—The annual meeting of the 8 O'clock
Club was held at the residence of Mr. G.
T. Coppins, Thursday evening. It was
voted to go back to the former method,
and have as officers only the secretary, the
executive and membership committee.
Dr. E. B. Hitchcock was elected secre-
tary, and Messrs. Huff, Ensign and Cop-
pins the executive committee. Two
new members, Messrs. Eugene Pinkham
and C. W. Davidson were elected. An
interesting program of five minute talks
was given.

—Captain Jack Crawford, who was
present at the last camp-fire of Charles
Ward Post, is to be given a testimonial in
Tremont Temple, Boston, Saturday eve-
ning. He will be assisted by Senorita
Beulah, the talented Mexican actress, and
the Harvard quartet. The testimonial
was tendered him by Lt. Gov. Brackett,
Mayor O'Brien of Boston and other
prominent citizens. There will be a
large attendance of his Grand Army
friends.

—Rev. G. S. Butters of Newtonville
addressed the Y. M. C. A. Sunday after-
noon, March 4, 1888. The large au-
dience listened with undiminished inter-
est throughout the discourse, which was
made the more effective by illustrations
both apt and striking. Next Sunday, a
Bible reading and recitation exercise
will be conducted by Vice-President
Haskell, in which, it is hoped, all will
feel a pleasure in taking part. The
praise service, always so interesting, will
be led as usual by Mr. Hugh Campbell,
at 3.45 p. m.

—There was a joint meeting of the Di-
rectors and Managers of the Wesleyan
Home, held in Boston, Wednesday, the
7th, presided over by the President, Rev.
B. K. Pierce. The report of the treas-
urer showed that while a most excellent
year had been made of the money expend-
ed, the usefulness of the Home was
greatly curtailed by the lack of funds.
Renewed efforts will be made to in-
crease the finances of the Home, and thus en-
able it to provide for a larger number of
children. Donations of groceries, cloth-
ing, etc., will be thankfully received at
the Home on Wesley street.

—The fourth entertainment Thursday
evening at the Methodist church was a
lecture by the pastor, Rev. Fayette Nich-
ols. His subject was "Some riddles in
life," and was very entertaining and in-
structive. He answered the questions,
"What shall we do with our eyes?"
"What shall we do with our tongues?"
"What shall we do with our hands?"
"What shall we do with our feet?" and
"What shall we do for ourselves?" and
abounded with witticisms and sharp hits
on many of the follies of life and some
of the sharp practices in business and was
highly enjoyed by his audience who fol-
lowed him very attentively to the close.
The closing concert will be one week
from next Wednesday, March 21st.

—There is no question but that the
national government ought to provide
more liberally for Newton's post office.
The amount now allowed for rent would
not hire one of the smallest stores in
Newton, and the postmaster has to make
up the difference out of his salary. When
a \$25,000 office building is voted for
Bar Harbor, and more expensive build-
ings for towns of less size than Newton,
it is time for a combined effort, to secure
more liberal appropriations for our post
office. Have we not some prominent
Mugwump or Democrat of influence
enough at Washington, to secure an al-
lowance of at least a thousand dollars a
year for rent? Newton will never give a
Democratic majority until this is done,
and probably not then, but still it would
do no harm to try the experiment.

—The last of the series of entertain-
ments by the Channing Literary Union
was given in the Channing church par-
lors, Thursday evening before a large
audience. Two plays were presented,
the "Japanese Wedding" and "A
Woman's Won't." The characters for
the former piece were taken by Mr. and
Mrs. Fred Stone, Miss Angier, Miss Ken-
rick, Miss Clara Soule, Miss Bessie Soule,
Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Win Brackett, Mr.
G. Angier, Mr. E. Angier and Mr. Walter
Soule. In the latter play the cast in-
cludes Mr. Win Brackett, Miss Kenrick,
Mr. Herman Soule, Miss Wells, Mr.
Rowen and Miss Clara Soule. Both
plays were a success, and the Union de-
serves especial credit for the fine enter-
tainments they have given the past sea-
son. The music for the evening was
furnished by Miss Owen.

—Mrs. Emeline F. Bridges died in this
city on Saturday morning, after a life
full of years and usefulness. She was
the daughter of Johnathan Wins Whit-
more and Mary Rogers and was born in
Newton in May, 1807. Many of her an-
cestors for six generations were resi-
dents of Newton, among them some
of the first settlers of this place. On her
father's side she was a descendant of
Francis Eliot of Braintree, a brother of
the Apostle Eliot. Through her mother
she was a direct descendant of John
Rogers, burned at the stake at Smith-
field, in 1555. Mrs. Bridges was well
known to many of the older residents
of this city and was universally beloved
and esteemed. The funeral services
took place on Monday and were very
simple. The interment was in the Wa-
tertown cemetery.

—Next Sunday evening, (March 11), a
discourse will be given in Channing
church, by the Rev. Samuel W. Dike,
Secretary of the Divorce Reform League.
"The work in behalf of the family,"
Mr. Dike is well and favorably known as
one of the most prominent representa-
tives of the movement recently begun for
the purpose of diffusing deeper and truer
views of the importance of the family, as
an essential factor in the moral and reli-
gious condition of a nation, and also for
the purpose of averting at least some of
the evils growing out of our divine laws
and their lax administration. No one is
more competent to speak on these
subjects with authority than Mr. Dike, and
all who are interested in the vital theme
in which he proposes to speak, (and all
should be,) are heartily invited and ear-
nestly entreated to be present. The
Churchman says of his work: "No more
constructive reform work has been done
in this generation, and its success, leav-

ing out the personal and divine elements
in such undertakings, has been largely
due to the fact that Mr. Dike has gone
forward from the beginning on the prin-
ciple that the individual does little unless
he labors along the lines of the funda-
mental institutions of society.

Newton Natural History Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this
society was held last Wednesday even-
ing, being largely attended and of un-
usual interest. J. Wesley Barber, Esq.,
gave a very interesting description of the
teredo navalis and its destructive
work on wood in various locations. This
little worm will, in a short time, com-
pletely honey-comb a piece of timber
submerged in salt water. They will not
work in wood above the water line.
When they have bored upward to this
they turn and go in the opposite direc-
tion. Wooden piers are so eaten that
wharves and bridges crumble away, as
happened last year at Baltimore, where a
large party on a wharf, about to go on
an excursion, were thrown into the
water by the giving away of a wharf, and
many persons lost their lives.

This little worm has been the great
destroyer of ships, and many a noble
vessel has gone to the bottom of the
ocean, the result of its destructive work.
It was to protect ships from these that
metal sheathing was first used. A fine
specimen of the honey-combing done by
these animals was exhibited.

Mr. Barber then gave a vivid descrip-
tion of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, which
he visited, describing the entrance to
and routes through this wonderful
cavern, which has been formed by and
through the agency of water. The vari-
ous halls, rooms, passage-ways, etc.,
were described and the manner of the
formation of stalactites. He exhib-
ited several specimens of these which
he brought from the cave. All of
these specimens he presented to the so-
ciety.

Prof. C. D. Woods of Wilbraham gave
an exceedingly interesting and instructive
paper on "The Atmosphere and its
Movements." It was the first paper on
this subject ever given before the society
and commanded the closest attention of
the large audience. Prof. Woods has
evidently given atmospheric movements
very careful study and investigation. He
brought out a large array of facts and
presented them in a remarkably clear
and ever to be remembered manner. The
atmosphere which in former times was
supposed to extend to a height of 45
miles, is now believed to be several hun-
dred, although at least one-half is sup-
posed to rest within three and one-half
miles of the earth. Its actual limit is
not known. He described storms as
movements of the atmosphere whether
or not accompanied by rain, hail or snow.
The sun's heat is the cause of these
movements, producing trade winds,
whirlwinds, cyclones and tornadoes.
The force and destructive power of these
were portrayed, and instances noticed
where great damage with loss of life re-
sulted. In some cyclones men, animals
and even buildings have been taken up
and transported to long distances, some-
times dropping them almost uninjured.
If a building chances to be in the centre
of a cyclone it explodes outward as if
blown open by dynamite.

Following this paper many of the audi-
ence gave personal or known experiences
of cyclones and tornadoes which, to
those entirely unacquainted with their
force and power, would cause the belief
that the far-famed Munchausen has come
again to life by the score. These anec-
dotes were very amusing.

The thanks of the society were pre-
sented to Prof. Woods and Mr. Barber.

The large field of work which this so-
ciety covers, and the valuable contribu-
tions brought forth should be more
widely taken advantage by the citizens
of Newton. It is earnestly to be hoped
that some one or more of our public-
spirited citizens will ere long present to
the Newton Natural History Society a
suitable building for its lectures and now
quite large and valuable cabinet.

Woman's Relief Corps.

Charles Ward Woman's Relief Corps,
No. 96, held their regular meeting at G.
A. R. Hall, Newtonville, Thursday,
March 1st, at 1.45 p. m. Members were
present from all parts of Newton. The
chairman of the Relief Committee made
a statement of the work accomplished
since December, which was very encour-
aging, and reflected great credit on the
members of that committee. President
Bates called attention to the Soldiers'
Home, which is in need of help, and
hoped that all members would be inter-
ested in giving aid to the worthy soldiers,
who had fought our battles and become
disabled, and that in so doing the ladies
would only fulfil their obligations in-
curred during the war. The president,
through the courtesy of Mrs. J. Sewall
Read, invited the Corps to visit the Home
on Thursday, March 8, 2 p. m., and see
the needs of the inmates and the neces-
sity of larger accommodations and ascer-
tain how the best assistance could be
rendered. The invitation was extended
to the members of the Charles Ward
Post to accompany the Corps and was ac-
cepted. The next meeting will be held
Thursday, March 15, 1.45 p. m. All
members are invited to be present.

Some Beautiful Tulips.

Those wishing house plants or cut
flowers, will do well to call at the green-
houses of Charles F. Rogers, Jr. Sargent
street, and select from his stock of
healthy, well-grown plants. Violets,
roses, carnations, and other choice flow-
ers constantly in bloom. The special at-
traction to-day, is the display of beau-
tiful tulips in pots, just coming in bloom,
several colors in each pot.

Mersey is so good a servant that it will
never allow its master to die a beggar.
The virtues that lie in Warner's Log
Cabin plaster are as beneficent and
lasting as the qualities of mersey. Best
and cheapest porous plaster in market.
All druggists sell it.

All smokers should not fail to try Esta-
brook & Eaton's La Rosa Perfecta
Cigars, for sale by G. Wilkin's Shaw.

—Insurance by the best companies
placed by J. C. Fuller and J. French &
Son.

Don't fail to smoke Estabrook &
Eaton's La Rosa Perfecta Cigars.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS AND NO DEBATES.

His Honor, Mayor Kimball, called the board of aldermen to order at 7.15 Monday evening, in accordance with a request made at the last meeting. City Clerk Kingsbury had recovered sufficiently to be present and read the records of the last several meetings. Aldermen Tyler, Johnson, Nickerson, Chadwick, Childs and Ward were present.

Business from the lower branch was disposed of in concurrence. The annual report of the board of health was referred to the committee on printing for publication.

On the recommendation of the chief of the fire department, James H. Sanders was appointed driver of No. 2 Hose, to fill a vacancy.

The New England Telephone company asked for a location on Crafts street, between Watertown and Clinton, and it was granted on recommendation of the Chief Engineer of the fire department.

THE CITY SUE.

Notice was received from Thomas O'Sullivan's lawyers, that they had attached the goods of the city to the amount of \$1,000, and notifying the city that suit would be brought in the term of the Superior court, opening at East Cambridge on the first Monday in April.

Mayor Kimball said that the man who was injured walked out from Boston to serve notice on him. He thought his injuries must not be serious if he was able to walk so far.

INVESTIGATING EXPENSES.

Mayor Kimball gave notice that he had appointed Aldermen Chadwick, Ward and Childs, Councilmen Kennedy, Gore and Hunt, as the committee to investigate the expenses in the various city departments.

BUILDING.

Alvin Houghton gave notice of his intention to build a dwelling house, 36 by 38, on Hillside avenue, Ward 3.

H. R. Wetherbee was granted a license for a stable on Centre street, Ward 6, he having complied with the regulations.

FIRE ALARM BOX.

Alderman Ward read a petition from residents of Ward 6, for a fire alarm signal box on Homer street, at the head of Cedar. The nearest boxes are now at the corner of Ward street and Waverly avenue, and at the Station House; referred to fire department.

Alderman Childs read an order, which was passed, appropriating \$625 for the purchase of five fire alarm signal boxes.

POLICEMAN RYAN.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed, appropriating \$160, to be paid to Policeman John Ryan, for expenses he incurred in a suit brought for false arrest, and it was charged to miscellaneous expenses. Alderman Johnson said the arrest was made at the order of the city Marshal, Mr. Ryan being sent to Lexington street to quell a disturbance. The man broke away and the officer fired a pistol over his head, to cause him to stop. The man got a Waltham lawyer to take the case up and attached Mr. Ryan's property, and Attorney Cate, who acted for Mr. Ryan, advised him to make a settlement. The officer was doing his duty and the city could not afford to let him lose by it.

Alderman Tyler said that the police committee was unanimous in the favor of the appropriation, and that it was the duty of the city to stand by its officers, when they tried to do their duty. The arrest was asked for by the young man's mother, and then she denied it, and his friends turned against the officer; he could get no evidence and so lost the case. The sum represented exactly what the case had cost the officer.

THE NEWTONVILLE PARK.

Attention was called to the order appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of land for a park in Newtonville, on condition that the residents raise the rest of the sum needed. Alderman Chadwick said that the condition had been complied with, and that the deed drawn up by City Solicitor Slocum, conveying the property to the city, was all ready to be delivered on the payment of the \$1,000.

THE CITY DEBT.

Alderman Tyler presented an order authorizing the city treasurer to renew a note of \$25,000 for one year, from April 21, 1888. He said that it was part payment of an old town note held by the commonwealth, of \$46,000, which was bearing interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The sinking fund commissioners could furnish \$25,000 for its payment, and the appropriation for the city debt this year. The order was passed.

CLAIMS.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed, approving \$200 for the payment of claims against the city, as they came up, and the money charged to miscellaneous expenses. Alderman Johnson stated that many claims could be settled better as they came up, without being made public. A similar order was passed last year, and the appropriation was still unexpended.

MIDDLESEX ROAD.

A hearing was then announced on the proposed Middlesex Road, from Hammond street to the Brookline line, but as no one appeared the hearing was closed.

Alderman Nickerson presented a resolution, to the effect that if the road was properly laid out and constructed, without expense to the city, the property owners releasing the land and all claims for damages, it would be accepted by the city. He said that as the road was not built, it was thought best to withhold the order until it was, but the highway committee had an agreement signed, and the resolution was introduced to show that the city was acting in good faith.

THE LATE DAVID T. BUNKER.

Alderman Johnson, from the committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Ex-Alderman David T. Bunker, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we learn of the death of our former associate, Ex-Alderman David T. Bunker, with feelings of deep regret,—that we held him in the highest esteem, for his genial character and sterling worth.

That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and hope the burden of this great loss may be made easier to bear through the loving care of our Heavenly Father.

That the clerk of the board be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

WATER METERS.

The order appropriating \$3,500 for the purchase of meters was taken from the table, on motion of Alderman Johnson, and passed on motion of Alderman Nickerson.

The free use of the City Hall was voted to the West Newton Village Improvement Association, for one evening in March.

WALTHAM STREET RAILWAY.

Mayor Kimball recommended to the board that the Newton and Waltham Street Railway Company be requested to relocate their tracks on Washington street, between Elm and Highland streets, as the present track interfered with public travel, and was a damage to the owners of property, who were unable to get into their houses from the street, on account of the water which covered the tracks and the sidewalks. The communication was referred to the committee on highways, after which the board adjourned.

MILITARY DRILL.

DISCUSSED AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LYCEUM ON SATURDAY EVENING.

The High School Lyceum met on Saturday evening, President Morton in the chair. There was a good-sized attendance, although not as large as those on several previous evenings. The president announced that Miss Laura Coffin could not sing as had been expected because of a cold. Mr. Goodrich entertained the company with a piano solo, and Mr. John Cole gave a violin solo.

A bill for the restriction of immigration was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill providing for the abolition of military drill in the High School was read by the clerk, and came before the house for discussion. Mr. Cutler '86, proposed an amendment providing that after the beginning of the next school year, the battalion be divided into companies of 24 men each; the battalion to be commanded by the military instructor. The amendment meant in fact the abolition of the officers and not of the drill. The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original bill, but was objected to by the minority and was not accepted by the house.

Mr. Strong, the introducer of the original bill, then took the floor in support of it. He claimed that the drill failed of accomplishing the purposes for which it was introduced in 1878, viz: An erect carriage, increased respiration and physical development. It was claimed that the officers were not a sample of the men turned out by the drill. The state law made the providing of free text books compulsory, yet it cost \$50,000 for one to take the successive offices. The school board had practically condemned the drill by making it optional in the third and fourth classes, for it would fail were these classes to drop out. It was claimed in conclusion that the boys drilled for the officers, that the distribution of the officers caused hard feeling and that it was not popular.

Mr. Greene, the prime minister, opened the debate against the bill. He said the drill was and had been popular for 10 years in the school. It had been introduced of late into Cornell, Bowdoin and a number of other colleges. The drill taught discipline, always a hard lesson, was good physical exercise, and a recreation, gave good figures and a knowledge of military science. It was true that it could not have officers but one must learn to take disappointments.

Mr. Cutler '86 claimed that the drill was not popular, and that if it were entirely optional there would be no drill. It did not encourage discipline in the other school exercises. The military science plea amounted to nothing so far as practical utility was concerned.

Mr. Pierce was of the opinion that the drill was the result of an effort to introduce something practical into our school system. But it did not make one more useful. The voting of a battalion to disobey its drill master was an example of its discipline. Impartiality was impossible and not to be hoped for.

Mr. Whitmore '86 said that as an alumnus of the school he had an interest in the question. He believed that the drill was a decided benefit, giving an easy, erect and graceful poise, physical development, the habit of obedience to orders, respect for authority and ability to command. The trouble last May proved that the discipline of the battalion was such that when they "kicked over the traces" they kicked together. There were undoubtedly faults in the drill, but there were in everything. Until some system of gymnastic exercise was possible, the drill should be retained and encouraged.

Mr. Greene '90 said it was not true, as had been stated, that when one failed to receive an office in the third class that his interest died. He had not got an office but had just as much interest. The cost was only \$25 for uniforms.

Mr. Goodrich said the cost was \$42 for everything new. Almost any officer of the High School battalion who could produce his commission would probably be given an office in case of war.

Mr. Mather said that one of the gentlemen who object to military drill took part in the last drill. If the boys do not carry their erect position out of the drill they should have more, not less of it.

The discussion continued on these lines until 9.45, when the vote was taken and the bill defeated by a large majority, the minority being sustained in their opposition. The debate was very lively, interesting and quite sharp at times. It was the best debate the lyceum has had for some time.

Sedentary Habits.

In this age of push and worry, the business man and the professional man are alike unable to devote any adequate time to exercise. In the daily round of toil and pleasure, no suitable provision is made for that important function, and the result is that men of sedentary habits become subject to many forms of ailments arising from a torpid or sluggish liver. Constipation, sick headache, biliousness and dyspepsia are due to the improper action of the liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets cure these troubles by restoring the liver to its normal condition.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right nostril, which was closed up entirely for over twenty years was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—B. H. Cressingham, 275 18th St., Brooklyn.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored.—C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Funeral Month of March.

An observant Metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of his hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Sampson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction, and Julius Caesar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funeral month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poison, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and up-builder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funeral month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequalled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE CENTURY.

The Century Magazine contains no article of special prominence, but its historical and artistic features hold their usual place, fiction is represented by one short story and two serials, and poetry has various contributors, most successful of whom is Richard Watson Gilder, in "The White Star's People." Through several biographical articles the magazine has attained an especial personal interest. "Bismarck" is the subject of a frontispiece and a portrait on a bust; "Some Pupils of Liszt" are shown by Albert Morris Bagby to have demonstrated the master's power "in the shaping of great virtuosos." Benjamin Franklin, who has lately been a source of inspiration to biographers, is described by John Bigelow in relation to his "Home and Host in France"; the Lincoln History enters upon its most thrilling chapters in describing "The Fall of Sumter" and the "Call to Arms." Among the special incidents of the war which are now filling a place in the magazine as a supplement to the battle series, none are more interesting than "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," described vividly and with the help of illustrations by Frank E. Moran. In his graphic account of "Russian State Prisoners," Mr. George Kennan endeavors to draw a moderately expressed picture condemning the extravagance of Stephens, but even his moderation must affect American readers with a sense of the injustice and cruelty of the Russian political system. The departments are fully filled and the illustrations of the magazine are numerous.

ADVENTURES OF A WIDOW.

This is the title of the latest issue in the Ticknor & Co.'s series of paper covered novels, by Edgar Fawcett. It is intended to represent two classes of New York society, and the characters are supposed to come from the very highest Knickerbocker ranks, and from literary Bohemia. Nevertheless they have a strong family resemblance to each other, and have a charming freedom from anything like refinement or good breeding. The heroine, for example, who represents the first class, marries an old rake, as Mr. Fawcett's heroines usually do, and after his death, is taken in by a not over-clever adventurer, with the manners of the Bowery, and promises to marry him at a day's notice. When her blue-blooded, but hopelessly vulgar aunt remonstrates, she berates her like a fish-wife. The reader cannot help feeling sorry that she is saved from the fate she so richly deserves. The probabilities are not very nicely observed, and the book was evidently written merely as a "pot-boiler," unless the author has been so slightly by New York society that he takes this means of securing his revenge.

A Graveyard Cough.

The short, dry, hacking cough, which announces the approach of consumption, has been aptly termed a graveyard cough. The peril is great, and near at hand, but it can be surely averted with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a botanic remedy, without a peer for pulmonary, throat and liver affections, and for all ailments which, like consumption, have a scrofulous origin, and also for eruptions and sores, indicating impurity of the blood. Drug gists sell it.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.



BECAUSE it is so unusually handsome and attractive in appearance, many persons think the Ivory Soap is intended for toilet use only. While it may be used for the toilet with pleasant and satisfactory results, it is a laundry soap in all that the name implies. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, says: "As a laundry soap the Ivory has no superior."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working are invited to examine the Zimdar Pneumatic Bell. No cranks. No wires. No batteries to get out of order. BARBER BROS.

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The unprecedented demand for this System compels the Subscriber to confine her hours of instruction at her residence from 7 to 9 p. m. each day; balance of time will be devoted to outside instruction. Testimonials from Leading Modistes in Boston and suburbs will be shown, and all questions cheerfully answered. Terms for System including instruction are \$12.

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THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMAN F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends: I find that some of you think the last letter, on our faith and hope, too succinct, especially in reference to our hope. But you must remember that this series includes only six letters, and hence can do little more than suggest. I especially urge you to use your concordances and text books, and thus follow up the thoughts presented. I have not brought these subjects into the prayer meetings for discussion, as it seemed to me that might lead to some heated arguing, which is always to be deplored. However, if there be any virtue in these things, I beseech you think on them most soberly. Moreover, I shall be glad to receive by mail any questions concerning themes discussed, and will try to find occasion to answer them soon.

Too briefly we have considered the past and the future, now let us turn to the present, always our chief concern. Faith in the historic Christ, hope in the prophetic Christ, love in the present Christ, all that are our theme, but the greatest of these is love. Love is eternal. God is love. Every one that loveth, is begotten of God and knoweth God.

I wish I might adequately set forth to you what seems to me the Scriptural conception of Christ and His church. In this world-system of selfishness and consequent sin, God sent the Son of His love, to be unselfish, to be loving, to give Himself for other men, in order to win them from their selfishness, sin, damnation. Jesus was successful in this mission; He overcame the world, He alone of all our race bore consistent witness to the perfect truth of God. He alone possessed the spirit of God without measure. So death could not hold Him. By His resurrection, He brought life and incorruption to light. Thus was He the first fruits of their glorious future. There is no uncertainty about this; it is a fact of human history, whereby He has given assurance unto all men. The race is potentially redeemed in Jesus. He has come and conquered. He will come again in victory, and the dead in Christ shall rise, to be with Him and like Him, a new humanity, with no sin and conflicts and tears, for the first things shall have passed away.

But meanwhile, what? Meanwhile, Christ, having all authority and power, is at the right hand of God, waiting till His enemies be made the footstool of His feet. Meanwhile, His people on the earth set their minds upon the things that are above, where He is. Christ in heaven, His people on earth. Christ in heaven waiting God's time for the revealing of His glory, His people on earth, waiting and praying for the same consummation of all things. But is there no bond between them? Do they hold no fellowship even now? Yes, a blessedly real one. The Lord in heaven and His own on earth are vitally one. Jesus is nearer to us now than He was to His disciples, when He walked with them in Galilee. The same Holy Spirit that was in Him He has put into our hearts. He is the head in heaven, we, the body upon earth. One spirit lives in both. He is the vine, we are the branches, in living unity. This is the spirit by which we cry, Father, even as Jesus said, My Father. Born of the Holy Spirit, abiding thus in Christ and He in us, we count ourselves citizens of heaven, partakers of the divine nature, dead to sin and alive unto God. As Christ was, so are we in this world. We are to be like Him, by the spirit of Christ in us, and so show ourselves sons of God. This is the church, the assembly of holy ones, those who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit, the Holy Spirit. This church is the only Christ now on earth. Listen solemnly to His own words of prayer for this church. "I am not praying for the world, and these are in the world. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. As thou didst send me into the world, even so send I them into the world. I pray that they may all be one, even as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me."

This is the mission of the church, to perpetuate the memory of Jesus on the earth till He Himself shall come back into it. In a wider sense than is usually attached to the words, the church is to show the Lord's death till He comes.

The first fruit of the spirit in us, is love, that which above all else, characterized Jesus Himself. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So Peter afterwards exhorts, "seeing ye have purified your souls, obey the voice of the truth unto unfeigned love of the brethren, love one another from the heart fervently."

This is the very virtue that is absent from the world-system. Let us think clearly and practically about what we call the world. The world is the system of men who are accustomed to speak of "the world," with a certain indefinite horror, meaning all who are not church members. The New Testament means by this term, the world of men organized on the selfish principle, that is, every man for himself. Jesus hated the very principle of the world, saying instead, every man for his neighbor. His church is to be organized on this simple principle, which Jesus illustrated in His whole life, and most in His death, self-sacrifice for the good of others. The church is to exhibit here in the midst of this self-seeking world what Jesus exhibited to it, a new life by which alone men can ever be redeemed. The church is thus to anticipate that heavenly society, which shall exist when God shall have brought back His Son into the world. The fundamental principle on which alone every church-member is to guide his life, is the very opposite of the principle which prevails among men generally, is to serve others, as Jesus served others. Take one of His own descriptions of the two systems, "ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you; but whosoever would become great among you shall be your servant, and whosoever would be first among you shall be your bondservant, even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many."

It is of such a church, girded with humility to serve one another, that I am to speak for these three Sundays. Of course, only fragments of the whole view can be put so briefly; the entire New Testament forms the complete picture. This morning, let us regard two aspects

of such a church as delineated by our Lord in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, the one place in which Jesus refers to the practical working of our church. These two may be termed the removal of trespasses and the forgiveness of trespasses. Both are deeds of love. We remove our brother's sin and we forgive it, only because we love him and seek his welfare.

How then shall a Christian remove his brother's sins? Follow the directions of Jesus. "If thy brother sin, go, show him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he hear thee not, take with thee one or two more, that at the mouth of two witnesses or three, every word may be established; and if he refuse to hear thee, tell it unto the church; and if he refuse to hear the church, let him be unto thee as the Gentile and the publican." This is according to the marginal suggestion of the Revised Version, and does not read, "If thy brother sin against thee, go show him his fault." The most ancient Greek manuscripts as well as the majority of textual critics, agree with this margin and omit the limiting phrase, "against thee." This teaches that every Christian is his brother's keeper, that one is responsible for other's sins as well as his own. Such mutual responsibility and helpfulness in the extermination of sin from the whole body, are certainly what we should expect in a body animated by the spirit of holiness and associated for the accomplishment of righteousness. Such a condition is everywhere assumed in the epistles. For instance, Paul to the Galatians: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a trespass, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one." "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

"My brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him, he shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins." All this is so well accepted that the church covenant of our own, and most Baptist churches reads: "We will exercise a Christian care over each watchfulness over each other, and faithfully warn, rebuke and admonish one another as the case shall require." Such care is usually known as "church discipline;" an unfortunate expression, because of the implied severity. My brethren, have you ever known a case of this Scriptural kind in the church? In one or two flagrant instances, something may indeed have been done; but you well know it is not the rule for one to tell another his faults. You have smiled incredulously, and treated me as a sort of innocent enthusiast when I have preached this doctrine. Who dares to go to another and tell him wherein he has done wrong? And even if he does take this first step, who ventures further, and takes with him one or two more, that they may be witnesses to his labor of love? Indeed do you think it would be easy to find any one who would be taken up with such an errand? And all your experience as a church member did you know these three steps to be faithfully pursued? I venture to say that if I no longer being pastor, but only a private member like any other—were to begin this process among you, I should soon become more unpopular than I can well conceive. So far removed are we from that spirit of sincerity and love which is assumed in a Scriptural church, that the very mention of such methods strikes us as absurd and alarming. The fact is, we are scrupulously careful to mention no fault to us now than He was to His disciples, when He walked with them in Galilee. The same Holy Spirit that was in Him He has put into our hearts. He is the head in heaven, we, the body upon earth. One spirit lives in both. He is the vine, we are the branches, in living unity. This is the spirit by which we cry, Father, even as Jesus said, My Father. Born of the Holy Spirit, abiding thus in Christ and He in us, we count ourselves citizens of heaven, partakers of the divine nature, dead to sin and alive unto God. As Christ was, so are we in this world. We are to be like Him, by the spirit of Christ in us, and so show ourselves sons of God. This is the church, the assembly of holy ones, those who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit, the Holy Spirit. This church is the only Christ now on earth. Listen solemnly to His own words of prayer for this church. "I am not praying for the world, and these are in the world. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. As thou didst send me into the world, even so send I them into the world. I pray that they may all be one, even as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me."

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tous, or an idolator, or a raller, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one, no, not to eat." "Put away the wicked man from among yourselves." "Now, we command you, brethren, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly. "Yet count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother." It is manifest from this and much more that might be said, that the apostles believed in their Lord's teaching concerning the removal of sins from the church.

Notwithstanding such explicit directions from both Jesus and his apostles, our churches are not obeying in this regard. We do not pretend to do it. We say it cannot be done, that we have no business to go into a man's private concerns, that it would split the church all to pieces, etc., etc. I was told in so many words some years ago, when I presented to the committee of this church a case of flagrant business dishonesty, subsequently otherwise removed from us, that it would not do to go into a man's business transactions, there would be no end to our complications, if we did. I believe that is true, not specially of this church, but of every one I ever knew. Still, there is what the Bible enjoins. Which shall yield, the truth of God, or our practice?

Yet, again, it is said, all that is too severe for the spirit of love. That is attacking a man. Of course he will resent it and then you have lost your influence over him. O, but we are not talking about severity, but about truthfulness and righteousness. Love is that which "rejoiceth not with unrighteousness but rejoiceth with the truth." That is not love, it is a feeble sentiment that mocks the name of love, which tolerates sin in the loved one. The father who loves his son chastens him. The brother who loves his brother will correct him, even as Jesus corrected Peter and the sons of Zebedee and Martha and his mother, and all whom he loved.

So, then, there can be no true church of Christ whose fundamental, axiomatic, controlling purpose is not this: The removal of all sins from all its members, the crucifixion of the flesh with its passions and lusts, conformity to the image of Christ, the bearing of the fruits of the spirit.

But the prosecution of such endeavors in any severe or critical spirit, would be fatal and unchristlike. And so the second part of our Lord's teaching in this chapter, must accompany the first. "How oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Seven times?" No, says Jesus, but seventy times seven, wherefore should we forgive him? As your Father in Heaven has forgiven you ten thousand times a thousand sins, so do ye. Every one from your hearts forgive your brother forever. My brethren, what does this mean? We say, when one has wronged us, we forgive, but we cannot forget; which means, We forgive only we don't. Forgive from your hearts, even as your Heavenly Father has forgiven you, else neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you. That is terrible! The former part of this chapter was hard, but this is harder. Let us not shrink away from this truth, or imagine that we fulfill it when we do not. Brethren, there can be no such word as insult in the Christian vocabulary. "Rules of honor" may answer for the world-system. Wars and strife are normal there. But in this, the duty of Christ, his church, his love, his hatred, and resentment and the unforgiving spirit, must be banished.

"Whereas there is among you jealousy and strife, are ye not carnal and walk after the manner of men?" This is a righteousness which cometh not of the law, not from any other source, but from the faith of Christ, the faith which worketh by love. This is the love which suffereth long and is kind, which envieth not, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil, endureth all things. The church is Christ on earth, who when He was reviled, loved, despised, again, when he suffered, threatened, not who suffered wrongfully, leaving us an example that we should follow His steps. O, my brethren, my beloved brethren, that is an example which makes our poor lives and all the spirit of them, show so mean and unlovely, that we are forced to hide our faces from Him. When you are hurt, stung, insulted, outraged, wronged, treated with bitter injustice, what is your feeling towards your enemy? Is it that which Jesus had toward Peter when He heard him denying Him in his hour of temptation? He turned and looked upon Peter. "A look which sent Peter into the night with bitter weeping, a look of love and infinite compassion. Can you and I pray for our enemies? Can we meet them face to face and only love them? No superficial disregard or sense of superiority to insult, no affected or real indifference; but actual, loving love, as to one who is a brother in sore need, a brother man tempted as we are ourselves! Can we be like this, from Paul: "The Lord's servant must not strive, but be gentle towards all, forbearing, in meekness correcting those that disobey themselves; for gentle and lowly may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth and they may receive themselves out of the snare of the devil!"

Now, my brethren, combine these two in the church's work, the pursuit of righteousness in the spirit of forgiving love. Is that altogether ideal? No, it is the New Testament ideal; and, if we are Christians, not rejecting the New Testament as our standard, it is our ideal too. The only thing left for us to do, is to strive to make it real. And that is not impossible at all. The one prerequisite is to accept of the thing in its own nature. Then we shall do it, or prove ourselves no lovers of Christ.

To be sure, such a procedure will effect an immense change in our methods and habits. Much that we now keep hidden away as too private for the public eye, in the sacred privacy of the individual soul, as we are fond of saying, will be revealed. At first blush, that seems shocking to you, indelicate, and all that. But that is the dictate of the world-system, concealment and consequent hypocrisy. Why should there be anything in my life, anything whatever, that you, my brother, should not know? For what purpose do I wish to hide it? Because I should be ashamed to have it known? Then am I doing what I ought to be ashamed of, or do I hide it because it is my own business and nobody's else? But that expression, "my own business," is based on the idea of the world-system, namely, that a man belongs to himself, and not on the idea of the Christ-system, that a man belongs to others. In the day that is to come, notice it is always called a day in contrast with this present night, in that day there is no more hidden, that all shall be revealed. But the church is to anticipate that day, shining now in the world as lights of truth and sincerity. That is the significance of such words as these: "Putting away falsehoods, speak ye truth each one with his neighbor; for we

are members one of another." And these: "Putting away all wickedness and all guile, and hypocisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as new-born babes, long for the spiritual milk which is without guile, that ye may grow thereby unto salvation." Only on such a basis of guilelessness, with fearless disclosure of all personal faults, shall we be able to pray for one another that we may be healed. So shall we be a people for God's own possession, to show forth the excellence of Him who called us out of darkness into His marvellous light.

Yet again let the words of the Spirit through the apostle close our discussion: "This I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and all discernment; so that ye may approve the things that are excellent, that ye may be sincere and void of offence unto the day of Christ; being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are through Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God."

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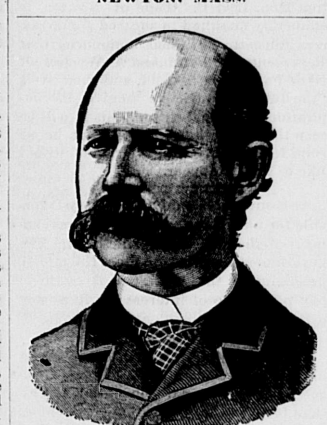
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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The question of school superintendence for country towns is again before the legislature, and is being warmly advocated by Secretary Dickinson of this city, and by some other members of the State board of education. It is argued that only this is lacking to make the country schools equal to the carefully graded schools in the cities, but the difficulty lies in the conditions which surround these schools, and even the best system of superintendence could do little for them. There are in many of them almost as many classes as there are pupils, the attendance is irregular, the teachers are poorly paid, and a superintendent could only advise and make suggestions, the value of which in many cases would probably be more than doubtful. The difficulties encountered by the teachers would not be lessened, and the money for the superintendent's salary would be better employed in increasing the compensation paid to the teachers, and so securing those more capable of doing good work. Very much more depends upon the teacher than upon the superintendent, and such an official is only of practical value in keeping the complicated machinery of the graded schools in cities and large towns in running order. Secure a good teacher and there is no need of a superintendent, and the best of superintendents will not make a poor teacher do effective work. The country schools are many of them doing quite as effective work at the present day as the carefully superintended schools in the cities, and their pupils are generally quite as intelligent, and have fully as good a grasp of the elements as in the more complicated city schools. We have known instances of pupils, sent from the city schools to one of these country schools for a year, and on their return they were promoted to a year in advance of their former classmates. The scholars were neither exceptionally bright nor the country school exceptionally good, but they had had more of a teacher's time than could have been given in a class of forty. The city schools are excellent, but progress depends upon the duller members and not upon the bright ones.

The strongest argument advanced against the plan, is that the country districts are not eager for it. So far as heard from they doubt its practical value, and in the absence of any demand, it is hardly wise to saddle any such expensive plan upon the State. It is proposed to create some forty new officers, at a yearly expense of \$30,000 or more, and the benefit of such a system of school superintendence is doubtful. Theoretically it is admirable, but like most theories, it is liable to become of doubtful utility when reduced to practice. Judging from the strong opposition the measures has met with in the house, it is not likely to pass this year.

CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP.

It is reported on good authority that Congressman Burnett does not desire a renomination, and there is a rumor that he will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is interesting and, if true, may lead to a lively contest in this district. The Republican and Democratic vote are so evenly divided that each party will be under the necessity of making the best possible nominations. It is disagreeable, for the politicians, but as neither party can succeed without the independent vote, there is no avoiding it.

If, as is predicted, the Democrats should put up some such leading Mugwump as Mr. E. B. Haskell, only the best of nominations on the other side could prevent their winning. The Norfolk county papers are proposing any number of candidates, and it is certain that no one man will have a walkover in the nominating convention. In such a contest, if Newton only sends a united delegation, their influence would have an important effect upon the result.

This district is fortunate in one respect, it is not a pocket borough, and it probably numbers more conscientiously independent voters than any other district in the state. The candidate who meets with their approval is sure to win, and it only remains for the Republican party to present such a man.

A RECENT CONVERT.

The Boston Journal has really ventured to have an opinion in regard to a national issue, and it warns the Republicans in congress that they will commit a grave mistake in merely opposing the

Democratic tariff bill, without offering some better measure of their own. The Journal says that "the crafty enemies of protection are trying to make it out that the Republican party, as a party, is uncompromisingly opposed to any changes in the existing tariff, whether made by friends or foes." It might have added that some of the so-called Republican leaders, both in and out of congress, are doing all that they can to give color to this charge, and they have been ready to accuse any one who asserted that the tariff needed revision, of being a "free-trader," etc. The Journal has not been altogether innocent in this respect, but it is a favorable sign that it has at last awoke to the necessity of the Republican party taking a definite stand in favor of tariff revision, and it looks as though there was to be a gratifying change of front on this question. When a Republican candidate for congress from this district said in his letter of acceptance, that the present tariff is the acme of human wisdom, the Journal can hardly blame "the crafty enemies of protection" for their accusation. To allow the Democratic party to go before the country as the only party in favor of revising the tariff, would be a grave mistake, and lead to certain defeat. Now that the Boston Journal has joined the ranks of the Tariff Reformers, some of the extreme protectionists will be left in a very lone position, for the Journal would not take such an independent step without being assured of its being in accord with popular sentiment.

UNPLEDGED DELEGATIONS.

The cry for an unpledged delegation to Chicago is not meeting with entire favor. It is all very well to send delegates who will vote for the candidate likely to get the most votes, as Senator Hoar advises, but that is not the program that has heretofore been followed in Massachusetts, nor the way in which she won her former prominent position among the states.

Those who stay at home ought to have some voice in the matter, and their opinion of the leading candidates should be given in such an emphatic way that the delegates may have something to guide them, in the confusion of a national convention. No man should be elected as a delegate unless his views are known and approved by his constituents, and then, if he is a man of wisdom and judgment, he can be trusted "to work for the candidate who will secure the most votes."

By the time it is necessary to choose the delegates public opinion will have crystallized, and it will be an easy matter to decide upon some candidate, who is especially favored by the voters of this commonwealth. To send delegates, who are only pledged to vote for any candidate who can be elected, or who they think can be elected, is bringing our national politics down to too low a plane. The Massachusetts delegates would in such a case have as much influence as those from Arkansas or any other state, where the one who bids highest can have them. Massachusetts should send no Flannagans to Chicago.

SENATOR HAWLEY's charge that the eight-hour law for government employees is pure demagogism is certainly not far from the truth. Why should government employees be required to work only eight hours, when all other workmen have to work ten hours? Why should men in the employ of the government be made a favored class, and why should they be prevented from working more than eight hours if they wish to do so? This, as Senator Hawley says, is an interference with the natural right of a workman, and comes under the head of pernicious legislation. It must have sounded rather strange to hear Senator Hoar quote against the courageous senator from Connecticut the name of John Stuart Mill, as a profound thinker, and a man whose views are to be admired. An honest desire to better the condition of the laboring man would command respect, but when legislation is made merely a dodge to catch votes, it becomes demagogism. It is refreshing to find a senator who has the courage of his convictions.

SOMERVILLE is in the same position that Newton was two years ago; its high school building is too small to accommodate the pupils, and an immediate addition is needed. The question is being discussed, but if the school authorities of that city are wise, they will follow the advice given by the Somerville Journal, and divide the school into two departments, one classical and the other English, having separate buildings for the two departments. This plan has been tried in other cities, and found to work admirably. Many of those who are best acquainted with the needs of our high school, think that such a plan should have been followed here, instead of putting up the large and expensive addition. Combining the two systems of instruction in one school of nearly 500 pupils, can not help leading to more or less confusion, both among the teachers and scholars, and much less satisfactory work can be done than if the two systems could be kept entirely distinct.

THE speech of Ex-Governor Robinson in favor of the Iron Hall, drew a large crowd to the state house on Wednesday. Gov. Robinson opened his argument with an assertion of the openness and fairness of the order, and a declaration that there was nothing to conceal about it. He said that he had looked into the matter before he agreed to act as counsel, that he had consulted with the commissioner, and that he had been abundantly forewarned to beware of traps and pitfalls. He denied in the strongest terms that the Iron Hall was an insurance organization, and said it should not be treated as such. It is managed on the lodge plan, like so many others. It was true that, like all others, they had their

internal dissensions. The ex-governor argued at length that the order was honest, and not a scheme of fraud, and urged the committee to grant the petition. Commissioner Merrill announced that he would have something to say after the arguments were finished.

THE proposition to have the Newton and Waltham horse-railroad track at West Newton placed in the middle of the street, will meet with some opposition. It is now on the side of the street, out of the way of teams, and the tracks cause but little inconvenience, except to the adjacent property owners. There certainly ought to be some system of drainage, as it is cruelty to animals to compel the horses to go through the pond of water which has covered them ever since the first thaw of the winter. That might be done without moving the tracks, however, and when the Newton company lays the tracks through the middle of Washington street, if they ever do, the companies might come into conflict. If the tracks are moved the Highway committee should insist on the stone paving, and the other requirements exacted from the Newton company.

ZION'S HERALD occasionally leaves the discussion of religious questions for politics, and this week it has an editorial on the tariff question, which is made a difficult one, it says, "by partisan misconception and exaggeration." It recommends that "the internal revenue, the only relic of the odious war tax"—and the fifty millions from sugar, be taken off," which would give us free rum, free tobacco and free sugar, and it also makes this somewhat surprising statement that "of every dollar's worth of sugar which the poor man buys, he pays more than seventy-five cents into the public treasury." If the statement was not made in a religious paper we should be inclined to doubt it, but as it stands, the statement is an irresistible argument in favor of free sugar.

THE NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE says that Hon. Levi C. Wade of Newton is eminently qualified to succeed Congressman Burnett. It also announces that Representative Ferdinand A. Wyman of Hyde Park is in the field, and that it is "the duty of his friends to give his aspirations a boom." From this it will be seen that Norfolk County will not be so solid for Mr. Ely as his friends would like to have it appear.

THE outlook is said to be very favorable for the claim against the government of the old Newtonville bank. The government used for 15 years the money belonging to this bank, and it ought to pay a fair rate of interest for it, as any private corporation would have done.

THE Republican state committee have called a convention to elect the delegates to the national convention at Chicago for April 25th, at Tremont Temple, Boston. Gen. Cogswell has been selected for chairman, and Hon. Geo. A. Marden of Lowell, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

EDITOR FLANAGAN of the Charlestown Enterprise, one of the best and most successful suburban papers, has been caned by his friends, in the most elegant gold-headed fashion. The Enterprise and its editor deserve the success that has come to them.

THE QUINCY PATRIOT comes to hand with its pages scorched by the recent fire which destroyed its office, but with no loss of energy or enterprise. It would take something more than a fire to crush the Patriot.

REPRESENTATIVES WALWORTH and Slocum both voted in favor of the bill granting to women the ballot on the license question. It is certainly of as vital interest to women as that of a school committee-man.

THE senate is making progress in favor of biennial elections, and has voted in favor of biennial elections for state officers and members of the legislature, and has defeated a resolve relating to biennial sessions.

REPRESENTATIVE WALWORTH of Newton does not believe in allowing political parties to pay poll-taxes, and he is making an active effort to have such a pernicious practice prohibited by law.

THE civil service examination for the position of agent of the Board of Health and for positions on the police force is advertised to be held at City Hall, on March 14th.

Woman's Board of Missions.

A large number of the Newton ladies attended the annual meeting of the Suffolk branch of the Woman's Board of Missions on Wednesday, at the Central Church at Jamaica Plain. The branch has received \$16,107 this year, which is over \$2,000 more than last year. Musical selections were given by Mrs. F. T. Gross and Mrs. J. B. Goodrich of this city, and addresses were made by Mrs. S. W. Schneider of Constantinople, who told of the great success of the coffee house work in that city. Mrs. Frank Wood, Mrs. C. E. Billings, Miss E. Tolman; treasurer, Miss Myra B. Child; auditor, James E. Leach.

Shirts to Order.

Those who desire stylish, comfortable and serviceable shirts should apply to E. B. Blackwell, Thornton street, Newton, who will fill all orders satisfactorily. Once patronize him and you will become a regular customer. See advertisement in another column.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

SOME POINTS IN MRS. LINDER'S LETTER
DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

I have read with much interest and attention Mrs. Linder's carefully prepared articles on the Newton schools, and have looked in vain for some reply to them. It cannot be, I hope, that the people of Newton do not appreciate her evident desire to awaken an interest, and by calling some defects to notice, to have them remedied. It is so much easier to go on, trusting to time to set mistakes right, than to set one's shoulder to the wheel, that I too, have refrained from expressing an opinion, hoping some one else would do it, who could perhaps speak more convincingly than I; but now the time has arrived for me to speak. Let me say at the outset that I have the largest sympathy for and interest in the teachers, for the very good reason that before I came to Newton to live I had spent several years in the school room. I also have the utmost sympathy for the parents, having reared with tolerable success a boy of at least average activity, with certainly a due amount of that mischief which seems to be synonymous with the genus boy. So much for my fitness to speak to, or for both classes named. There is no question but that there are defects in our schools, and one of the most glaring is the inadequate supply of proper and progressive apparatus in the grammar schools. If I am rightly informed the grammar schools of our city are not as well supplied with actually necessary articles, as are those of most of the towns around us. Of these things, however, I do not intend now to speak, but I wish to take issue with some of the deductions to be drawn from Mrs. Linder's article in the last issue of THE GRAPHIC. The old time "master" by inference, she would seem to hold up as more admirable than the present. Now, while by no means able to class myself among the "ancient" citizens, I can remember when many a "master" in Boston was little better than a "flogging machine," when a good-sized book or some other missile would whiz through the air, aimed at some delinquent small boy, and when the children feared and hated the cowardly tyrants whom they outwardly respected. I know all were not of this stamp, but by far too many were. Candidly, are not the "masters" of today, as a class, at least the equal of the "old-time masters?"

I know a number of teachers in different parts of Newton, and I very much question if any "feeling of irresponsibility" ever troubles them; on the other hand, I should say they were overburdened by a feeling of responsibility, and that largely occasioned, not by any fatal lack on the part of the master, but by a far more fatal lack on the part of the children of Newton, and that is, an entire want of respect for place, person, property and law. It is a fact to be regretted, but it cannot honestly be said, I have not yet lived long enough in Newton to become accustomed to this lack; it shocked me at first, it makes me tremble for the future now. One of the most humiliating recent instances of this want of respect for place or person occurred on Feb. 14th last past. Prof. Goodrich of Harvard College was invited to deliver a course of lectures here, and he, no doubt, expected to address an audience of intelligent, cultivated ladies and gentlemen, and the few who attended were richly repaid. On the evening of the last lecture, great numbers of boys, unaccompanied by their parents, and belonging to good Newton families, who bombarded the windows with beans, and otherwise disturbed the audience and insulted—yes, insulted the eminent scholar, and at the time, was our guest. But why multiply instances? The readers of the GRAPHIC can supply them from their own knowledge. Are these things the fault of the teachers and masters? It is indeed true that "you must have a source higher than your top"; also "that the direction must be drawn from a superior source or there will be no good work," but let me ask you seriously, will you put any master or teacher in your own place, O parent? The "superior source," in every case, must be the parent. Have we any right to bring children into the world and not do for them everything that is possible to prepare them to act well their part in the battle of life? Gascoigne says: "A boy is better unborn than untaught," and says Emerson: "Boys and girls who have been brought up with well-informed and superior people show in their manners an air of grace." If that be true, we have sent our children into the world, and we say, but they seem to be so outnumbered that Newton children are regarded by others as disrespectful, rude and lawless. "Tis true, 'tis pity; 'tis 'tis true!" Now what is to be done; how can we remedy this existing evil? For that it exists there will be no good work, but let me ask you seriously, will you put any master or teacher in your own place, O parent? The "superior source," in every case, must be the parent. 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NEWTONVILLE.

—Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury has gone to Kansas for a few weeks' stay.

—Take one of Dyer's cash cards. Five percent discount for cash.

—The engagement of Mr. H. F. Sylvester to Miss Carrie Rugg is announced.

—Miss Ella Macomber has resigned as a member of the Every Saturday Club.

—There will be a sermon for the children Sabbath morning at the Congregational church.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Briggs and Miss Annie Briggs, have gone to Washington on a Raymond excursion.

—A. Simeone & Co's fruit store is doing a lively business, as he keeps a full stock of the choicest fruits.

—Miss Amy Shapleigh entertained eight little girls on Thursday afternoon, the occasion being her 8th birthday.

—Mr. Colton has put up handsome new signs this week, and he is also making preparations for the base ball season.

—Miss Hawkes, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Dennison, has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Mr. W. F. Kimball's condition remains about the same, but no marked improvement is expected for the present.

—F. D. Shaw has opened a stationery store in the post office, and circulating library, and is agent for the Troy laundry.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stover are enjoying a delightful trip south, and are returning at Old Point Comfort and Washington.

—The Woman's Relief Corps, accompanied by Charles Ward Post 62, visited the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea Thursday.

—Officer Bosworth extinguished a fire on Thursday in the barn of R. J. Parker on Washington street, before any damage was done.

—A Boston Globe reporter was discovered by the highway men in a ledge on Murray street this week, looking for items. Superintendent Fuller can give particulars.

—Mrs. George Keyes hurt her foot quite seriously a few days ago, by hitting it against a piece of furniture, while moving about the house.

—Joseph Brown has removed his watch-repairing business to West Newton, where he has for some time had a store in the post office.

—Next Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Butters will lecture upon "The Romance of the Early Church," the second in his series of four upon Methodism.

—The recent exhibition of Ross Turner's work at the gallery of Doll & Richards, was very largely attended, especially by connoisseurs and art students.

—Mr. Alvah Chick died last week of consumption, aged 29 years. The funeral services were held at his mother's house on Washington street last Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. A. White and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., officiating.

—Those interested in Amherst College, and there are so many students from Newtonville at that institution, will be glad to hear that the Glee Club and Banjo and Guitar Club, in all 25 members, are to give a concert in Eliot Hall Saturday evening, March 31.

—The Howe Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, will give a concert in the Central Congregational church Wednesday evening, March 14th. The following will appear: Mr. Stinson, humorist; Mr. Cornish, reader; Mr. Endicott, tenor; Mr. Allison, pianist; Mr. Ashenden, bass; Mr. Bown, violinist.

—The Goddard had a fine musical and literary program Tuesday evening, which included a piano solo by Mr. A. H. Bissell, a reading by Miss Emma Sibley, a song by Miss Perry of Dorchester, readings by the Messrs. Boyden, a song by Mrs. White and a piano duet by Mrs. L. M. Ryder and Mrs. A. P. Curtis.

—The monthly sociable of the Methodist church was held at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Carter on Washington Park, Thursday evening. A very enjoyable time was had. The special attractions were a fine bass solo by Chas. A. Soden, a song by Mrs. Gilman, reading by Miss Carrie Gilman and piano duet by Mrs. L. C. Carter and Miss Carter.

—Hon. William Claflin was seventy-six years of age Tuesday, and the Massachusetts Club will appropriately observe the event by a reception in his honor at Young's Hotel at 1.45 p. m. on Saturday. Governor Claflin will probably be present during a portion of the afternoon, and a gathering of more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

—At a meeting of the directors and managers of the Wesleyan Home of Newton, held in Boston, Wednesday, appropriate resolutions were passed in memory of the late Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., who was vice-president of the Home and one of its most active supporters. He was a man of excellent judgment and will be greatly missed from the management, where his wise counsel had been of great assistance to his associates.

—The regular monthly sociable of the Universalist church was held in its vestry Thursday afternoon and evening. The ladies' parlors and the vestry hall were lately carpeted and present a fine appearance. Handsome draperies separate the stage from the auditorium, and the general attractiveness of the rooms caused a large company to attend. The entertainment was furnished by the "Lend-a-Hand" club, and was a success. A piano solo by Miss Hall, piano duet by Mr. and Miss Metcalf, and a solo by Mr. Bradshaw and music by the Newtonville Club, consisting of banjo, tambourine and bones, concluded the evening's enjoyment.

—The citizens of Newtonville are to be congratulated on securing the piece of land at the junction of Walnut and Crafts streets and Linwood avenue for a park. The citizens in the vicinity of the Park subscribed \$2000, and the city \$1000, the balance being donated by Mr. Towne, the owner of the land. It will be a great ornament to this part of our city, and is something that every resident of Newton will take pride in, as it adds another to the many attractions of our city. The committee request that the subscriptions be sent in before March 20th, as an immediate settlement must be made to secure the ownership of the land. Remittances should be made to Mr. J. O. Smith, Newtonville, or 87 Summer street, Boston.

—The Newtonville Woman's Guild has had the pleasure of presenting to the public, during the past week, two uncommonly good things of their kind, the lecture upon Jerusalem by Dr. Selah Merrill of Andover, a strikingly novel and interesting presentation of the subject from a new point of view; and the concert by Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke,

assisted by such eminent talent as Miss Gertrude Edmonds, Mr. Ricketson, Mr. Nash, Mr. Giese and Miss Sadie Holmes, the reader. The satisfaction expressed with both these entertainments has been gratifying. The Guild will meet with Mrs. Whiston on Highland avenue, Mar. 13, Mr. E. P. Call will read a paper on "The Journalism of To-day." Mar. 27, Miss Annie P. Call will give Miscellaneous Readings at the house of Mrs. C. F. West. There will also be instrumental music. Members are reminded that each one may bring a guest on payment of ten cents. April 3rd, Miss Carrie Hunt will address the Guild on the subject of "Education among the Mormons."

—The C. S. L. C. met at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Soden Monday evening. The evening was devoted to the study of Longfellow, and tableaux representative of some of his works were given. Miss Fannie Page read a paper on the life of the great poet, followed by a very pleasing tableau of "Hiawatha's Wooing." Miss Minnie Page gave a song, "Death of Minnehaha," very acceptably. Three tableaux, representing the "Courtship of Miles Standish" were very tastefully given. Mr. Chas. Davidson reading from the poem the portions referring to the tableaux as they were shown. Mr. L. C. Carter contributed the vocal selection. "The Bridge, after which was shown the tableau, "The Spirit of Poetry." Mr. W. S. French reading from the poem. Mrs. S. G. French read the "Story of Evangeline," which was illustrated by three very pleasing tableaux. Miss Carrie M. Matson presiding at the piano during the scenes, and Mrs. Gilman furnished a song. Miss Lizzie Allen gave a vocal selection, while the tableau of "The Hapless Lovers" was produced. A scene from "The Village Blacksmith" was very forcibly given. Rev. Mr. Butters reading, and a quartet furnishing the music. "Mother's Ghost" was the next representation, Miss Allen favoring with a piano solo. The "Hanging of the Cross" by Mr. and Mrs. Butters was the most successful tableau of the evening and was heartily received. "Night," represented by Miss Nellie Simpson, was a fine tableau, and the entertainment closed with the tableau of "Aurora," the parts being taken by Misses Matson, Page, Gilman and Blodgett. The C. S. L. C. is to be congratulated on the deserved success of the evening.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. G. H. Fiske and family have moved to Winthrop, Mass.

—Mrs. Fred, Freeman has gone to Albany, Ga., for a few weeks.

—A. L. Gordon is offering some great bargains in woolen blankets.

—Mrs. L. H. Felton and Mr. Herbert L. Felton are in Jacksonville, Fla.

—Mr. Chas. Robinson, Jr., and wife have gone south for a few months.

—Mr. J. L. V. Tyler has moved into Dr. Crockett's former residence on Washington street.

—The returns of the Red Banking company of the Congregational church amount to \$62.

—The Educational Club will be addressed this afternoon by Mrs. R. M. Hasseltine, subject, "Florence."

—Mr. Dunbar of Westfield, appointed Judge or the Superior Court, is a son-in-law of Mr. George A. Walton of this place.

—Dr. Crockett has been quite sick with congestion of the liver, but is now much improved and able to be out again.

—Mr. J. H. Nickerson is building a new house in the rear of his brick block, as a residence for the janitor of the building.

—Officer Libby extinguished a brush fire on Greenwood street, Sunday night, which had caught from sparks from a locomotive.

—There was not a quorum present at the meeting of the board of health Tuesday afternoon, so no business could be transacted.

—The Baptist Society held its usual monthly sewing circle Wednesday afternoon, with supper served and entertainment in the evening.

—Rev. Francis Tiffany entertained the Unitarian ministers of Cambridge and vicinity, Monday afternoon at his residence on Perkins street.

—An elaborate program of music for Easter is being prepared for the services at the Baptist church. Several selections by a male quartet may be expected.

—There was a pleasant service in the Congregational church last Sunday afternoon, when 23 were received into membership. A large congregation were present.

—Mr. C. A. Potter, buyer of handkerchiefs, linens, etc., for Houghton & Dutton, sails from New York for Europe on the Circassia, Saturday, March 10th, on business for the firm.

—Rev. O. D. Kimball entered upon the sixth year of his pastorate with the Baptist church last Sunday. During this period he has welcomed 72 persons into the membership of the church by baptism and 38 by letter.

—City Clerk Kingsbury was before the legislative committee this week, to protest against cities being included in the law requiring list of assessed polls to be published in August, as they are already required to publish such lists in July.

—Mr. J. L. Stone and wife postponed their trip until Wednesday of this week, when they left for New York, accompanied by Mrs. T. A. Fleu. They will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and may go to Old Point Comfort.

—The Unitarian church will give a parish sociable next Wednesday evening to the church, to which the Baptist and Congregational churches will be invited. The entertainment will consist of a concert, followed by a supper.

—In the police court the past week there have been four cases of intoxication, one of assault and battery, one of larceny, and four boys were up for violating the Sunday law by playing cards in the woods near Cork city.

—Garden City Lodge, K. of H., received a visit from the Waltham lodge Tuesday night, and were entertained with Xylophone solos by Mr. Hobart, recitations by Mr. M. F. Lucas, and a fine supper, served by Caterer Dill.

—West Newton has not forgotten the concert given in City Hall last winter by the Amherst College Glee Club. The college boys have arranged for a concert at Eliot Hall, March 31st, and they will give another musical treat to their last year's patrons.

—The usual exercises of the Sunday School of the Unitarian church were omitted last Sunday, and Judge Park of Newton, who was present with his class to pay the school a visit, occupied the hour by a happy and instructive talk with the children.

—The regular meeting of the Auxiliary Society connected with the Unitarian church was held Wednesday evening, a largely increased number in attendance, in response to an appeal from the pulpit in its behalf, setting forth the object and aim of the society.

—Mr. Asahel Wheeler received a pleasant surprise visit from a few of his neighbors Tuesday evening, the anniversary of his 71st birthday. Mr. Wheeler's present robust health, and vigorous constitution give the promise of another addition to our list of centenarians.

—The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Sewing Society was held in the Congregational church parlors Thursday afternoon. The usual supper was served, and Mr. Drew entertained them in the evening by one of his happy talks on China. Music and a pleasant social time occupied the remainder of the evening.

—At the Unitarian church this (Friday) evening, there will be a Sunday school festival, and charades will be presented from subjects taken from the old testament, subjects which the school has been studying the past winter, under the superintendence of Miss Louise Imogene Guiney.

—The annual report of the chief of the fire department is out, and contains the portraits of the chief, Mr. Henry L. Bixby and the assistant chief, Mr. Ranlett. Mr. Bixby has been connected with the Newton fire department for 30 years. In 1878 he was appointed assistant chief, and in 1879 chief, which position he has filled ever since.

—The Woman's board of the Congregational church held their monthly meeting Monday afternoon, a large number being present. The subject was, "Miconesia," and many of the members took part in the discussion. The board was represented at the meeting of the Suffolk Branch of the American Plain last Tuesday, and the secretary made a report for this society.

—Mr. Everett E. Burdon, who for many years has efficiently served the Baptist church as organist and choir director, has resigned his position, owing to the pressure of his business interests. At the monthly social gathering of the church held Wednesday evening, he was agreeably surprised by the presentation to him of one of Holling's patent brass extension lamps, and a large engraving of St. "Cecilia." The presentation was made by Rev. O. D. Kimball, pastor of the church, who in his address made fitting allusion to music as an art, and the spiritual power which under such judicious skill as Mr. Burdon has displayed, not infrequently attends it. Mr. Kimball spoke of the difficulties which are frequently encountered by pastor and choir, and complimented his people that there had been so little friction between them. As a further remark upon the paper complimentary to Mr. Burdon, he concluded his remarks with the words of the poet Wordsworth, "The music in my heart I love, Long after it was heard no more." Though completely surprised at the testimonial of esteem, Mr. Burdon recovered himself sufficiently to respond fittingly to the pastor's remarks. It is understood that at the close of March Mr. Rogers of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, will have charge of the music for a year at least.

AUBURDALE.

—The Amherst College Glee Club sings at Eliot Hall March 31.

—The new bowling party of the Gamma Zeta is on March 14th, at the N. B. C. House.

—A pretty ladies' tea and reception was given by Mrs. Charles P. Darling on Thursday afternoon.

—Mr. Blodgett has purchased land on Central street, adjoining Capt. Ranlett's, and is to build during the spring.

—Mrs. Henry Churchill entertained a number of friends with progressive euchre on the evening of March 3rd.

—Miss Blanche M. Noyce, who has been teaching the district school at Wrentham, Mass., is at home for a month before the spring term opens.

—The fourth supper and sociable of the year of St. John's Congregational chapel on Wednesday evening. The usual large number was present.

—The 6th St's held their regular meeting on Thursday afternoon with Miss Plummer. Miss Wallace and the Misses Breed were the guests of the afternoon.

—Mrs. Nicholas Broughton died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. E. Waite of Fern street, on Sunday, aged 86 years. The funeral service was held at noon on Thursday.

—Messrs. Johnson & Keyes have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Johnson will carry on the business of the Johnson & Keyes Express company. Mr. C. A. Miner is settling up the business of the old firm.

—The Retreat Club holds the next regular meeting with Mrs. Brush, when the evening will be spent in a progressive whist. The club is rehearsing a play entitled "The Shakespeare Water-cure," to be given during the spring in Auburn Hall.

—Mr. Henry L. Haskell of the Mass. Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is expected to address the Sunday School at the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 6.30, and will make some very interesting statements regarding the work of the society.

—The Rev. Father Torbert of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, will preach at the church on the Messiah next Tuesday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Wells of Newton Lower Falls on Thursday evening, each service to begin at 7.45.

—Rev. Francis Tiffany will give his second lecture on "Venice" at Lasell Seminary, on the evening of March 21st, to begin at 7.45 o'clock. Miss Hattie Pierce, daughter of Rev. B. K. Pierce, D.D., of Newton, will speak on "Burns" March 14th, at the same hour.

—There are registered at the Woodland Park Hotel this week, Miss Smith, Wellesley College; B. R. Wilson, Boston; F. W. Hunt, Boston; Mrs. T. A. Bigelow, Boston; Mrs. Francis Morris, N. Y.; W. C. Emerson, M. D., Boston; W. J. Denver, Boston.

—Auburn Hall, for the first season since it was built, has been used quite extensively for dancing parties this winter, though the floor is not of the best and the pillars and registers are objectionably placed. The invitations are out for two leap-year dances during the coming week, both of which it is expected will be unusually pretty parties; the young ladies of the village use the hall on Thursday evening, and the married ladies give a card party and dance on Monday evening.

—Two companies for military drill, with light-weight wooden guns, have

been formed in the Lasell Gymnasium, to be under the instruction of Capt. Bonyon of the Claffin Guards. Though perhaps this is a peculiar innovation, it is thought that it will be correspondingly successful, as the young ladies will take especial interest in it, as something entirely novel, and it will give more constant training in the art of good walking and erect carriage than they would otherwise have with only the regular Gymnasium practice.

—Auburn Assembly, No. 142, R. S. G. F., held a largely attended meeting last Monday evening at Auburn Hall, at which time the membership was increased by nine. The charter, which was to have closed at this meeting, will remain open two weeks longer, (Monday evening, March 13,) on account of the absence of Superior Deputy Burr. Medical Examiner Burr has promised to be at Elliott W. Keyes' drug store Saturday evening, March 17th, to examine any who wish to make application for membership. A large number of applications are expected for next meeting, Monday evening, March 19.

—The winner of the second Charles Toppin prize at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts this year is Mr. M. H. Bancroft of Auburndale. After graduating from the high school at Newton he entered a technical school in Boston and graduated in 1886, when he received the appointment of Professor of Drafting at Swarthmore College. He entered the Academy of Fine Arts in 1886, where he has since been a student in the life class. The painting which won for him the second prize is called "Bad News," and shows a lady in a light costume, leaning back in a chair; disappointment is written on her face as she holds in her hand a letter which has just brought her "bad news."

—Judge John C. Park of Newton paid a visit to Lasell Seminary on Tuesday, March 6, and talked to the young women for half an hour at noon upon the Communists and the Anarchists, explaining the difference between them. The former wish property divided by law so that all can get a share, while the latter intend to get it any way they can. The speaker went back to the earliest time, when Cain killed the earth and Abel tended the flocks, to show how property was acquired, and how afterward fair exchange of commodities was made, leading to trade. He made it very clear that unless the rights of ownership were respected in property no one would be willing to work to acquire possessions. Judge Park illustrated his remarks by many happy references to events of history, which he himself has personally known. The pupils enjoyed listening to him as they always do, and after dinner some of them had the privilege of conversing with him in the parlor, and with Mrs. Park also.

—On Thursday evening, Mar. 8th, a pleasant social entertainment was held in Auburn Hall, under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society, and the immediate direction of Messrs. G. M. Fiske, G. L. Chandler and W. H. Blood, the officers of the society for this year. The entertainment was given by home talent, assisted by Miss Breed and Miss C. Lena Breed of Lynn. The program was as follows: 1. Quartet, Schubert; Mr. Fred Plummer, violin; Miss Lena Breed, cello; Mr. George Pickard, flute; Miss Annie Plummer, piano. 2. Reading, "Flying Jim's Last Leap," Miss Carrie L. Bown. 3. Schumann, "Die Grenadiers," Mr. W. W. Cole. 4. Recitation, "Farmer Stebbins at Ocean Grove," E. W. Spurr. 5. C. N. Allen, Chanson and Moskowski, Serenata, Mr. Fred Plummer. 6. "De 'sperience of Nie Rebrend Quacks Strong," Miss Bourne. 7. "The Redoubt Love Song," Mr. Cole. 8. "Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas Pie," Mr. Spurr. 9. Hosmann, A Trio, Miss Breed, Miss Lena Breed, Mr. Fred Plummer.

THE LATE DR. L. R. THAYER.

AN IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN BROMFIELD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A public service in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Lorenzo R. Thayer of Newtonville, was held in the Bromfield-street M. E. church, Boston, at 10.30 o'clock Monday, taking the place of the regular Methodist preachers' meeting. A large number of Methodist clergymen and parishioners of the late minister were present, and the service was a sad and impressive one. The service was opened by singing "A charge to keep I have," after which there were responsive scriptural readings, led by Rev. T. Corwin Watkins.

Rev. Dr. Cooke then offered prayer, following which Rev. Dr. E. D. Elwell, D. D., pastor of the Bromfield-street M. E. church, read appropriate scriptural selections. The audience then sang, "Asleep in Jesus," led by Rev. Mr. Gould.

Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D., then presented a memorial on the death of Dr. Thayer, on behalf of the committee appointed by the Boston Preachers' Meeting for that purpose. The paper gave a brief history of the deceased, and called attention to his many good qualities. There was no man more loyal to the doctrines of the Methodist church. A man of strong convictions, he was ever ready to give a reason for the opinions he held. He was a most devoted man, and although he seldom made reference to his own Christian experience, his discourses, especially those delivered by him at camp meetings, were a great power to those who heard them. While he might seem to some a reserved and unsocial man, there was yet a sweet and refreshing kernel within him. No minister ever more closely held the esteem of his brethren than he. He was faithful to the last, even unto death, and we now place upon our records a tribute to his manly and upright character as a man and a Christian.

Rev. Joseph H. Mansfield, D. D., presiding elder of the Lynn district, made a brief address, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the worth of the deceased, whom he had known and esteemed for many years. He was always sympathetic and cordial man, though of a retiring nature, and had a great depth of thought. He had a strong hold among the Methodists of this conference, and especially among the smaller and more struggling churches. And he was also especially popular with the children, and with the young men growing up in the ministry.

Rev. Ichabod Marcy followed, and in the course of his remarks spoke of Dr. Thayer's connection with the anti-slavery movement at Middletown in 1837. His life's work, and his successes are without a parallel in the New England conference.

Rev. G. A. Phinney, who had been twice in the pastorate of the late Dr. Thayer, spoke on behalf of the young men in the ministry. There is no stain upon his character, he said, and no stain upon his pastoral work. His ministry was not one of the pulpitalone.

Remarks were also made by Bishop Foster, and others, and the service was then brought to a close.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Johnson & Keyes is this day dissolved, George E. Johnson having purchased the interest of Henry J. Keyes in said business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by C. A. Miner.

GEO. E. JOHNSON.
Auburndale, Mch. 1, '88. H. J. KEYES.

West Newton Lyceum

MONDAY EV'G., MAR. 12,
At 7.40 p. m. Doors open at 7. Admission 5c

ATTRACTIONS:
Music—Vocal and instrumental solos by young ladies from Lasell Seminary.
Question for discussion:
Resolved, "That military drill forms no legitimate part of public school education, and should at once be abolished in the public High schools of the state."
Affirmative—N. T. Allen.
Negative—Marcus Morton, Esq.
Lecture by Hon. J. F. C. HYDE, (expected.)

NEWTONVILLE DIRECTORY

A. Simeone & Co.,
Native
Foreign Fruits.

Have leased the store in
MCGURTY'S NEW BLOCK, Newtonville Sq.,
Where they will keep a choice and extensive
variety of
FRESH FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
FRUITS.

Newtonville, Mass.

O. B. Leavitt,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER.

Agent for the celebrated
Chicago Flexible Wire Mat.
The Best Mat in the market.

BASE BALL
SUPPLIES.
Balls, Bats, Etc.COLTON'S.
Gents' Furnishing
Goods

—AT—
D. B. NEEDHAM'S.
DEXTER BLOCK, - - - NEWTONVILLE.
A fine assortment of SHIRTS, laundered
and unlaundered, COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, etc.

BRADSHAW'S HOME CANNED, UNLAVATED, SWEET, FRUIT, WASHINGTON
STREET, NEAR SQUARE, NEWTONVILLE.

R. Q. BARLOW,
FINE ICE CREAM,

Orders by mail or telephone promptly executed.
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Residence, Parsons St., Newtonville. 5m3

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REGISTERED PHARMACIST,

(Established 1875.)
Washington, Cor. Walnut Street, Newtonville

JOHN F. PAYNE,
Associates' Block, - - - Newtonville,
LICENSED PHARMACIST.

SUNDAY HOURS—8 to 10.35 a. m., 12 to 2 and
4 to 9 p. m.

H. P. DEARBORN,
Meats, Fruits & Vegetables.
Choice Cuts a Specialty
CENTRAL MARKET,
Newtonville Sq., Newtonville.U. H. DYER,
Retail Dealer in
Fresh Fish, Oysters and Clams

Also, Choice lot of Fruits and Vegetables
Pork, Lard, Butter and Eggs.
Corner Washington and Walnut streets, New-
ville.
Fresh Fish a Specialty.

J. BROWN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller

POST OFFICE BUILDING, WEST NEWTON.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired at shortest
notice. Terms reasonable and perfect satis-
faction guaranteed. French Clocks and
Watches a Specialty.

Real Estate and Insurance.

Churchill
& Bean,

TAILORS & IMPORTERS,
503 Washington St.
BOSTON.

G. F. CHURCHILL, Newtonville.
J. H. BEAN, Dorchester.

THEODORE L. MASON,
Agent for the celebrated
Rockford Watch

ELGIN, WALTHAM, and other American
Watches always in stock.
Repairing of Fine Watches, French, Grandfather
and American Clocks a specialty.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WEST NEWTON DIRECTORY

THE CLARK MFG. CO.,

Are not giving any goods away, but they will
sell you HARNESSES, SLEIGH BELLS,
BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, SURCINGLES
and Stable and Turf Goods Generally.
25 per cent Cheaper than you can buy in
Boston.

Call on them at OLD HOTEL BLOCK,
WEST NEWTON.
And inspect their full stock, and get prices.

MEN'S GENUINE SHAW-KNIT
WOOL HOSE.

37 1-2 cts., regular 50 ct. goods.
GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
50c goods for 37 1-2c.
1.00 " " 75 cts.
1.25 " " 1.00
1.75 " " 1.25

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DUCED IN THE SAME
PROPORTION.
Please examine Goods and Prices.

A. L. GORDON,
2 & 3 Robinson's Bl'k. WEST NEWTON.DRESS SUITS
FOR EVENING WEAR,
—OR—
Prince Albert
Suits

FOR SEMI-DRESS OR STREET
WEAR
Can receive special attention in our work-rooms
during the interval before our Spring work com-
mences. The styles for these garments change
but little, they are always useful, and as they re-
quire special care in workmanship, we can at
this season better give them all the attention they
deserve.

J. H. NICKERSON.
West Newton, Feb. 2, 1888.

Livery, Hack & Boarding Stable.

(Established 186

THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

THE SUBJECT OF PROFIT-SHARING DISCUSSED BY REV. DR. CALKINS AND OTHERS.

Quite a large audience assembled in City Hall Monday evening to listen to the discussion on profit-sharing. President Allen occupied the chair, and after a piano solo by Miss Nettie Fleming of West Newton, introduced to the audience

REV. N. P. GILMAN

as the lecturer of the evening. "The labor question," said he "is the great question of the present day. How to solve the problem is not for me to say, and I shall not be so bold as to think that any one remedy is going to settle that question, but I ask you to listen to one plan, which is not a whimsical system, but a plan to bring together the working man and the capitalist. I ask you to consider with me the somewhat new subject of profit-sharing. When there is a strike, as there is to-day, the first thing that people say is, why don't they arbitrate it. This is the simple Christian and common-sense way of settling the question, and I have nothing whatever to say against it, but what we want and what we need, is something or some way to prevent these strikes. Arbitration cannot do this, but is simply a method by which the strike can be equitably settled after it has begun. Many thinking working men, and there are a great many of them, say that the capitalist is the enemy of labor. Let the workingmen in a large mill, say, dispense with their manager. Let them manage it themselves, take the whole responsibility of it, and have all the profits to themselves. It seems very pleasant to contemplate. If it could only be done. The capitalist says, I will take all the risk, bear all the responsibility of the business, and you shall work for me at fixed wages and good pay. That is what co-operation means to some people. What they propose is, to do away with the employer, who comes and employs the capital and the men. He is the brains and the skill of the whole establishment, the one person who understands the working of the business. Dispensing with brains cannot be done in any business. It requires at the head a man of deep thought and great ability and through him is work supplied to the men. Let him be removed and the whole concern would be a complicated mess. Statistics show this plainly, that where there is a skillful man at the head of an establishment, its profits are larger than one with no manager, run on the non-capitalist plan. An illustration can be had in the case of LeClair, the great house-painter and interior decorator. In France was born to poor but respectable parents a boy, who, when he was old enough, was sent into the fields to work, after getting a very common school education. He was dissatisfied with his lot and when but 17 years of age set out alone for the great city of Paris, where he apprenticed himself to a house-painter. He was an energetic young man of good habits and principles, and had made the most of his limited education. He took a great liking to his new business and was very successful, so that in a few years he had no superior in the whole city of Paris. After a while he accumulated enough money to start in the business for himself, and with the increase in trade more men had to be employed, until he had in his employ quite a large force. When about 25 years of age he began to think what he could do to help the laboring class, to give them better pay, and when they were unable to work, to have a pittance on which to live. He was a man of a philanthropic turn of mind, and he began to trouble him for years, before he began to take action on it. One day, talking to a friend in regard to it, the friend said there is nothing for you to do but to divide the profits of your business with your workmen. This thought occupied his mind for ten years, and then, one day, about the last of January, he called his men together and said, I propose to pay you high wages as usual, and at the end of year I will share the profits of my business with you. Work faithfully, early and late, and you shall see the result. I do not suggest it to you, but I suggest it to me. This workmen at once said, he means to cheat us out of our money, and we don't believe he will carry out what he said. The newspapers branded him as a schemer and a cheat, but LeClair persevered, and at the end of the year he called his men together and opening a closet, took from it a bag of gold, and tossing it on the table, said, that is what profit-sharing means, \$50 apiece to the 44 men I have picked out as being faithful to their work. The workmen could not resist this appeal, and they worked sincerely and he prospered in this course, so that now every man working but one day in a year, receives his share of the profits. Sometimes it is so small that they don't go after it, but it is laid away until they do. The plan is that the workmen shall receive the highest wages for the best work, and at the end of the year have a sum given him as a reward, which seems to make him more faithful the ensuing year. The employer wants a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and by this plan he secures it.

The majority of workmen, as I have said, are sensible, and when they are appealed to by their employers, improve their opportunities, do more work, and consequently the employer gets more work for the same pay, and no loss to himself. They improve by this method, it is good sense, good principle and good business in this and every other place. A few facts when applied tend to show that establishments in which this system is practiced, are gradually growing larger and helping the laboring classes. Seventy-five firms, representing 25 kinds of business, use this system in France, Switzerland, Germany and England and 25 in the United States. Ask Hon. A. E. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, one of the greatest flour dealers in the world, and many other men who are doing a large business, what they think of the plan, and they will say they have found that the men do better work, are more faithful and regard the business as "our business" and "our factory." They have not seen a single strike or difficulty among them since the plan was adopted. Compare these facts with the strike in Chicago at the present time, or with Boston two or three years ago, and let me ask you is not this a better way than the one we now have. No revolution and no trouble. We say, and all advocates of it say that the plan brings more profit to the employer, secures far better work,

and instead of losing a cent, gains a larger return in money and peace of mind. It is good business, I insist in moral and Christian respects. I do not believe that every employer should say what should and what should not be done, but here is a chance for fraternity, good will, peace, and for the best interests of all. It is carrying the golden rule into a little further practice.

Mr. Gilman's remarks were well received, being frequently interrupted by applause.

After a reading by Mrs. Maria Laugh-ton, President Allen introduced

REV. WOLCOTT CALKINS

the speaker in the affirmative, on the question for discussion, which was as follows: Resolved, That the present wage system should be so modified as to admit the employee to a share in the profits of the business.

It is a great pleasure, said Mr. Calkins, to listen to the subject as it has been so eloquently presented by the lecturer. It suggests a remedy for strikes by making combinations perpendicular instead of horizontal. The great trouble now is that everything is horizontal in position. If there was some way to combine every one and every business, then there would be no trouble. For instance, take the great strike in Boston last winter, between the horse railroad corporations. If the question had been between any one company and another, it would have been settled easily. The combination that has been presented takes in the employer, the overseer and every one connected with the business. It is for the mutual benefit of all. I have had some recent opportunities to watch the experiment in actual operation in France. I went into several establishments in Paris so as to watch the several systems of profit sharing there practiced, and I can commend and concur in everything that Mr. Gilman has said. The profits in one foundry are not distributed in money, but each man is given stock in the concern equal to the amount of money due him. In that way the men become in time members of the firm, with so much stock to their credit. Hotels have been built for them, and in the course of a few years the men will have the ownership of the business themselves.

Mr. Calkins then gave some illustrations of the working of the system in other factories.

On the whole, the LeClair system is the most pertinent. It combines all of the men in one great firm as it were. America has injured itself already by not beginning the system. By an absolute equitable sharing of the profits, every man received his portion, no matter for how short a time he had been employed. If a man earned \$400 in the course of a year, he would have \$100 added, making \$500 as his remuneration for the year's work. LeClair paid 50 to 75 per cent to every man in his employ, and this system caused a sort of aristocracy to spring up among the workmen, and it forms the core of the trouble as it is called of the business. That they actually elected members of the firm from among themselves seems almost incredible, but it is true nevertheless. A man who was a foreman with a salary of about \$1000 per annum, was unanimously elected a member of the firm which really means a fortune of from \$20,000 upwards. I think that the lecturer was a little too sanguine in saying that it is of great profit to the managers. In LeClair's case, probably under the system he was working had he lived, he would not have been worth anything in time, but the men would carry on the business with the capital furnished by him at the start. I am glad to see that the Boston Herald has adopted the profit sharing system, and that it need a longer and larger practice before it can be rightly and readily adjusted.

There never was a strike in America equal to the great commune in Paris. But how did that commune affect LeClair's business. The men stood side by side and fought against it and came out grandly in the end. I hope that many corporations in this country will adopt this system of equality and profit sharing.

President Allen said that the speaker in the negative, Mr. Geo. L. Lovett, the only man in the city he could find who would take that side, was not present, so that it would have to be upheld by volunteers from the audience.

Mr. Godfrey said that he had been very much interested in the subject, and thought that it was not only for the interest of the employee, but the employer, but the profits for the year should be divided.

Mr. W. E. Plummer thought the system was all very well in theory, but in large companies he did not see how it could be carried out. Supposing that the company lost money one year, would the employees work for nothing the next year to make up the loss. How to provide for this one of the greatest obstacles to the system.

Mr. Sheldon said it was a great gratification to him to hear the lecturer and Mr. Calkins talk so forcibly from facts; he had always been interested in how to share business profits. The plan suggested would be a grand solution if it had not been found impracticable.

It is required that the employer should be a philanthropist with a great amount of brain power, and not every employer has this essential. The men alluded to by the lecturer had a business capacity and had definite amount of capital behind them, but in America there were few such men. What would become of the great manufactures of Germany if war should break out with Russia. The capitalist should give to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor, so that he will be enabled to lay aside a reserve fund, and be able to manage for himself as an independent man. The system was inconsistent and could not be carried into effect.

MR. HOUGHTON

thought that either the last speaker or himself misunderstood the question. He did not think it would be such a difficult thing to do to look down the pay roll of the Waltham Watch Company and see how much was due to each person. If man works earnestly he loses nothing in the end. Faithfulness is what helps a man. Mr. Houghton knew one place in Bridgeport where the system had been successfully tried. He said he spoke largely from theory, but very practical theory. When one is doing less than he ought, he feels mean. You can get more work out of a man when he is given something to work for than you can if he has nothing beside his wages the year round. There is no sharing of profit and losses. A non-capitalist cannot do anything. He cannot say, I share the loss with you, and you share profits with me next year.

MR. GILMAN

wanted to say a few words for information. He had not given any objections to the system of profit sharing, as he wanted the speakers in the negative to bring them out. The limitations to this system are many. He held that experience shows that in some cases it does not

apply. The objection regarding loss sharing was not worth the time taken to give it. How does a business man in a woolen mill, one of the hardest examples of the system, act. He runs along three years on big profits, the next three years they are less, and the next four years he hardly makes anything. How does he manage it? The first six years he puts by a reserve with which he rides over the four bad years sure to come. A workman does share the loss, as he receives no bonus, and he has been putting some by for an emergency. He knows that the employer is honest and he is glad to help him if he can. The kingdom of God, as our friend Mr. Godfrey puts it, is not adapted to business.

Mr. Gilman was sorry Mr. Plummer had left the hall, as he wanted him to hear what he had to say. He blamed no one for objecting, as not one person out of one hundred knows what profit sharing is.

Mr. Sheldon said he could compliment the speakers in the affirmative on their fairness, but back of that the experience of a man who had been around quite a good deal was that in such an affair the manager could make the investment better than the workman. The great curse of America at the present day is the consolidation of great concerns—the power that has crushed so many honest men out of a good living. The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., crushed out many smaller stores, and their proprietors are now in the employ of that great store as common salesmen.

The workman has as much right to say what shall be done with his money as has the boss. Take a big railroad company: how are they going to share their profits with the men. Big corporations are hurting our country. American people are even more capricious than the French.

Mr. Houghton said that the employer suffered no loss, and that the workman gained something. The company he referred to as having adopted the system he could not recommend, as it was engaged in the manufacture of corsets.

Mr. Norton said he would not undertake to cope with the moral side of the question, but was in sympathy with the last speaker.

Rev. Mr. Gilman closed the debate by saying that the great object sought for was to make workmen more ambitious, and more interested in their work, and to look out more closely for the interests of their employer.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Argles, M. [The Duchess.] Marvel. | 62.675 |
| Ash-ton, J., ed. A Century of Ballads; collected, edited and illustrated in Facsimile of the Originals. | 57.199 |
| "My scheme of an advertisement of the general idea of the ballads of the century especially illustrating the social life and manners of the times in a way such as could scarcely be learnt from contemporary books or diaries."—Intro. | |
| Ayrton, W. E. Practical Electricity; a Laboratory and Lecture Course, based on the Practical Definitions of the Electrical Units. | 102.331 |
| Beard, W. H. Humor in Animals; a Series of Studies in Pen and Pencil. | 105.236 |
| Bellamy, E. Looking Backward, 2000—1887. | 65.566 |
| The hero falling asleep, wakes again in Boston after 113 years, and finds people contrasting the past with their present. | |
| Boardman, G. D. The Divine Man; from the Nativity to the Temptation. | 92.494 |
| Broadley, A. M. How we Defended Egypt and the Egyptians. | 74.190 |
| Bryant, S. Educational Ethics, or the Ideal of Personal Development. | 103.455 |
| An inquiry into the development natural to the production of standard character. | |
| Dawson, J. W. The Geological History of Plants. [International Scientific Ser.] | 103.433 |
| A summary of the development of the vegetable kingdom in geological time. | |
| Diaz, A. M. Byrby to Beacon Street. | 63.662 |
| Fisher, G. P. History of the Christian Church. | 95.366 |
| The author has wished to exhibit the relations of the history of Christianity and of the Church to contemporaneous secular history, and also to present a tolerably complete survey of theological doctrine. | |
| Holder, C. F. Living Lights; a Popular Account of Psephorescent Animals and Plants. | 103.454 |
| Owen, C. Gentle Breadwinners; the Story of one of them. | 102.433 |
| Tells the story of an effort to earn a living under most difficult conditions by a young girl who turns her knowledge of fine cooking to account. | |
| Prendergast, J. P. Ireland from the Revolution to the Revolution; 1690 to 1690. | 74.193 |
| Ruskin, J. Preterita; Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts in my Past Life. Vol. 2. | 93.455 |
| Schaffner, W. C. Autobiography; for 49 Years a Missionary in the Orient; ed. by his Sons, with Intro. by E. A. Park. | 92.501 |
| Scudder, H. E. The Book of Folk Stories. | 62.677 |
| Stevenson, R. L. Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin. | 92.502 |
| The subject of this memoir was an electrical and mechanical engineer, largely engaged in ocean-cable laying, who occupied the chair of engineering in the Univ. of Edinburgh. | |
| Tolstoi, L. N. The Long Exile and Other Stories for Children. | 65.567 |
| The Physiology of War; Napoleon and the Russian Campaign. | 72.267 |
| Tolstoi reviews the invasion of Russia, and gives his opinion of Napoleon's intellectual capacity, which is not complimentary to Napoleon in any way. | |
| E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. | March 7, 1888. |

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Call and see them. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Don't delay, as this is an opportunity not offered twice in one year. We have further placed on special sale a large line of

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We shall, as usual, have on hand a full and complete line of odd furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Rattan Furniture, Bedding of all kinds, Shades, Draperies, Straw Mattings, Rugs, Mats,

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The Newton Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.,

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And WATERTOWN to use the Star Carpet Cleaning Machine.

This machine is the only one in the vicinity outside of Boston.

It was patented in August, 1882, by Thos. Ferry, of Delaware.

IT IS NOT A BEATER But has the Latest Process FOR CLEANING CARPETS.

Carpets are Not Beaten, Switched and Pulled, nor Swept,

But are cleaned and renovated in a revolving way, in a draft of air. Nor is a steam sponge needed to complete the work. In fact this machine is a combination of all in one. It cleanses, renovates and brightens the carpets at once. Sole manufacturer of the

ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR.

Prices and Workmanship Defy Competition.

VISITORS WELCOME.

SIMON A. WHITE.

P. O. Box 71, Newtonville.

Factory and Residence, Clinton St.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK.

Bank Hours: From 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.; on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Office in the Newton National Bank.

GEORGE HYDE, President.

JOHN WARD, Vice President.

MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLEE, Treas.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT:

George Hyde, Willard Marcy, J. F. C. Hyde

J. F. C. Hyde, Clerk.

Newton National Bank.

NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS:

From 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

JOSEPH N. BACON, President.

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KIRK'S
WHITE CLOUD
FLOATING SOAP
—IS—
THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

HOWARD BROS.,
ICE DEALERS.
We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with
PURE POND ICE.
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES
To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.
ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Noyes' Grocery Store, Watertown.
Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.
F. H. HOWARD. W. C. HOWARD.
PROPRIETORS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION

CATARRH You will save MONEY, TIME, PAIN, TROUBLE, AND WILL CURE CATARRH BY USING ELY'S
HAY-FEVER CREAM BALM
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich Street, New York.

HURD'S NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS.
Leaves Newton at 9.30 a. m. Leaves Boston at 3 p. m.
BOSTON OFFICES: 34 and 36 Court Square, 15 South Street, 76 Kingston Street, 13 North Street, Faneuil Hall Market.
Newton Office—Whitman's Stable.
All orders promptly attended to.
C. H. HURD.

ALL ORDERS
FOR THE
Newton & Watertown Gas Light COMPANY
left either at the Gas Works or at their office, Brackett's Block, Center street, near the Depot, Newton, will be promptly attended to.
WALDO A. LEARNED, Supt.

S. K. MacLEOD,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.
Bathrooms and Fittings for Plumber's Work a Specialty.
Shop, Centre Place, op. Public Library.
Residence, Boyd street, near Jewett.
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MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 962.

H. COLDWELL.

PEARSON'S NEWTON AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
BOSTON OFFICES: 91 Kilby St., 105 Arch St., 28 Court St., Order Box, 91 Faneuil Hall Market.
NEWTON OFFICE at H. B. Coffin's. Order Boxes at Post Office and Blanchard & Atkins'.
Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m.
Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

C. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS.
Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m.
NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office, BOSTON OFFICES: 35 Merchants Row, 155 Congress Street, 154 Franklin Street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton.
Persons' Attention Given All Orders.

NORTH'S RHEUMATIC CURE.
An absolutely
Sure Cure For Rheumatism.
Send for circulars. Sold by Druggists and the proprietors, CHARLES H. NORTH & CO., 33 and 34 North Market Street, Boston. 15-44

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Mary Morse is staying in Quincy with her aunt, studying to be a teacher.

—Mr. Fred Dunbar is able to attend to business again, after six weeks' illness with scarlet fever.

—Miss Edith Gammans has returned from her visit to her brother, Mr. Elbert Gammans, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Loring arrived home from their European trip on Tuesday, much improved in health.

—A large reception was given Thursday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hartshorn of Institution avenue.

—Mr. Albert D. S. Bell of Hammond street has gone to Minnesota for a month or more.

—Mr. Gustavus Forbes' oldest son, with his wife and children, are boarding with Mrs. Polley on Pelham street.

—The Rev. Howard N. Brown of Brookline will preach in the Unitarian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Mary M. Kingsbury has been elected an editor of "The Key," which is published by the Kappa Kappa Gamma at the Boston University.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Woodman have returned from Maine, where they have been visiting Mrs. Woodman's mother.

—The Baptist society have raised, so far, \$2,800 toward furnishing the new church.

—Mr. S. W. Dyer entertained a number of friends at his home on Wednesday evening.

—The son of Mr. Geo. F. Richardson met with a painful accident the other day. He fell from a sofa, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone.

—Miss Bemis is to leave the post office soon, and it is reported that Miss Alice Robinson will succeed her.

—The Stebbins Social Aid Society held an afternoon meeting on Wednesday, at Mrs. Joseph Foster's on Mooreland avenue.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Scott, mother of Messrs. D. C. and J. A. Scott, died at her home on Crystal street at 6.35 p. m., Thursday, Mar. 1st, after an illness of 5 days.

—Monday afternoon Mrs. Maria Upham Drake delivered her lecture on "Marriage and Divorce" in Malden, in the Pleasant street Congregational church.

—Mr. Thomas L. Rogers and his eldest son, Chas. Rogers, start to-day for Arizona, by way of New Orleans. The latter intends to enter into business there and will probably remain two years.

—Mr. Chas. Paul, who is with a Raymond party in California, has recovered from the fever he had in San Diego, and is now in Santa Barbara. He is not expected home until the middle of April.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Hattie Pierce, daughter of Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., to Mr. Edward Sanborn of New York, formerly of this village.

—Beginning next Sunday the morning service in the Unitarian church will commence at a quarter of eleven instead of half past ten as heretofore, and the Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

—Mrs. Howes and Miss Grace Howes are in Attleboro, with Mrs. Frances Wheeler, Mrs. Howes' oldest daughter, who is ill. Miss Howes and Mr. Arthur Howes are staying in town until their return.

—Rev. Mr. Packer had an overcoat worth \$40 stolen from the entry of the reading room in Annex Hall, Wednesday evening, the night of the children's doll reception.

—Mrs. Maria Upham Drake delivered a very interesting lecture Thursday afternoon, in the Methodist church, on the subject of "Heredity." The church was filled with an audience of the most intellectual ladies of Newton Centre.

—The course of lectures to begin in the Unitarian church by the Rev. Francis Tiffany of West Newton promises to be very interesting and well worth hearing. The tickets are selling fast we hear, and all intending to attend should procure them at once.

—At the Methodist Connectional Convention of the Lynn District, held at the Common street Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday, the Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., gave an address on "Sunday Schools of to-day and the future," which was very interesting.

—At a meeting held by a special committee of the Improvement Society on Saturday evening, the subject of improvements to be made on the park at the juncture of Parker and Cypress streets was discussed. It is intended to make this one of the prettiest spots in the village.

—Rev. J. B. Thomas will speak at the meeting of the Evangelical Minister's Association in Boston, next Monday, on "The State and moral education of the future citizen." A number of other prominent speakers will take part, and the Governor and the State Board of Education have been invited to attend.

—The many calls which Newton Centre people have made for a concert by the Amherst college boys have aided in influencing the manager, Mr. F. L. Chapman, to engage Eliot Hall, Newton, for a concert March 31st. With the Circuit road Newton Centre ought to take advantage of such an opportunity.

—An attempt was made to steal a horse belonging to Mr. Geo. Ross about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Ross heard a noise in his stable on Centre street, and going out found two young fellows harnessing his horse preparatory to taking him off. They saw Mr. Ross and escaped.

—Mr. Edward H. Fennessy has returned to this country by the Umbria after a short visit to England. The steamer made the trip in seven days, and encountered what was apparently the tidal wave. Mr. Fennessy was in the smoking room when the steamer was struck by this huge green wave. He was fortunately not injured, but a gentleman near him was knocked down and instantly killed by the shock.

—At the Baptist ministers' meeting in Boston, Monday, Rev. L. C. Barnes read an essay on "That which is lost." The reference was to the spiritual meaning of the word lost, and it was shown that the soul is not chiefly intended, but the entire man, or human nature, the total personality in which is included in the

heart and the will. In a human being there is not only the intellectual and the emotional, but also the volitional. There is now an emphasized demand for the latter exercise, and human choices should be in harmony with God's choices. It was human nature that was lost, and must be savingly found.

—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church here gave a very pleasant entertainment to the society on Wednesday evening at the church. After the supper the following program was given: piano solo by Miss Dyer, with violin obligato by Miss Jennie M. Peck; reading, "The Jiners," by Miss Marey; Gypsy Dance, violin solo, Miss J. M. Peck; song, "The Waiting Heart," Miss Grace Dyer, and violin obligato by Miss Peck; reading, "The Organ Builder," Miss Peck; piano solo, Mrs. Dyer, accompanied by Miss Peck on the violin; reading, by Mrs. Fletcher, "Katie Lee and Willie Grey," song, by Miss Dyer, "What Shall I Say?"

—At a meeting of the Neighbors' club on Monday evening, at Col. Walworth's, a very acceptable essay was read by Mr. Herbert L. Ordway, upon "Our Hills." After describing the hills of Newton Centre and the beautiful views to be had from them, the hills of the neighboring towns were spoken of, as the Blue Hills of Milton, Prospect Hill in Waltham, Corey's Hill and others. A strong wish was expressed by many of those present, that the summit of Waban Hill, near the Newton reservoir might be secured for a public park, and that an observatory might be erected on it for the use of the public. Waban Hill is the highest land in the city with the exception of Baldpate in the southern part, which is about six feet higher, but wooded. We hope the time is not far off when we shall have better facilities for enjoying the wide prospect visible from the summit of Waban Hill.

—The Dolls' reception on Wednesday evening was a great success. Association Small Hall was so full all the evening that the managers wished the larger hall had been used instead. The hall was tastefully decorated with Chinese lamps, bunting and flags. Around the hall were tables on which were the groups of dolls, and at one end were tables where ice cream and cake were served.

—The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Judson Mission Band of the Baptist church, and they deserve much credit for their ingenuity and labor. The first table one noticed on going in, was the Burmese and beside that a sedan chair carried by two dolls in full Chinese costume, and some others were reading Chinese books. This was one of the largest and prettiest tables. The next in order was the Karen, in charge of Miss Anna Smith. This represented a missionary singing class, and was very good. About seven natives were in front of a missionary, and some music with words in the native language was in front of her. Another pretty table was the American, on which there was a bridal party standing under a canopy of flowers.

—The Japanese table was a very pretty one. On the Japanese table were a tea set, an African hut and an African, not a doll, but Gardner Walworth (who was not as black as he was painted) was on the opposite, where the small African dispensed lemonade to an admiring group. There were some recitations in costume by some of the children. Ruth Partlow, who was in full Japanese costume, was born in Japan. Among the other speakers were Dora Roberts, Melvin Jameson, Fannie Edmonds, Sybil Spaulding, Grace Williams, Bessie Mills, Master Williams, Belle Patten and Marlton Haskell. We hope that the profits will go to the ladies for their great gains in making the hall and the dolls attractive.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Twenty five Amherst College boys gave a concert in Eliot Hall March 31.

—Mr. H. B. Clark is absent in the west for a few weeks on a business trip.

—A number of our ladies, members of the Soldiers' Relief Corps, visited the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea on Thursday.

—The Home Lodge worked the third degree on three candidates at their meeting on Thursday evening.

—It is expected that Rev. H. A. Barum, a returned missionary from Turkey, will preach at the Congregational church next Sabbath morning.

—The Chautauqua Club met this week on Monday with Miss Webster. The next meeting will be at Mrs. C. E. Galacac's.

—Mr. C. A. Haknel, the new baker, reports a rapidly increasing demand for phosphated crackers made by him for Dr. Dyer, with headquarters on Boylston street, Boston.

—The fire department were called out on Wednesday afternoon, on account of burning grass very near the barn of F. N. Woodward, which, on account of the high wind it was feared might do much damage.

—Mr. Lyman A. Ross has commenced the erection of a house at Auburndale for Rev. F. E. Clark. Mr. Clark is the originator of the Christian Endeavor Societies which are rapidly extending over this and other countries.

—The Monday Club met this week with Mrs. Putney. Instead of the regular meeting next week, Monday evening the club will hold a reception at the Congregational chapel at 7-2 o'clock, after which an essay on "History, Geography and the Earth" by Mrs. Strong, and some very lively exercises with bean bags.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Highlands Improvement Association was held Monday evening, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year and other matters of interest to this place. President M. G. Crane called the meeting to order, Mr. S. W. Jones was elected secretary pro tem, in the absence of Secretary J. F. Heckman. The chairman of executive committee, Mr. E. K. Tarbell reported that during the past year 99

trees had been planted on the public streets at an expense of \$122.00. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. D. S. Farnham, who kindly donated the loan for the tree setting. The following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Moses G. Crane; vice-president, Mr. Alex. Tyler; secretary, Mr. John F. Heckman; treasurer, Mr. Samson D. Whittemore; executive committee, Mr. E. K. Tarbell, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Mr. L. A. Ross, Mrs. J. F. Heckman, Mrs. W. S. Richards and Mrs. E. H. Greenwood. The following committee were appointed to formulate some definite plan with reference to a hall, and report to a meeting of citizens to be held subject to call of the chairman of committee: Mr. E. G. Pond, Mr. Geo. May, Mr. E. R. Tarbell, Mr. J. R. Smith and Mr. A. F. Hayward.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mrs. H. C. Hoyt is quite ill.

—Officer Purcell is confined to the house with a severe cold.

—Mr. Bradford Clark of New York is paying a visit to his sons here.

—Hose 7 had a chance to exercise on Wednesday afternoon, in answer to an alarm of fire from box 64.

—The Sociable of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is to occur on Monday evening next. A good time is anticipated.

—Alderman Pettee has nearly recovered from his recent illness, but a severe cold kept him away from the meeting of the board of Aldermen Monday night.

—Two of our young men, Mr. Giles Dyer and Mr. Robert Temples started this week for California, to make that section of the country their residence for the future.

—The Stereopticon Lecture by Prof. Turner on "America," at the Baptist church on Tuesday evening was well attended, and was a very pleasing and instructive exhibition.

—"Personal Reminiscences and Observations of thirty years in the Methodist Itinerant Ministry" will be the subject of discourse, by the pastor at the Methodist church, Rev. J. Peterson, next Sunday, March 11, at 10.30 a. m. All will be welcome, seats free.

WABAN.

This locality is becoming known as containing the most desirable building sites in Newton, and that is saying a good deal. It is probable that there will be a brisk demand for lots this spring, and it would not be surprising to see a hundred or more fine residences being built here in the course of a year, or two.

In the larger villages, all the land within walking distance of the railroad station is either built upon or held at prohibitory prices, while in Waban convenient lots can be had at a reasonable price. A circular issued by Mr. Chas. J. Page contains the following attractive description of the locality: "Waban is comprised within Wards 4 and 5 of Newton.

"A year ago last June the Boston and Albany Railroad, after the completion of a most substantial and expensive stone depot, commenced running regular trains, making thirty trips from Boston, leaving Waban thirty times a week every week day. On Sundays there are twelve trains from and twelve trains to Boston, thus giving this new location accommodations of which few towns can boast. Waban is intersected by Beacon street, being on the line of the great New York and Albany railroad. The station is elevated, and the surrounding streets, also Woodward and Chestnut streets. It is on the line of what is known as the Circuit road, which connects Newton Highlands with Riverside. The river Charles is within a quarter of a mile, thus affording an opportunity for boating, bathing and fishing. The land is elevated, and the climate is extremely healthy. Fine old shade trees, comprising elms, oaks, lindens, butternut and tall pines, lend variety, afford shade, and form picturesque elements to the beautiful scenery for which this place is noted. In fact, through all the Newton Highlands, from the Garden City, there is no portion which exceeds Waban in natural beauty. The Boston and Albany Corporation, with its usual generosity and liberal spirit, has laid out the grounds about the pretty stone station with trees, flowers, shrubs and grassy lawns, forming quite a little park, which is destined to be a constant delight to its patrons.

Within a few minutes' walk of the station are the residences of Mr. Wm. C. Strong, who has just completed a large and commodious house, costing nearly 10,000; Mrs. Scudder, whose cosy home is delightfully located just opposite the station, surrounded by fine shade trees; Mr. Wm. R. Dresser, cashier of the Broadway Bank, who has built himself a fine residence; Mr. Edwin P. Seaver, Supt. of the Public Schools of Boston; Mrs. Emile L. Collins, a \$50,000 place; Mr. Wm. H. G. Collins, a \$20,000 place; Mr. Langford Warren and others. Several new houses are now in contemplation, and contracts awarded. If you are looking for a suburban residence in a healthy atmosphere, scented with the inimitable perfume of the pine groves, with a city government ambitious to excel all others in a careful supervision of the highways, in its munificent provision for the education of its children, in its provision for the protection of the person and property of its citizens, Waban affords advantages which one may go far to find.

NONANTUM.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hayward are spending their winter vacation here.

—Six persons united with the North church last Sabbath morning.

—Leon Lemeaux was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital last Saturday.

—Thomas Kybert has opened a shoe repairing shop on Faxon street, in a small building erected on his land.

—The sum of \$83 was cleared on the turkey supper held at the North church on Washington's Birthday.

—Miss Josie Hudson of this place acted as pianist at the sociable held at Phillips church, Watertown, Wednesday evening.

—The Athletic Club hold regular meetings at the Athenaeum Hall Wednesday evenings. All interested are invited.

—It was a sad surprise to many in this place to learn of the death of Mr. Alva Chick at Newtonville; he was well known here, having lived here many years.

—Rev. Mr. Greek of Somerville gave one of his chalk-talks at the New Evangelical church Sabbath evening. The subject: "Character Building." He took for his text the parable of the wise

and foolish men who built their houses upon the rock and the sand. It was very interesting throughout, and made a good impression upon the audience. Mr. E. F. Jennison presided.

—Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a public meeting at their hall on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Rev. James Yeams and Mr. Geo. Clark of Boston.

—Dr. George F. Hollick, who recently died of typhoid pneumonia in Boston, will be remembered by many in this village, having once given his services to Charity Lodge for their anniversary as a humorous singer.

—The anchor ice on the rolling dam at Etta Mills, Watertown, presented a fine sight Wednesday morning. The ice began to form at 6 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock the entire width of the dam, and considerably above the flash-board, was covered.

—The first anniversary of Victoria Lodge, Sons of St. George, was celebrated at Waltham last Friday evening, and was a decided success. A very pleasing concert was given from eight to ten o'clock, when the floor was cleared and dancing was enjoyed until one o'clock. About 100 persons from this place were in attendance.

Singing Seals.

A troupe of eleven performing Seals is the latest wonder at Horticultural Hall in Boston. They perform on musical instruments, go through rifle practice, execute novel feats in tumbling and juggling, sing after their fashion, play cards, smoke pipes, knit stockings, sew pieces of muslin together, and in fact everything that a human being can do except talk. They were captured by trainer Prof. Woodward on the coast of Labrador, and have appeared at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, Rome, Paris, Vienna and at the royal Aquarium in London, creating a well merited sensation. They are the only troupe of the kind in the world, and made their American debut in Boston, March 5th, for a short season.

Bunker Hill.

A visit to the new Cyclorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill cannot fail to interest and instruct every one. Aside from the faithful portrayal of that memorable historic event, one is confronted by a vivid and beautiful view of Boston and its environs and as they appeared in 1775. Then, too, the building is furnished in an elegant manner, while every attention is paid to the comfort of visitors by the courteous and obliging attendants. Every American of this generation should see this great historical study.

Lumber.

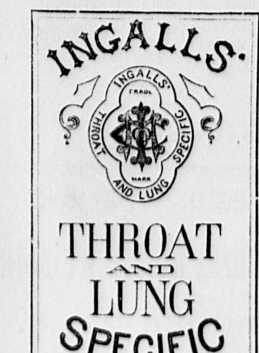
The special attention of builders and all who are thinking of putting up new buildings, is called to the advertisement of the new firm of Wood, Barker & Co., of 21 Federal street, Boston. Their yard and wharves are at Cambridgeport, near the West Boston bridge, and they are offering special inducements to purchasers. The members of the firm have had a large experience in the business, and ask those intending to build to write them for particulars. See advertisement on the first page.

—Judge John C. Park gave a very interesting talk to Lassell girls on Tuesday. The Boston Transcript said of it: "Men are rare who remember vividly sixty and seventy years ago, very rare who remember ever since, and have been a part of the most stirring times in New England; still more rare who can speak at eighty-four with wise discrimination and good sense of the most perplexing problems of to-day, interesting teachers and pupils together, as did Judge Park. Don't let's forget these survivors of almost our whole history, and Judge Park is still, at eighty-four, so bright and capable in active service."



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. No adulteration. It is the only baking powder that is more than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.



INGALLS' THROAT AND LUNG SPECIFIC

This is the season of the year when all who are exposed to the agency of the weather, thereby contracting Colds and Coughs which lead to more serious troubles of the Throat and Lungs, should be sure to provide themselves with Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific, which for more than 20 years has been recognized as an invaluable remedy for these complaints, and for Consumption.

Prepared only by THE INGALLS MEDICAL CO. LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A. Price, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

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W. O. KNAPP & CO.,
SELLS AS

GOOD FLOUR

AS CAN BE MADE, AT BOSTON PRICES.

The Diamond Creamery Butter in 5 and 8 pound boxes, and by the pound. This is the Best Butter that comes to Boston.

Splendid Malt Cheese, Also Pineapple and Dutch Cheese. TABLE SAUCES, Canned, Fine Bottled Pickles, SWEET OILS.

SALAD CREAM—French Prunes, Prunells, Evaporated Apples, Very Best Teas and Coffees Cheap. Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Nice Potatoes, Lard by the Pound and in Pails, Canned Corned Beef, Ox Tongue, Devilled Ham, Very Choice Tomatoes, Corn, Squash, Peaches, Cherries, Blueberries, and many other Choice Goods all at Low Prices.

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WHITE'S BLOCK, STATION ST.

BEEF, PORK, LAMB, VEAL,

TURKEYS, GEES, CHICKENS, GAME. Canned Fruit, Apples and other Fruit. Vegetables of all kinds.

ALL KINDS OF FRESH FISH

Usually sold in New England Markets.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Salt Fish.

The best of CORNED BEEF, BUTTER and LARD.

All merchandise warranted nice, and delivered at the shortest possible notice. Nobody's prices lower than mine.

GEO. F. RICHARDSON,

Armstrong Brothers

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of **BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,** and hence AT BOTTOM PRICES. Genuine Porpoise Skin and Fine Calf Hand-made shoes a specialty. Repairing done at short notice in the neatest manner.

Notice in the neatest manner. CENTRE STREET, NEWTON CENTRE. Next door to Dr. Noble's.

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Beacon Street, Newton Centre.

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Beacon Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Of every description. Trunks, Travelling Bags, Horse Clothing, &c.

A. A. SHERMAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits,

Butter, Lard, Pickles and Canned Goods. FARNHAM'S BLOCK, Newton Centre. Orders taken at the house daily if desired.

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Hack, Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable.

Cor. Beacon and Station Streets, Newton Centre. Carriages for Weddings, Funerals, Parties, &c., furnished at Short Notice. Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

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Newton Centre, Newton Highlands and Boston

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Boston offices, 75 Kilby St. and 11 Harrison Ave. Extension.

Order Boxes—Newton Highlands Post Office and Newton Centre Post Office. Hours—Leave Newton Highlands at 8.30 o'clock; Newton Centre at 9, Boston Office at 2. Furniture moved with care.

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Newton Centre, Newton Highlands and Boston.

Packages, Freight, Furniture, Jobbing of all kinds. Tanks to or from Boston 25 cents each. Boston offices 25 Merchants Row, 33 and 35 Court square, and 77 Kingston street; Newton Highlands, at post office; Newton Centre, cor. Beacon and Station street. GEO. H. FIFE, Prop. Residence Norwood avenue, Newton Centre.

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HAY and GRAIN,

LIME, CEMENT and DRAIN PIPE.

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DENTIST.

Pleasant Street, Newton Centre.

Pearmain AND Brooks,

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 23.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 16, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

The Amherst Glee Club, Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

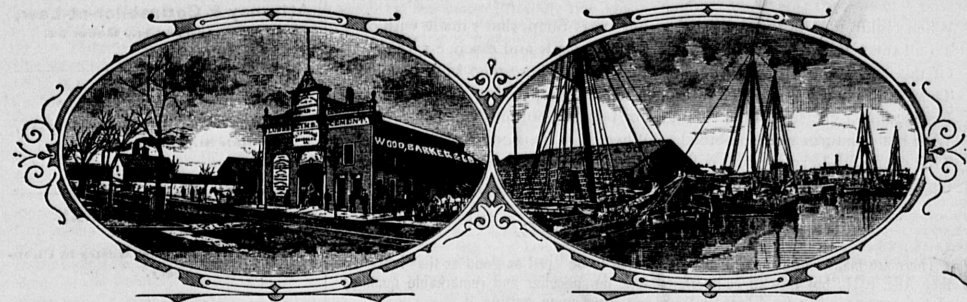
Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's, Newton; W. C. Gaudet's, Newtonville; G. H. Ingraham's, West Newton, Alfred Brush's, Auburndale.

W. H. WOOD,
OF W. H. WOOD & CO., Cambridgeport.

GEORGE J. BARKER,
Formerly with W. H. LEATHERBEE & SON.

WOOD, BARKER & Co., LUMBER.



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YARD AND WHARVES. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. OFFICE: 21 Federal Street, Boston. Cambridgeport, Near West Boston Bridge. Telephone No. 2346.

Only a Few Days More To Procure the Great Bargains in Dry Goods at the Removal Sale.

For the next few days previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.
Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.
Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

Young and Old MEN

Made to Look Handsome

By having their hirsute appendages
Removed at
JOHN T. BURNS'

Hair Dressing Rooms, COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

J. J. JOHNSON, FLORIST.

Conservatories,
School Street, Newton.
Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions,
etc., etc.
Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER, CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,

19 CHANNING STREET, NEWTON.

Practices Christian Science, Mind Healing, etc.
Taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy.

West Newton Savings Bank

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, Pres.
JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treas.
ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Committee of Investment:
Austin R. Mitchell,
Edward L. Pickard,
Samuel Barnard,
Dwight Chester,
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E. A. W. HAMMATT, Civil and Consulting Engineer,

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Surveys and Plans for the construction of
Water Works and Sewerage Systems; House
Drainage and Landscape Work.

LAND IN NEWTONVILLE

On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by
T. M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of
corns and bunions, on any lady's foot who will
wear my
Custom Made Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine and handsome, will wear
longer than anything else known, will keep their
shape and shed water. I do not send the mea-
sures to a factory, but make the boots myself.
Any lady who does not like them when made
up, need not feel compelled to take them. A
perfect fitting and comfortable boot guaranteed,
no matter in what shape the foot may be. West
Kangaroo Flexible Bottom, No Squeak, \$6.50.
Best Dongaroo ditto, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

A. L. RHYND,
Ladies and Gents' Boots, Shoes and
Rubbers.
Custom Work a Specialty.
HYDE'S BLOCK, CENTRE & WASHINGTON STS.
NEWTON.

BOSTON HEALTH SUPPLY DEPOT.

OUR NEWTON (HIGHLANDS) BRANCH.
—BAKERY—
Dr. Dyer's Phosphated Crackers, Health Breads,
Swiss Ice Cream, Etc.

TREES.

After June next my nursery and office will be
at Waban, Newton Highlands. To meet this
change my stock must be largely reduced, and I
now offer choicest TREES, SHRUBS and VINES
at very low rates.

W. C. STRONG,
Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D. Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum

(Piles, Fistula, etc.)
Residence and Office: Thornton street, near
Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.
Boston Office: 23 Mt. Vernon street, opposite
State House. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 5191

Loaning on Mortgage Security.

A SPECIALTY.
As Boston Manager of the KANSAS
TRUST & BANKING CO., OF ATCH-
SON, KAN., I am now offering Debentures as
well as Eastern Kansas Farm Mortgages. Fully
Guaranteed, bearing from 6 to 7 per cent. interest,
coupons payable at bank, semi-annually.
ALSO, MONEY TO LOAN on Boston or
Newton Mortgages at very lowest rates. New-
ton Mortgages always wanted.

INSURANCE EFFECTED at current
rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Com-
panies. Please apply to
E. W. COBB, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at
Newton After 6 P. M.

N. B.—Send for List of Farm Mortgages, and
Explanatory Pamphlet.

The Grandest pictorial
representation of a battle
and of the beautiful scenery
of Boston and its sub-
urbs, may be seen in the
New Cyclorama Building.
The Battle of Bunker Hill
and the Boston Tea Party.
No. 401 Tremont st., near
the bridge. Open Nine A.
M. to Ten P. M.

PAXTON'S.

We have always on hand the year
around,
VANILLA ICE CREAM,
STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM,
ORANGE SHERBET,
LEMON SHERBET.

You can send in any time and be
sure of finding the above in stock.
In case of sickness, sore throat, etc.,
Ice Cream is very acceptable.
Or, when company comes unexpectedly,
it is very convenient.

We make to order, at short notice, a
large variety of CREAMS.
Our Confectionery Counter is well
supplied with Choice Candies.

JAMES PAXTON, CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

Established 1860.
A. J. MACOMBER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER
AND
OPTICIAN.

64 ELMWOOD STREET, NEWTON, MASS.
Everything usually repaired in a place of this
kind will receive prompt attention and low prices.

Mrs. CLARA D. REED, M. D. Diseases of Women and Children

A few patients can be accommodated with
board and rooms.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
Williams Street, Centre, NEWTON.
Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

F. M. O'Donnell, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 to 9:30, a. m.,
1:30 to 3:30, p. m.,
(6:30 to 8:30, p. m.)
Telephone No. 8108. House, Washington street,
corner of Crafts.

EDWARD A. BUSS, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

81 Milk St. - BOSTON.
Plans prepared for Dividing and Improving
Estates, and for Drainage, Topographical and
Mill Work.

TYPE-WRITING AND COPYING.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, NEWTON.
At the office of Charles F. Rand.
Patronage solicited.

E. A. Libby, Importer of RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

No. 19 Temple Place, Boston.
This House Has No Special Opening.

NEWTON.

—Mr. W. H. Phillips has recovered
from his recent illness.

—Easter Cards and Booklets in all the
new varieties at the Newton Bazar.

—The Library express came out with a
two horse tandem on Tuesday, and there
was no delay in getting the books deliv-
ered.

—The Monday Club met at the resi-
dence of Ex-Alderman Henry on Mon-
day evening.

—At the March 9th meeting of
Waban Lodge, No. 156, L. O. O. F., the
first degree was conferred upon 7 candi-
dates.

—The course of entertainments at the
Methodist church will close with a very
attractive concert next Wednesday even-
ing.

—Mr. Stephen Moore was chosen one
of the auditors of the Baptist Sunday
School Superintendents' Association, at
the last annual meeting.

—Mrs. J. B. Goodrich and Mrs. F. L.
Gross gave a very pleasant afternoon tea
on Thursday from 4 to 6 p. m., at their
residence on Centre street.

—J. T. Burns pays special attention to
children's hair cutting, and has been
making many improvements in his bar-
ber shop, over H. B. Coffin's store.

—Mr. E. P. Wright, formerly of this
city, but now cashier of the State
National bank of Denver, has been com-
pelled by ill health to give up his position
temporarily.

—The Seventh Annual prize drill for
the Pulsifer medal will be held at the
Armory of the Claffin Guard, on Wed-
nesday evening, March 21st. Dancing will
begin at 9 o'clock.

—Prof. C. D. Woods, of Wilbraham
Academy, who has been visiting his
father, Mr. H. J. Woods, for the past two
weeks, returns to his school duties on
Saturday.

—Judge Park was taken ill on Monday
at the court room in City Hall, but for-
tunately it was not a serious attack, and
on Tuesday he was able to be at court
again, in his usual good health.

—The electric lights were not lighted
on Monday evening, for fear of accidents,
and the several fires which occurred in
Boston that evening proved that the pre-
caution was a wise one.

—The legislative committee on rail-
roads were to have visited the grade
crossings in Newton on Thursday, but
the visit was postponed indefinitely on
account of the storm.

—Mr. Henry C. Daniels was able to get
down to his office on crutches on Sunday,
and on Thursday he made another visit,
this time going down in a hack. His
knee is improving, but he is still unable
to hold it.

—The Pilgrim Fathers gave a sociable
in Cod's Hall, Monday evening, about
fifty attending. The young folks partici-
pated in dancing to the music of violin
and piano, and a collation was served.

—Mr. Thomas Weston, president of
the Boston Congregational club, repre-
sented that body at the meeting of the
Unitarian Club at the Vendome Wed-
nesday evening, and made an excellent
address.

—Mrs. Harriet Ferguson, mother of
Mrs. H. F. Bothfield, died at West New-
ton on Wednesday morning, aged 89
years. The funeral services were held
Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Horn-
brooke officiating.

—Mr. Henry E. Cobb gave a dinner to
the officers and executive committee of
the Newton Club, Tuesday evening at
the Club House. There were eleven at
the table, and the dinner proved a very
pleasant affair.

—The Executive committee of the
Newton Club have voted to open the
Club House to the lady friends of the
members and to gentlemen invited by
them, on Thursday evenings from now
until May.

—At the dinner of the Boston Life
Underwriters Association in Boston,
Wednesday evening, there were present
Mr. I. T. Burr, president of the Boston
Bank President's Association, Mr. Dwight
Chester, Mr. Geo. Capron, and others
of Newton.

—The sermons of Rev. Mr. Titus have
caused a great demand for copies of the
Graphic, and a large extra edition has
been disposed of each week. There are
only two or three of the suburban week-
lies that have a larger circulation than
the GRAPHIC.

—There promises to be a brisk real
estate business this spring, and the de-
mand for houses has already commenced,
although the season for moving is still
months off. From present appear-
ances, every desirable house in Newton
will be rented before the first of May.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the New-
ton Indian Association met Wednesday
afternoon in the teachers' room at the
public library, and reported in regard to
work accomplished, and laid out plans
for future work. It was a very interest-
ing meeting.

—Mr. Wm. Pearson of Nonantum
street was tendered a surprise party by
his brother members of Waban Lodge,
I. O. O. F., and their ladies on Tuesday
evening. Mrs. Walter Marr and Mrs.
Pearson furnished music for dancing, and
a fine supper was served.

—Mr. Walter H. Stearns, father of Mr.
D. Stearns of this city, died at the resi-
dence of his daughter in Saxonville on
Wednesday, aged 64 years. The funeral
will be held at the Newton cemetery chapel
at 2:30 this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Horn-
brooke officiating.

—The last sewing circle of the season
met in the Channing church parlors on
Thursday afternoon, and in the evening a
large company was present. The Chan-
ning Literary Union held its annual
meeting and elected the following offi-
cers: President, John A. Conkey; vice-
president, Clara Soule; treasurer, James
W. French; secretary, Lewis A. Hall.

—There will be a public meeting of
carpenters at Nickerson's Hall, West
Newton, March 19th, when H. McKay,
vice president of carpenter's council, I.
G. Clunkward of Union St., and Mrs.
Marfield, a distinguished labor worker,
will address the meeting on the nine hour
question. Ladies requested to attend
this meeting.

—The Newton Boat Club held a meet-
ing at its club house in Riverside last
Saturday evening, many members being
in attendance. A committee was ap-

pointed to nominate officers for the en-
suing year. Also a committee to arrange
for the concerts in June, and for the
annual dinner. The last committee con-
sists of Messrs. E. E. Hargy, president, H.
C. Churchill, W. T. Farley and W. E.
Jones.

—The McCall Mission Auxiliary met
in Boston on Wednesday, for its 4th
annual meeting. Mrs. S. A. D. Sheppard
of the Newton Baptist church, Mrs. E.
W. Converse, Jr., of the Eliot church,
and Mrs. Nellie James of the First
church, Newton Centre, were elected
members of the board of managers for
two years.

—Mr. C. A. Haskell conducted a very
interesting Bible reading last Sunday
afternoon in Eliot Lower Hall, which was
participated in by a large number. Next
Sunday Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevens will
speak for the association, and it is hoped
a large number will avail themselves of
the opportunity to hear this gifted lady.
Praise service conducted by Mr. Camp-
bell at 3:45.

—The fourth quarterly conference of
the Methodist church was held Wednes-
day evening, Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D.,
presiding elder of the Boston district,
presiding. The pastor reported the
church in a prosperous condition, both
financially and spiritually, sixteen hav-
ing been received by letter and fourteen
by profession of faith. It was unani-
mously voted to ask for the return of
their popular pastor, Rev. Fayette
Nichols, who has served the church so
acceptably for two years past.

—Mr. J. J. Johnson, the florist, pur-
chased a farm of 150 acres at St. Andrews,
N. B., about a year ago, and it is in the
midst of the great real estate boom
there, brought about by the project to
have the terminus of a European steam-
ship line there. St. Andrews has long
been a popular place for summer resi-
dents, from its magnificent scenery, in-
vigorating sea air, and it is rapidly grow-
ing in importance.

—Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce has rented his
house in Newton Centre and will again
become a resident of Newton, occupying
his former residence on Jewett street.
Newton people will be glad to welcome
Dr. Pierce back again, especially as his
return is a great compliment to this
portion of the city. Having lived here
over twenty years, he is ever satisfied to remain
permanently in any other part of Newton.

—The congregation of Channing church
are very much pleased with the singing
of Miss Beck. She sang last Sunday
morning the solo, "Still, Still with Thee
when Purple Morning Breaketh," from
the beautiful hymn written
by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Her voice is of a
very sweet and sympathetic quality and
well adapted to church music. It is a
great pleasure to listen to her, and the
society is to be congratulated upon
their good fortune. She is filling the
void that has existed since the departure
of Mrs. Emma Hayden Fames, and she is
equally as popular, and that is saying
considerable in her favor.

—At the meeting of the Newton Con-
gregational Club next Monday evening,
the topics for the evening will be: "In-
centives to Christian Activity," and
"Requisites to Success in Christian
Activity." Geo. M. Fliske, of Auburndale,
and Chas. W. Hill, of Roxbury, will
speak on the first question, and H. P.
Kenway, of Newton, and Rev. E. B. Webb,
D. D., of Wellesley, on the latter ques-
tion, followed by a general discussion.
Music will be furnished by quartet of the
First church.

—The Eliot sewing circle met in Eliot
Lower Hall, Thursday evening, for a so-
cial reunion. There was a short but ex-
cellent program, consisting of a piano
duet by Misses Cobb and Wales, a song
by Miss Bessie Sayford, and a reading by
Mrs. E. B. Hitchcock, of Jean Ingelow's
beautiful poem, "High Tide on the Coast
of Lincolnshire." It was charmingly
done, and Mrs. Hitchcock's talent in this
direction was a pleasant surprise to her
friends. There was a very large at-
tendance, and the applause was very en-
thusiastic.

—The highway committee sent orders
to property owners on Tuesday to clean
off their side-walks within 24 hours, and
most of the walks were cleaned, but the
committee evidently did not have time to
attend to the street crossings, which have
been in a horrible condition. When they
get round to it, the public would like to
have the cross-walks cleaned, so that
rubber boots will not be a necessity. The
city ought to set a good example. There
is also some curiosity as to what will be
done with those people who have not yet
cleared their walks.

—An amusing story is told by a Newton
gentleman, which occurred on a train
which two of his clerks were blocked.
A lady made a great outcry for a drink of
milk, and seemed to be in such distress
that one of the train hands gallantly
started out to procure it for her. He
tramped some three miles through the
snow to a farm house, and returned with
the milk. The lady thanked him grate-
fully, and carefully undoing a bundle she
had in her lap proceeded to give the milk
to a cat. The other passengers have not
yet gotten over the sight of the train-
man's face, as he watched the disposition
made of a lot that cost him so much
trouble to obtain.

—The Boston papers have spoken in
high praise during the week, regarding
the superb oil painting of the steam yacht
"Susquehanna," which has been on ex-
hibition in the large window of Miller's
piano rooms, on Tremont street. It may
interest Newton people to learn that the
artist is Mrs. Ella F. Hills of this
city. Her paintings have attracted wide
attention in both Boston and New York
art circles. The portrait of the "Susque-
hanna" is strikingly effective, and the
water and sky especially artistic in color-
ing. The picture will probably be placed
in the next Art Exhibit as an "original,"
and after on is to be exhibited in New
York.

—The regular monthly meeting and
also the annual meeting for the election
of officers for the ensuing year of the
Newton Bicycle Club, was held at Mr.
W. W. Stall's rooms in the Odd Fellows
building, Boston, Tuesday evening. It
was considered to have been the most en-
thusiastic meeting ever held, and the
fraternal efforts of several members to
avoid being elected was something laugh-
able. The following officers were final-
ly chosen: President, Freeland Morris,
Brighton; vice president, L. A. Hall,
Newton; captain, J. H. Aubin, Brighton;
1st lieutenant, F. L. Wilson, Brighton;
2nd lieutenant, A. L. Henderson, Bright-
on; treasurer, E. L. Martin, Newton;
secretary, H. A. Fuller, Brighton. The
following were appointed as club com-

mittee: W. W. Stall, Boston; W. H.
Allen, Newton; E. M. Ellison, Newton.
Motions for two amendments to the con-
stitution were made. The first that the
annual dues be paid in advance, was
carried, but the second proposing that
the club uniform be changed was over-
ruled. The uniform for this year will be
of Canada gray homespun, the same as
last year. Quite a heated discussion was
had on this motion, but the majority
seemed to be in favor of the same suit, as
it was warmer and much more service-
able than other goods. A collation was
served by Tufts.

—Newton did not suffer much direct
damage from the storm, and beyond
some few minutes delay in the trains on
Monday evening, the partial blockade of
the Watertown and Waltham roads, cars,
no special inconvenience was caused.
The telephone circuit has been broken
by the wrecking of the poles at Newton-
ville, and no mails have arrived except
from Boston, but those are minor trials.
The storm which was so severe with us,
gave only about a foot of snow to
Newton, and the sleighs that had been
stored for the winter had to be got out
again, and the city teams and workmen
have had about all they could attend to
in keeping the sidewalks clear. The re-
marks of Councilman Hamblen in re-
gard to uncleaned sidewalks appear to
have been read and profited by in this
part of the city, for the walks have not
been put in as good condition after any
of the winter storms, as they were this
week.

—A Newton gentleman who left on
Monday afternoon for Albany, but was
detained at the Worcester ledge all night,
returned on Wednesday, having given up
his trip. He gives a very vivid picture of
the experience of the blockaded passen-
gers, and is not very complimentary in
regard to the railroad company. The
blockaded trains were left by the engines,
and so were without heat, and the pas-
sengers suffered greatly from cold dur-
ing Monday night. Tuesday morning he
and several other gentlemen waded
through the drifts, some five feet deep,
to the Worcester depot, and endeavored
to have the railroad authorities make an
effort to feed the passengers, and carry
them blankets to keep them warm. This
was rather peremptorily refused, and one
gentleman who had a wife and two chil-
dren on the train, finally applied to the
Worcester police. They sent a sum-
mons which the railroad men did not
venture to disobey, and some provisions
and blankets were secured and means
found to get them to the suffering pas-
sengers. There was a box of oranges in
the baggage car, the only eatable thing
on the train, and some of the passengers
asked that the oranges be divided among
the women and children before the pro-
visions arrived. The baggage man refused,
and threatened to pitch any man who
touched the train in the snow. He was
told that he would be apt to go first, and
the oranges were confiscated. There was
great indignation because the cars were
left without heat, by the uncoupling of
the engine. When the blockade was final-
ly raised and the train got to Worcester
on Tuesday, the passengers were obliged
to remain in the depot, as the streets
were impassable, and they could not reach
the hotels.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

POSSIBLE AGENTS OF THE BOARD OF
HEALTH AND POLICEMEN.

On Wednesday evening the civil ser-
vice examination for agent of the Board
of Health, and for special policemen, was
held at City Hall, in the presence of the
Newton Board of Health, Mr. Sherwin
of the State Board of Health, who was
appointed chief examiner for the occa-
sion, and Mr. H. C. Hayden, secretary of
the Newton commission.

Examination papers for the agent of
the Board of Health, were given to F. L.
Henderson, Geo. H. Bourne, Geo. S.
Woodbridge, Geo. W. Marsh, Fred T.
Burgess, and W. S. French, and their
literary and technical ability was tested
by the questions, the first gentleman
finishing his paper at 9:30.

For special policemen, Wm. P. Soule,
W. H. Condrin, R. T. Taffa, R. B. Conroy,
Chas. R. Young, B. F. Burke, P. K. Mul-
len, and W. Leonard, were examined.

The papers will be looked over and
marked by Secretary Hayden and Dr.
Thayer of West Newton, who consented
to serve at the request of the Commis-
sion. The result will probably not be
known until next week.

At the request of Dr. Frisbie, Mayor
Kimball called a special meeting of the
Board of Health, and it was voted to fix
the salary of the agent, whose duties
will be those of the present clerk of the
board, of Agent Mosmah, and of Agent
Noyes, who looks after plumbing, at
\$1,250, with the expectation that the
agent will also be appointed by the May-
or or Inspector of milk, an official required
by law, at a salary of \$250. This will
make the agent's salary \$1,500, and he
will be required to furnish his own team
or walk, as he prefers.

It is stated by the board that it was
contemplated last year, when the matter
was first discussed, to hold a special ex-
amination themselves of the applicants,
for the position of agent, find out their
qualifications, and then hand them over
to the civil service commission to be ex-
amined for the position of clerk, the
same person holding both offices. The
delay in holding the examination and the
making of the system of competitive ex-
amination apply to agents as well as to
clerks, rendered the holding of the
board's special examination unnecessary.

The Amherst Glee Club Concert.

As announced last week, the Amherst
Glee Club and Banjo and Guitar Clubs
will give a concert at Eliot Hall on Sat-
urday evening, March 31st. Reserved
seats in any part of the hall are only 50
cents. The club appears in response to
invitation from friends of the Newton
boys at Amherst, and they have been
promised a hearty welcome. The club
is acknowledged to stand first among
musical organizations of this kind, and
the concert will be a very enjoyable one.
Tickets have been placed on sale at Hub-
bard & Procter's and other drug stores
in the different wards, and a large num-
ber of tickets have already been sold.

Success from the first—Invest 5 cents
and buy a High Art Cigar, sold by G.
Wilkins Shaw. A fresh invoice just re-
ceived.

CO.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE STORM INTERFERES WITH THE COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Only seven members of the common council were present when President Burr called to order at 7.15 Monday evening, and a recess of ten minutes were taken to await a quorum. There was present Councilmen Hamblen, Rice, Powell, Moody, Bond and Hunt. After waiting some twenty minutes, it was concluded that no other members would brave the storm and the meeting adjourned. Directly after adjournment a delayed circuit train brought over Councilmen Greenwood and Read, and soon after Councilman Kennedy also arrived, but too late to transact business.

The members attended to some committee business, and discussed questions of local politics until their trains were due, when they adjourned to the depot to wait for the delayed trains. It required the worst storm of the whole winter to prevent an assembling of a quorum of the city officials, and only the unexpected delay of the train from the outlying suburbs prevented the assembling of the required number for a quorum at the regular time of meeting. Fortunately there was no business of any special importance, and the next common council meeting will be held March 26th.

HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY.

EX-GOVERNOR CLAFIN HONORED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS CLUB.

Ex-Governor Clafin of this city was 70 years old on Tuesday of last week, and on Saturday last the Massachusetts club, of which he is president, met to commemorate the event. His health has prevented his attending the meetings this winter, but he was able to be present and sat at the head of the table.

A pleasant hour was passed at dinner, after which Hon. A. W. Beard, in appropriate phrase, welcomed the Governor as one of the founders of the Massachusetts Club. He spoke of his political life, from the time he served in the House of Representatives in 1849 until he left it crowned with honors as a Governor. Mr. Beard spoke with particular feeling of Mr. Clafin's service in the House; of his being president of the state Senate; of what he did as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, as member of Congress, and finally of his being the chairman of the national Republican committee in the campaign of 1868, when Gen. Grant was first nominated for the presidency. "His own business principles," said Treasurer Beard, "he brought to bear on his official business, as witness his veto of the Hartford & Erie railroad bill in 1870, and his action on the question of assistance to the Hoosac tunnel, on which he raised the question of the credit of the state."

Governor Clafin was received with hearty applause. He expressed his pleasure at being once more with the club, and proceeded to give a most interesting account of his first experience in politics in connection with the Free Soil party. He said: "I stand before you as a confessed slaveholder. I owned a slave once in St. Louis."

As a young man he had gone out to St. Louis to start in business. While there his attention was called to a slave who was to be sold to go South, and thus separated from his family. Mr. Clafin's sympathies were aroused, and, although his means were slight, he and his brother managed to gather together enough money to purchase and free the man. When he came back to Boston, and a candidate for office, this was seriously urged as an argument against him. He was charged with hypocrisy in advocating freedom to the slave in Boston, while owning slaves in St. Louis.

He spoke of his visit to the Chicago convention in 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and again to the convention in 1868 which nominated Grant. At the latter, Mr. Clafin was chosen chairman of the national Republican convention, and in that position worked harder than perhaps he had ever worked in his life, but came out of the campaign weighing four pounds more than when he went in.

Remarks were made by Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Eben F. Stone, an original Free Soiler, Hon. Wm. W. Crapo, Hon. E. B. Stoddard, a member of Governor Clafin's staff, Hon. Stephen M. Phillips, ex-attorney general, Hon. Frank D. Allen, Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River, who was a member of the council under Governor Clafin, Nathaniel T. Allen, Hon. M. P. Kennard and Dr. Henry B. Blackwell. The occasion was a thoroughly delightful one, the personal reminiscences of the speakers being most interesting.

Congressman Burnett.

Edward Burnett of Southboro is a member of the agricultural committee, a place for which his past life well fits him. Mr. Burnett is a practical farmer, and he knows what farmers want, so that his committee will probably report some measures that will be of benefit. He works very hard and studies closely all bills that are introduced and in which he takes an interest. Mr. Burnett lives in a cozy little house in a fashionable part of town. He and second Comptroller Butler, who is a Boston man, have the house together, and they entertain their friends there in a very pleasant bachelor fashion. Mr. Burnett is an enthusiastic horseman, and every day, rain or shine, he goes for a ride. [Washington Letter to Clinton Courant.]

Useless Studies.

[Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A great many wise people are of the opinion that some of the studies pursued in our grammar schools should be elective. They believe that a child who has little if any natural taste for drawing should not be compelled to remain after school hours to make up lessons which are easily learned by those who have a special aptitude in the use of the pencil. It would be quite as sensible, they say, to force a person who has no voice or ear for music to learn to sing. Many pupils have to leave school at an early age, and they cannot afford to waste precious time in devoting attention to things which will be of no practical value to them in the positions which they will be called to fill.

WHAT GLADSTONE SAYS.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PROTECTION FAVORS BRITISH COMMERCE.

"Well, now, there is also an idea that America is pursuing a course of profound wisdom in regard to its protective system, and we are told that under the blessed shelter of a system of that kind the tender infancy of trades is cherished, which afterwards, having obtained vigor, will go forth into neutral markets and possess the world. Gentlemen, is that true? America has been too long in various degrees a protective country. Have the manufacturers of America gone forth and possessed the world? How do they compete with you in those quarters of the world which are, speaking generally, outside the influences of protection? Gentlemen, to the whole of Asia, to the whole of Africa, and to the whole of Australasia—which in the main are outside this question and may fairly be described in the rough as presenting to us neutral markets, where we meet America without fear or favor, one way or the other—the whole of the exports of the United States amount to \$4,751,000, while the exports to those same quarters from the United Kingdom were \$78,140,000. Gentlemen, the fact is this: America is a country, with enormous internal resources. She has committed—I say it, I hope, not with disrespect—I say it, with strong and cordial sympathy, but with much regret—she is committing errors of which we set her an example. But from the enormous resources of her home market, the development of which internally is not touched by protection, she is able to commit those errors with less fatal consequences upon her people than we experienced when we committed them and the enormous development of American resources from within casts almost entirely into the shade the puny character of the export of her manufactures to the neutral markets of the world. . . . I will say this, that as long as America adheres to the protective system your commercial primacy is secure. Nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms, and with these fettered arms is content to compete with you, who are free, in neutral markets, and as long as America follows the doctrine of protection, or as long as America follows the doctrines now known as those of fair trade, you are perfectly safe, and you need not allow, any of you, even your highest slumbers to be disturbed by the fear that America will take from you your commercial primacy." [From Gladstone's speech at Leeds, Eng., 1881.]

Something New?

Lying near the surface, in various parts of Newton, is a national deposit of great value in the arts, the crude protoxide of hydrogen, existing in nature as the gelid or glacial form of aqua pura.

It escaped much attention from the early settlers of Newton, with all their thimble. The time had not come. The same may be said of the argenteiferous and ferugineous veins and masses which have been turned up lately in the eastern section of the city.

This article in question is a brittle semi-transparent substance, resembling rock-crystal in external appearance.

In this shape it is exported, and commands a good price as a prophylactic therapeutic and refrigerant.

Indeed, it is one of the great indispensables of the materia medica, and the hyemal supply is to all intents inexhaustible. Its uses are various. Those who have employed it for household purposes admit that there is no substitute, and they must have it at any price.

The chemical designation is H₂O, and the natural temperature, 32 degrees Fahrenheit. When this thermometer point is raised by the admission of heat, the particles re-arrange themselves loosely, and gravitate with notable persistence and energy. In this latter chemical condition it is said to be largely in demand by milkmen, for the purpose of rectifying the excess of cream up to the financial standard or "margin of profit" to the producer. Some deposits have also the peculiar property of imparting a mild flavor of the Nuphar, (yellow water lily) which is considered by many preferable to the raw taste of milk.

Our enterprising citizen, Mr. George H. Ellis, made arrangements some time since, to supply the local demand, which we are pleased to see, is increasing.

For family experiments, small cubes can be obtained at a trifling cost from Mr. Ellis, or from either of the two provision stores at the Centre, Geo. F. Richardson & Co., or A. A. Sherman & Co.

Hens Wanted.

Some time ago the Hospital received the gift of a cow, and now a lady offers a half dozen hens. But as the Hospital uses six or eight dozen eggs each week, these six hens will hardly be able to provide a full supply. Perhaps it is only necessary that the need of more should be known to bring twenty or thirty or forty to the rescue. Who will send some hens for the Hospital? If it is not convenient to take them up to the building, send them by the baggage car to the Woodland station and they will be called for.

Boston's Swell Suburb.

[Boston Times.]

Newton Highlands has a club composed of married ladies, known as the "Monday club," from the day of its meeting. The members neither drink tea, sew for the heathen nor do the Monday washing for the neighborhood. They simply discuss belles lettres; only this and nothing more. By Tuesday we should think a somewhat rarified atmosphere would hover over the elevated precincts of this swell suburb.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

March, April and May are the months in which the humors and impurities of the blood begin to manifest themselves. Remove them at once by using Ingall's Mandrake Compound.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Barrows, W. The United States of Yesterday and of To-morrow.	32.367
This book has been written to answer questions concerning the territory between the Alleghenies and the Pacific.	
Blind, M. Madame Roland. (Famous Women Series.)	91.504
A sketch of the French Revolution the rise, purpose and tragic fate of the Girondists serve as the framework for the life of this French heroine of revolutionary times.	
Burnett, F. H. Sara Crewe; or what happened at Miss Minchin's.	66.577
Cope, E. D. The Origin of the Fittest. Essays on Evolution.	105.237
Contains twenty-one essays arranged under the headings of general structural, mechanical and metaphysical evolution.	
Dobson, A. Life of Oliver Goldsmith. (Great Writers.)	94.407
Farrar, F. W. The Early Days of Christianity. 2 vols.	95.368
Describes the events of the early days of the Christian Church, the state of politics and society in which church grew up and its relation with the Roman Empire.	
Gogol, N. Y. Taras Bulba; translated by I. F. Haggood.	65.571
Guild, Curtis. Britons and Muscovites; or Traits of Two Empires.	34.289
In this volume of foreign travel the reader is first taken to some historic points in England often neglected by travelers, and then a descriptive sketch of the author's visit to Russia is given.	
Hausny, D. Life of Tobias George Smollett. (Great Writers.)	94.406
Hopkins, M. Jr. The World's Verdict.	65.568
Howells, W. D. April Hopes.	65.569
Laughlin, J. D. The Elements of Political Economy; with some applications to Questions of the Day.	52.137
The author sees no reason why public questions and the principles which underlie them should not be understood by the average American youth, whose education is restricted to the high school or the academy.	
Our Homes; how to Beautify Them.	102.454
Aims to give aid to those who desire to decorate their homes with their own handiwork.	
Peabody, A. P. Harvard Reminiscences.	92.505
Prof. Peabody offers here 70 biographical sketches of Harvard College officers, embracing 56 years of college life from 1776 to 1831 (inclusive).	
Ricardo, D. Letters to Thomas Robert Malthus, ed. by Jas. Bonar.	85.106
Letters on political economy and the science of the land.	
Ruskin, J. Hortus Inclusus; Messages from the Wood to the Garden.	53.337
Letters written by Ruskin to the Sister Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston.	
Stockton, F. R. The Dusanter.	66.576
A sequel to the author's earlier book "The Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleskine (65.529)."	
Teele, A. R. ed. History of Milton, 1640 to 1887.	72.205
Whipple, E. P. Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics.	55.314
A number of the late Mr. Whipple's hitherto uncollected essays.	
Whitney, A. D. T. Daffodils.	52.367
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
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It Is Not Unlawful.

Congress has enacted no law to restrain a person from going about in a badly constipated condition, or with a distressing sick headache, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in the mouth, bilious complaint, or any kindred difficulty; but the laws of health and comfort will suggest to any one so afflicted, the wisdom of hastening to the nearest druggist for a 25-cent vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—the most potent of remedies for all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless.

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is offered, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. This remedy cures by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties; only 50 cents, by druggists.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right nostril, which was closed up entirely for over twenty years was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Crossen, 273 18th St., Brooklyn.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My case of snell is restored.—C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithaca, N. Y.

We cannot speak of all its merits, but we do know that Ingall's Mandrake Compound does all it claims to do in eradicating humors and impurities from the blood, and in giving tone and vigor to the system.

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Let Ivory Soap, that's made with care Of purest oils and essence rare, Be used by those who bubbles blow And greatest pleasure will they know, For brighter bubbles will be seen Where soap is pure and fresh and clean, While not a fear need cross the mind Of bad results of any kind.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory;" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends:—Remember that we are now considering love, which is first and greatest in the gospel; a love to be exhibited in the church, according to the word of Jesus: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; even as I have loved you; that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

It is therefore of the internal relations of the church that I shall speak this morning, reserving till next Sunday the relations of the church to the world.

I have read to you the twelfth chapter of Luke. I wish you might also read the twelfth of Romans, the twelfth of I Corinthians and the fourth of Ephesians. In these chapters you will find a remarkable figure of the church. Listen: "As the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of the body, being many, are one body; so also is Christ. Ye are the body of Christ and severally members thereof." The union of Christ and his disciples, an actual union effected by the Holy Spirit, is a central fact of Christianity. By several figures this truth is presented to us in the Scripture. Jesus himself says, "I am the vine, ye are the branches; abide in me and I in you." The branches are not separate from the vine but true parts of it. Two of the Apostles call the church a building, fitly framed together, Jesus being the cornerstone, the whole built for a habitation of God in the spirit. Both John and Paul, with a boldness we are sometimes too timid to follow, picture the saints as the Bride of the Lamb. The twin shall become one; a great mystery, says the writer, but I speak in regard of Christ and of the church. But the most fully developed and most frequently mentioned of all these figures, is that of the body.

Think of it. Christ is one. He is one in him. Just as the eye, hand, foot, ear, are not separate, but parts of one person, so also is Christ. We too often think of Him as away up somewhere in the heavens. That may be able to help our conception. But do not forget His own words: "I will not leave you desolate. I come unto you. I will pray the Father, and He shall give you a helper, even the Spirit of truth, to be with you forever. Then shall ye know that I am in my Father and ye in me, and I in you." He is in us. We are in Him, baptized in one spirit into one body, whether Americans or Africans or Burmans, and were all made to drink of one Spirit.

This is a day of individualism, when men are regarded as units. Each man is a little world circling in his own orbit, guided by his own will, independent of other men. In earlier ages it was the converse of this. The individual was nothing. A man's life was like a beast's life. Society was a great unreasoning mass of life where individuals were lost. The Christ-conception included both. Men in Christ are no longer divided by the repulsions of selfishness nor swallowed up in an aggregate of selfish impulse. Each has his place and work equally honored with every other in his place and work. Yet all are one and labor under the consciousness of unity. The eye does not despise the finger, the foot does not envy the head. The smallest joint and tiniest nerve, even the most microscopic gland and cell in the whole body receives equal attention with the head and heart themselves, and all work together with equal diligence and readiness. There is nothing in the universe as we know it, so complicated and at the same time so harmonious as the human body filled with a human soul. Its diversity is infinite, its unity is marvellous. Man is the crown of creation. See him walking, working, thinking. Hands and feet, arms and legs and body, eye and ear and nose, brain, heart, lung, skin and tongue and throat, thousands of parts, bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, all working together to one end, controlled by one thought and one purpose. This is the God-chosen simile of the church of Jesus Christ. Unity in diversity, diversity in unity!

What makes a man different from a stone? The co-ordination of parts. The stone is homogeneous, it has no organs, it is alike throughout, it has no diversity and no unity. But the man has an infinite variety of parts, each performing different work, yet all doing the same work. And what makes this co-ordination? Why are all so united to a common end? Because one soul resides there in that body. Do you know whereabouts in you your soul is? Is it in head or heart? Yes, in both, but also in hand and foot. No minutest part of you that is not thrilled by the soul's presence. So also is Christ's body the church. Manifest gifts, but one spirit and one Lord. Apostle, prophet, evangelist, teacher, pastor, exhorter, giver, ruler, server, all co-operate in loving harmony under the guidance of the one spirit that lives in all.

This conception lies at the foundation of all scripture-thought. It is never to be lost sight of. Apart from any figure of speech, it is expressed in many direct affirmations. We are in Christ by his Holy Spirit dwelling in us. We are all one in Christ. One is your Master, said He, all ye are brethren. Simple as this truth seems to be, its implications and its applications to life are wide and deep. Let us now try to draw three of these applications.

And first, with respect to what we call the ministry of a church. The New Testament nowhere mentions the pastor of a church. And for a good reason, namely, that no such person existed in those times. The most conspicuous object in our church-life has no place in apostolic church-life. Search for yourselves. You will find no trace of a one-man ministry. There are traces of ministers in every church of which we have any record in the Bible. Paul wrote to all the saints at Philippi "with the bishops and deacons." There was more than one bishop in the church. In the fourteenth chapter of the church, it is recorded that Paul and Barnabas returned through the cities where they had before preached and "appointed for them elders in every church."

Years after Paul sent to Ephesus for the elders of that church. "Ye will find no trace of a one-man ministry. There are traces of ministers in every church of which we have any record in the Bible. Paul wrote to all the saints at Philippi "with the bishops and deacons." There was more than one bishop in the church. In the fourteenth chapter of the church, it is recorded that Paul and Barnabas returned through the cities where they had before preached and "appointed for them elders in every church."

eording to the size of the church? Well, churches must have been small when first established by Barnabas and Paul, yet they all had elders, not one elder. And does it make but little difference that the very spirit of church-life in Christ is thus negated? Observe how the one-pastor plan works in our own churches. No pastor, no work. Scores of small churches throughout this state—to my certain knowledge, languish along year after year because of the notion that prevails, that only with a pastor can anything be done. Instead of looking to Christ as the head of the body, instead of regarding the church as a body, every member of which has his own function and so expecting each to do his own work under the direction of the indwelling spirit, they actually say they can do nothing without a head, and must be allowed to act very much like a headless body. I have heard of a church, where no business or society could succeed without a leader, and so neither could a church. My brother, is not Christ the head, always the head? Not only of his entire church in the world, but of each local gathering of his disciples, which represents the whole body, and which is also called a church by the apostles? What irreverence is this, Mr. Spurgeon's church, Dr. Gordon's church, Dr. Duryea's church and so on, that Mr. White's church in Brownville? How complacently we regard all this departure from the New Testament standards! Instead of developing the many gifts of the spirit found in even the weakest church, we wait for the coming of a pastor who is expected to combine in himself all the gifts of the Holy Spirit. How complacently we regard all this departure from the New Testament standards! Instead of developing the many gifts of the spirit found in even the weakest church, we wait for the coming of a pastor who is expected to combine in himself all the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

Neither does the New Testament recognize a professional class of men such as are now known as ministers, clergymen, pastors; I mean a class practically independent of the churches and peripatetic. Ministers nowadays are dissociated from laymen and have no abiding place; they are a professional class to whom the churches resort for leaders. The result is, the churches do not depend upon the Holy Spirit for leadership, nor do the ministers regard themselves as integral and permanent parts of any body. We learn here, as everywhere, the danger of departing from the simplicity and divinity of the Apostolic age. The New Testament, then, regards any church as one in Christ, informed by the Spirit of God, having its pastors like all others of its members, like its deacons, like its nurses, like its workers, absorbed in its general life and working in all lowliness of mind and in the building up of the church in love. It was such a church which I had in mind, when I said publicly some years ago, that I should consider my work in this church done when you could get along just as well without me as with me. It has all along been my constant aim to get every member of the church to exercise the gift, which the Holy Spirit has imparted to him. Once you could come to such an exercise and development, you would need no pastor in the professional sense. You would have several pastors in yourselves, some of them perhaps supported in whole or in part by the labor of the rest. And you would all serve one another in all humility, having one purpose, to grow up, each and all, into a full-grown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

I am aware that many practical questions will arise in your minds concerning this phase of our discussion, and probably yet more questions concerning what is now to be discussed, but the general principle enunciated at the outset, faithfully applied under the light of New Testament precedents, will, I think, guide any candid questioner to right conclusions.

In the second place it ought not to be necessary to affirm that Jesus Christ abolished all social distinctions among men. All ye are brethren, not a few are brethren, and the rest are not, but all are brethren. The only precedence he taught was precedence in service. He that is the greatest among you, the very highest, shall be your slave. He and his apostles after him, taught that all men are equal in the sight of God, and in the sight of men. The master and the slave were to treat one another as brethren. So Paul sent Onesimus to Philemon, his owner and master, to be received no longer as a bondservant, but a brother beloved. Receive him as myself, urges the apostle. Notice how the apostles how the addresses are to all the saints and brethren without distinction of nationality or rank or wealth. All in common are spoken to as partakers of a heavenly calling, and as heirs of God in Christ Jesus. I say, it ought to be unnecessary to assert this. Jesus was a carpenter's son, and had no social station to boast of. He associated with the outcasts of society. The glory of his gospel was that it was preached to the poor. The common people heard him gladly. All this social distinction, prevalent even in the very church building. Long ago, I pointed out how the rented pew system inevitably marked off classes. We in this church have dispensed with that in part. But many unchristian prejudices are common and are justified by Christian people. For instance, the girls that do your housework, you will not associate with as with others. Let me change that sentence in a single word, and so show you that it is true. The ladies who do your housework will not associate with as with others. A Christian woman in the kitchen and a Christian woman in the parlor; a Christian man in the carriage and another driving it; wherein do they differ before God? And why should it be decreed improper for the son-in-law to sit in the parlor or to sleep in the best room in the house? And if he does not know how to act in such surroundings, why should he not be taught? Many of us who occupy parlors were once innocent of parlormanners, and if we were not, our fathers or grandfathers were certainly were.

Closely allied to this topic, perhaps more closely than we know, is the stigma put upon manual labor. Certain kinds of work are termed servile. Personal service, particularly, is considered degrading. Yet Jesus washed his disciples' feet, actually did, washed his disciples' feet with basin and water and towel. How many men of us, or women, would not be ashamed to be caught washing a floor, or a dish, or a shirt, let alone somebody's feet? It takes a courageous man to roll out his own ash-barrel, or to dig his own garden, or to stable his own horse. Many a woman in this Christian church would take a dollar from the mission collection rather than hang out her own washing, though she may be healthier and stronger than the woman who does it for her. I know what you are mentally replying to that; what would become of the poor woman if she

was deprived of the chance to earn that dollar and others like it? I will tell you that a little further on. Be patient.

Yet I do not know but we may at once proceed to our third point with a quotation which will suggest the answer just now promised. The apostle said to the elders of the church at Ephesus, mind, he said it to the elders, ministers, not to the deacons, the laymen, but to the ministers. "Ye know that these hands of mine ministered to my needs, and to them that were with me. In all things I gave you an example, how that, so laboring ye might help the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he himself said, it is more blessed to give than to receive." Those were Paul's farewell-words to the elders of his most beloved and most spiritual church. Labor according to my examples, with your hands, in order to help support the weak. Read the apostle's amplification of this injunction in the last chapter of II. Thess. He commands them to work, just as he did, and to withdraw themselves from any who will not work. And in his letter to that same Ephesian church, he directs that the man who had been a thief before he became a Christian should go to work with his hands, and earn—for what purpose? "That he may have wherewith to give to him that hath need." Why should one work? That he may have something to give to the needy. Not to lay by a snug fortune, not to provide himself with abundance of comforts, but to get something to give to the needy. Does not that remind you of John the Baptist's answer to them he had awakened by his preaching? They asked: What must we do to be saved? He replied, "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath food, let him do likewise." And Jesus himself: "Fear not, little flock. Sell that ye have and give alms. Be not anxious what ye shall eat or wear, for heavenly Father will clothe you, O ye of little faith."

Brethren, my present contention is this, that the New Testament teaches there should be among Christians no distinction in material conditions. I know you will be astonished at this. I expect that those of you who have followed me thus far with approval, if there be any such, will pause now. Let me proceed to quote again. "Hereby know we love, because he laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. But whose hath the world's goods, and he who would be rich, shall perish and shall shutteth up his compassion for him, how doth the love of God abide in him? My little children, let us not love in word, neither with the tongue, but in deed and truth."

Candidly, I cannot see how that can be applied to my life, and I leave my brother in worse material conditions than myself. Is my brother in need only when he is starving? How much shall I give him? Just flour and coal and salt? Shall I think him a hypocrite and ungrateful if he should chance to buy some oranges with the money I gave him? I have oranges myself, but I do not expect a man who takes charity to get any. Is that the way for Christians to take care of their poor? But put it milder. In the street next to you, lives a man with his family in four small rooms, counting a basement kitchen. The house has no water, no light, and is on a dirty street. You, with the same number in the family, have twelve good rooms, including all the modern conveniences. You have an acre of ground, laid out with beautiful shrubs and trees. You have a horse and carriage for yourself, your wife and your children, to ride in when you will. Your neighbor lives on \$15 a week, you on \$100 a week. Will you tell me by what manner of right, seeing that you and he are one in Christ, children of the same Father, such disparity in circumstances can exist. By the passage above quoted, either he is needy or you are extravagant. Perhaps you ought to live as he lives, perhaps you ought to help him to live as you live, or perhaps you ought to live as you live, and so the equilibrium be established. The only right by which you maintain your superior conditions, is that you have them and he has them not, and the law of man justifies you in keeping them; but the law of God, if he is to be a Christian, tells you to sell that you have and to give to him that hath need.

Do not think I am basing all this on the few passages already quoted, or on the foolishness of them that are not wise. We reject the Pentecostal pattern of the church? Except that it is so totally at variance with our practices. The apostles, in obedience to their Lord's command, waited for the promised Holy Spirit. He came in abundance. If ever these men were inspired, it was here. It is said of the three thousand converts, "They continued steadfastly in the apostles' teaching." What was this teaching? Here is the record of what that first church did, and what that church believed, and what that church practiced. All that believed were baptized and had all things common; and they sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all, according as any man had need." Days and weeks passed. Many more believed. And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and soul; and not one of them said that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. And with great power gave the apostles their witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and great grace was upon them all. For neither was there among them any that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold and laid them at the apostles' feet, and distributed to each according as any one had need." Still later a murmuring arose because there was some neglect of the Hellenist widows in the daily ministrations. Fairness and equality were not maintained. So the apostles advised an election of deacons, and the church elected seven of them to be placed over the business of administering the common fund. That this was not a temporary expedient is shown by the fact that the deacons became a permanent class in the churches, explicit directions as to their qualifications being given by Paul to Timothy. There was no use for deacons unless the provision for the poor was continued in all the churches. But you exclaim, this is communism. Never mind epithets. Remember our one question is, Are these things true? Do not misunderstand me. A hundred questions will arise here, and I have not time nor insight to answer them all. I am not advocating a common treasury except in accord with that recurring clause, "as any one hath need." Each managed his own affairs, did his own work, but only with one purpose—to help the needy, if such were found. The very idea of a body and its members includes all this. Paul says, if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, and if one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it. It is preposterous to think of the hand or foot using up the food that belongs to

eye or ear. No members of the body can flourish while the others want; but there is an equal distribution to all alike, according as each has need. Put the whole matter concretely. Could you sit at the same table with your brother and eat bread and meat, while he had only bread, though he might be hungrier than you? Consider now the covetous man, the man who wants to have more than others. He is called repeatedly an idolater and fornicator. "Let it not once be named among you as becometh saints. Put away the covetous man from among you. There was no compulsion about this matter any more than in regard to the sinner who a believer might be subject. No Christian was compelled to lie. Nor was he compelled to sell his property, though his fellow-believer was in poverty and need. But in case he persisted in his falsehoods or covetousness, he was to be put away. Not only did each church care for its own poor, but richer churches provided for the poorer ones. How Paul collected money for the poor saints at Jerusalem, and in company with others carried it to them at great trouble and expense to himself is well known. The apostle's words concerning the relation of the churches among themselves in this regard, must apply with equal or greater force to similar conditions among the members of each church. "Not that others may be eased, and ye distressed, but by equality; your abundance being a supply at the present time for their want, that their abundance also may become a supply for your want; that there may be equal sharing of all things. He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack."

The more one thinks of this and the more he reads his Bible with this thought in mind, the more obvious and even axiomatic appears this truth. The words and life of Jesus taught nothing else. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. He gave all he had and became as poor as the poorest. He required of his disciples to forsake all and follow him. He sent them forth with equal or greater force to similar conditions among the members of each church. "Not that others may be eased, and ye distressed, but by equality; your abundance being a supply at the present time for their want, that their abundance also may become a supply for your want; that there may be equal sharing of all things. He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack."

In the light of Jesus' example and of the Pentecostal church, see what this means from Peter: "Above all things be fervent in your love among yourselves; for love covereth a multitude of sins; ministering to one another in fear and trembling; as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. And what means this from the Hebrews: "Beloved, we are laboring, absorbed in our duties, and in our hospitality one to another without murmuring; according as each hath received a gift, ministering it among yourselves, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. And what means this from the Hebrews: "Beloved, we are laboring, absorbed in our duties, and in our hospitality one to another without murmuring; according as each hath received a gift, ministering it among yourselves, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God. 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THE GRADE CROSSINGS.

The legislative committee on railroads has held several hearings on the subject of separating the grades of the railroads and streets in Newton. It is fortunate that the city authorities were wide awake in the matter, or an immense debt might have been saddled upon the city.

The Boston & Albany officials profess to desire a separation of all the grades on the main line, and think they are very generous in offering to pay all of the cost that an impartial tribunal may assess upon the railroad corporation.

The city of Newton takes the position that there is no reason why it should be called upon to pay any of the cost for the separation of grades. The railroad is a private money-making corporation. It receives a large and profitable patronage from this city, and separating the grades would relieve it from a large annual expense for gates and for damages from persons injured. It is also not a struggling corporation, as it has hard work to keep the profits within the ten per cent limit. The separation of grades will be for its own benefit, rather than for any direct benefit to the city.

The railroad should never have been allowed to cross the streets at grade, and a change should have been made when the four tracks were laid. It was much cheaper to build the road with grade crossings, but because the privilege was granted when it did not cause much public inconvenience, is no reason that the general public should be called upon to pay for the change, now that the crossings have become a public nuisance. In many other states the railroads are compelled by law to do away with these grade crossings, and to pay all the expenses thereof themselves. This is the practice that should be followed in Massachusetts, and the legislators can not take any other view of the matter and be faithful to the interests of their constituents.

At the hearing Representative Slocum urged that the proposed bill requiring the county commissioners to compel a separation of grades was unconstitutional, as it was an infringement of their judicial rights, they having the power to sit as a judicial body on this very question. The point was excellently taken, and in the opinion of prominent lawyers it would be sustained were the bill to pass.

Representative Walworth, and Attorneys Powers and Goodrich appeared for different property owners, and Mr. Goodrich made a very strong plea that no change of grades should be made until a general plan should be presented for the removal of all the grade crossings, which must come sooner or later. He asked Mr. Hoar, the counsel for the railroad, if he had such a comprehensive plan to present, but did not succeed in obtaining a definite answer, and it is very probable that the railroad company have not got as far as that. Mr. Goodrich said it would be much better to legislate with such a plan in view, than to pass a special act for the accommodation of a horse railroad company, as in the former case the merits of the case could be discussed.

Special legislation is always to be avoided, when a general law could be made to cover the case, and also while the legislature might be prevailed upon to saddle a heavy debt upon one town at a time, they would hesitate to compel all the towns along the line of the road to pay such a heavy tribute to this corporation. If the grade crossings are to be done away with, and there is no question but that they should be, the corporation that created the danger and that is to be directly benefited, should pay all the expense of removal. As for the Newton crossings, enough was revealed at the hearing to show that the plan of the railroad is to sink the road bed several feet, and have overhead bridges, which is probably the most feasible plan that could be adopted.

TAXATION OF CITY BONDS.

The project of exempting municipal bonds from taxation was argued before the legislative committee on Taxation, Tuesday, and all the arguments were strongly in favor of the measure. Representative Slocum presented the order, and urged the importance of a change in the laws, and he was followed by City Solicitor Bailey of Boston, Mayor Kimball, Mayor O'Brien of Boston, and others. Mayor Kimball said the tax affected the people of the cities, and that not a cent was received from them, as the assessors were unable to ascertain who held the bonds. The object of the tax

was that cities and towns may derive some revenue, but even if this was the purpose of the law it was inoperative. If taxation of Newton bonds were exempted the city would save \$10,000 on every \$1,000,000 of the city's bonds.

Mayor O'Brien endorsed this, and said that if taxation was exempted upon these bonds, they would be bought at home, instead of in New York or Philadelphia. New York can place 3 per cent loans at a premium, because they are exempt from taxation; but Boston 3 1/2 per cent bonds cannot be sold at par because they are taxed; besides, very little revenue is derived from them, as they cannot be found to be taxed.

Had it not been for the railroad blockade, every city in the commonwealth would have been represented, in behalf of the measure, and it is evidently merely carrying out in municipal affairs what the national government did with its own bonds, and what business men would do. The present system is not a success, and it only tends to reduce the market price of municipal bonds. The change should be made at once, and it would prove of benefit to every city in the commonwealth.

TO DEBATE THE TARIFF.

The joint debate at Tremont Temple Saturday evening, March 24th, between the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League and the Home Market Club, will probably call out an immense audience. There is no subject now before the people in which so much popular interest is felt, and the demand for some reduction in the present tariff is so universal as to have compelled the politicians to change their attitude. The question to be discussed is this: "Is the wage-earner benefited by the protective policy as embodied in the present tariff?" and the speakers on both sides are to be imported expressly for the occasion, as if we did not have speakers in Massachusetts quite as able as either ex-Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, who appears for the Home Market Club, or E. D. Wheeler of New York, the eminent lawyer who has been selected by the tariff reformers. Each speaker is to have 45 minutes for opening and 15 minutes for closing, and in that time the audience will have a good opportunity to get a good deal of more or less valuable information.

As to the merits of the question itself, there are few who will deny that the wage-earner is benefited in some respects by the present tariff, but the question is whether those benefits are counterbalanced by the increased price he must pay for the articles he has to buy. If protection raises the rate of wages, so does the law of supply and demand. In this country, fortunately, the demand has hitherto been greater than the supply, in spite of the immense number of immigrants who are constantly arriving to compete with our own workmen. But the demand for the passage of the anti-Chinese bill, of the contract-labor bill, and for some means of limiting the number of immigrants who come to this country to compete with our own workmen, show that the danger of making the supply greater than the demand is even here to be feared.

All of these questions will probably be brought up in the joint debate, and if the speakers do not indulge too much in glittering generalities, they will be well worth hearing. It is promised that all who attend will receive their pockets full of reading matter. Mr. Butterworth is known as one of the most ardent advocates of free-trade with Canada, although a strong believer in protection, and Mr. Wheeler is reported to be a very acute speaker, and a warm advocate of tariff reform.

LODGE AND BEARD.

Congressman Lodge has kindly consented to be a candidate for delegate-at-large to Chicago; that is, he is not going to make any effort whatever, but so many of his friends have urged him to give permission to present his name, that he has finally consented. All this is told with charming frankness in the Washington correspondence of the Record, Mr. Lodge's paper, and the correspondent calls it an "interesting bit of news." Mr. Lodge will run in opposition to State Treasurer Beard, and the latter will probably make it lively for the ambitious young Congressman. The Lodge-Long combination was overthrown in its fight against Senator Dawes by Mr. Beard, and as he is a man of much wider experience and more settled convictions than Mr. Lodge, he would be much the safer delegate. The honor is also one to which he is entitled, on account of the greater length and value of his services to the party. Great things were expected of Mr. Lodge when he first entered politics, for a reform in political methods; but, to state it mildly, he has hardly fulfilled those expectations, and seems content to follow the old-fashioned political and partisan methods. As a politician he has not the skill of Mr. Beard, nor the faculty of getting on what will prove to be the popular side of party issues, as was abundantly proved in the last Senatorial campaign. In the coming contest the veteran State Treasurer will probably win, and Mr. Lodge will have to be content with the position of district delegate.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was felt on Monday, because of the failure to sound the signal for no afternoon session of the city schools. It was one of the worst days of the whole winter, the snow and slush being ankle deep, and the weather being unfit for any children to be out. The Boston and Watertown signals sounded promptly, and it has been suggested that it would be much better to give orders to follow the example of those two places in regard to one session on stormy days, than to pursue our own

somewhat erratic method. Fortunately many parents had the good sense to keep their children at home Monday afternoon, and the school board would not be far wrong if they should order that absences on such a day should not be counted. On Tuesday and Wednesday morning the signal announced that no sessions would be held, as the sidewalks and streets were in very bad condition, and the many complaints of the two sessions on the previous day had probably begun to come in.

THE caucuses for the election of delegates to the state and congressional conventions, to elect delegates to Chicago, are only four weeks off, and the question of the delegates is attracting considerable attention. The names of Gen. Draper of Hopedale and Hon. I. T. Burr of this city have been mentioned with favor, and a prominent Grand Army man in this part of the district is said to be conducting a still hunt for the position. Hon. R. K. Bishop, Representative Wyman of Hyde Park, who has congressional aspirations, Mr. D. W. Farquhar, and a number of others are named, although the two gentlemen first mentioned are said to have the best chance of being selected.

THE agitation of the question of state superintendence for the country schools, is bringing out some interesting replies. The secretary of the Manchester school board is directed to write that "when the committee is efficient, there is no need of a superintendent of schools." From the Norwood school committee comes the statement that the present machinery is good and costly enough and "Take them [the schools] out of the hands and care of the citizens by giving everything into the hands of superintendents and teachers, and the parents would take less interest than they do now." Such replies as these go a long way toward demolishing fine spun theories.

THE division of Beverly does not seem to grow in public favor, the more the project is considered, and it is not a wise plan to dismember the old towns in the state, merely to create "a tax-dodger's paradise," as the proposed new town of Beverly Farms is styled. The majority in the house took this view of it, evidently, for it was defeated on Thursday. There have been too many of such divisions already, which have been secured only by persistent lobbying.

WE have received an answer to the letter of Ex-Governor Claflin and Principal Hinds in favor of the Blair bill, from a former governor of Idaho, a gentleman who has lived in the southern states before, during and since the war. He takes decided ground against the Blair bill, and the letter will appear next week.

IT is becoming more and more evident that Gen. Draper is in the field as a candidate for governor, but Governor Ames is nearly certain a third term.

GRACE CHURCH GUILD.

AN INTERESTING REPORT OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR.

The anniversary of the Parish Guild of Grace church was celebrated Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Sprague of Charlestown preaching the sermon, taking for his subject, "The Motherhood of the Church." The annual report gave the list of officers, which included the rector, Rev. Dr. Shinn; the president, Mr. Geo. A. Flint; secretary, Miss Hannah Allen; treasurer, Mr. Carl Keller; and the heads of the various chapters. The substance of the report was as follows:

The object of the Parish Guild of Grace church is to combine under one general organization the various departments of Christian activity, in which the members of the congregation may here engage for the extension of Christ's kingdom in and beyond the bounds of the parish. The sphere of the different chapters or branches is missionary, benevolence, educational and social.

The meetings of the Chapters are usually held each by itself, but several times a year they meet as a unit. An annual meeting is held in February, when reports are read from the Chapters, and on the fourth Sunday in Lent the members of the Guild meet together for divine worship, and to listen to a sermon by some clergyman of the church, elected by the members for this purpose.

The anniversary sermon last year was by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, the Bishop-elect of Nova Scotia. The preacher chosen to deliver this second anniversary sermon is the Rev. Mr. Sprague of St. John's church, Charlestown. At the annual meeting on the 24th of February, 1882, reports were received from eleven out of the thirteen Chapters now organized.

The reports of the different Chapters show a busy year and are very encouraging. They who were present at the annual meeting, certainly realized the value of systematic organization, and were stirred to fresh enthusiasm as they heard how much had been accomplished in the year extending from Feb. 1887 to Feb. 1888. It is a matter of regret that the reports presented at the annual meeting can not be read in full here this evening, but it would consume more time than can be given to them now. The best that can be done is therefore to present a brief abstract.

Early last autumn, cheered by the noble bequest of \$5,000 from Mr. Henry Linder, the Chapters of the Guild all resolved to devote their energies toward getting rid of the old debt which had been hanging like a cloud over the parish for fourteen years. Each Chapter pledged itself to secure a definite amount, but in every case more was given than had been pledged. And besides thus aiding by the gifts of money, the Chapters helped create a determination in the whole parish to get rid of the debt then, and not to have it dragging along into another year. Even when the effort seemed to be hardest they labored steadily on, and at length the welcome news was spread that Grace church could be consecrated. It was a happy day for us all that 30th of November, and the rejoicings and thanksgivings before the Lord were hearty indeed.

But the struggle to remove the church debt has not been the only work of the Guild during the past year. Each Chap-

ter reported activity in its special line of work, and there seemed to be a disposition to make use of opportunities as they came, to do good to others, and so to hasten the coming of Christ's Kingdom.

The Sunday school reports 107 members, and has contributed about \$188 for different purposes. The missionary committees call attention to the fact that four and five times each year the congregation has opportunity to help the missionary work through the Sunday offertories. Grateful mention is made of a bequest of Mr. H. Linder of \$1000 to the Board of Missions, to be invested as a fund, and the interest used each year for helping to pay the stipends of one foreign and one domestic missionary.

The Ladies Missionary Society has had a very active year. They have been engaged in different directions to those laboring in the mission work of the church. In the autumn the members rendered very valuable assistance in collecting money for the church debt. Later on a sale was held in the parish house, to gather funds for the use of the society, with very gratifying results. The sum of \$700 had been paid toward the church debt and \$233.32 for charitable purposes. The committee on hospitality urge each family in the parish to call upon strangers removing to their neighborhood, to invite them to the church services.

The Brotherhood reports 39 members, and invites the male portion of the congregation to attend its meetings in the parish house on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, when there is a reading or lecture, or an interesting program of some kind.

The Helping Hand continues its work of making up hangings for missionary chapels, and has all the work it can possibly do.

The Chancel committee make mention of the loss they have met in the removal of Miss C. V. Parker to Boston. She was for a long while the head of the committee in all of its work. The committee appeal for assistance, in providing flowers on the altars of the church and chapel every Sunday from Easter to Advent.

The Girls' Friendly Society has fifty members in all, and has been very flourishing during the year. The aim is to bind the members together for mutual help, sympathy and prayer, and to labor for the welfare of others.

The Mothers' Meeting has thirty-five members, and has met regularly on the first Friday afternoon of each month.

The Festival Committee held social gatherings of the congregation last spring, but no organized efforts were made this year partly on account of the movement for paying the church debt. A general social gathering of the congregation was held on the night of November 30th, and various social gatherings of different Chapters of the Guild, as others may be held after Easter.

St. Margaret's Chapter was organized last fall as an auxiliary to the Ladies' Missionary society, and is composed of younger ladies. They have met on Tuesday afternoons.

St. Agnes's Chapter was organized Oct. 27th, 1887, and is composed of the girls of the parish. Their aim is to work 20 minutes each day for some benevolent object.

This hurried summary will hardly give a fair view of the activities of the parish, but it will show that the Parish Guild has earned a right to live. With more workers, more work can be done, and the members of the Guild will not be satisfied until they have the active sympathy and interest of all who call Grace church their home.

Newtonville Woman's Guild.

The meeting of the Newtonville Woman's Guild at Mrs. Whiston's on Tuesday, was so small, owing to the state of the streets, that Mr. Call has been invited to repeat his paper on "The Journalism of To-day," at the Guild meeting on May 15. The fact that the invitation was suggested by the few who did hear it on Tuesday, is sufficient testimony to the excellence of the paper.

THE GUILD CONCERT.

The executive board of the guild has directed its secretary to address letters of thanks to Mayor Kimball, for the free use of City Hall; to Messrs. Burdon and Hunt, music committee of the West Newton Lyceum, for the loan of their piano; to Mr. Wellington, janitor of the City Hall, for the donation of the remuneration due him for his services, to swell the profits; to the Players for the use of their raised seats; to Mrs. Gertrude Cooke-Dickinson, for the generous spirit which first prompted the concert, and carried it through in spite of great discouragements; and to Mrs. Geo. T. Hill, to whose untiring efforts it is largely due that it was not only an unqualified success, but an entertainment, but that its financial result promises to be such as to enable the guild to assist the trustees of the Hospital in a substantial and acceptable manner.

EASTER SALE.

The Guild will hold an Easter sale in the Ladies' Parlor of the Universalist church, from 3 to 10 p. m., on Wednesday, March 28. Fancy and useful articles will be for sale, also cakes, pies, pickles, preserves, candies, etc. Cake, pies and creams will be served at reasonable prices, both afternoon and evening.

MISS HUNT'S LECTURE.

Miss Carrie W. Hunt, formerly teacher among the Mormons, will speak on the subject of her work there, before the Guild, Tuesday afternoon, April 3, probably in the chapel of the Methodist church. Admission to persons not members of the Guild, ten cents. All invited.

GUILD MEETING.

The next meeting of the Guild will be at Mrs. West's, Harvard street, Tuesday, Mar. 27. Miscellaneous Readings by Miss Annie P. Call. A limited number of guests accompanying members of the Guild may be admitted upon payment of ten cents each.

MARY R. MARTIN, Sec'y., N. W. G.

New Episcopal Church.

The ground has been broken for the new church edifice of the Good Shepherd at Watertown. The exterior is to be of field stone, with brown stone trimmings and slated roof. The interior wood finish will be mainly of cypress. The seating capacity of the church proper will be 250, but nearly 100 more will be accommodated in a wing separated by sliding sashes. The latter will be for the use of the Sunday school and social gatherings. The church when completed will only cost a little over \$11,000. This patient and self-sacrificing labor is the effort of the rector, Rev. Edward A. Rand, to whom remittances can be made.

Strictly pure drugs at G. Wilkins Shaw's.

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J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Many Bargains Left.

Francis Murdock & Co. have opened a store at Fall River, to which they are shipping the goods left unsold in their Newton store, and the project has already proved a very successful one. Their object is to clean out all of their old stock, so that they can open their new store in the early part of April, with an entire new stock of goods. They have still many bargains left at their Newton store, and those who wish to profit by them should make an early call at the store. The firm have done a large business since the opening of their bargain sale here, and are more than satisfied with their Newton patronage. They sell at such low prices that people often return from the great Boston stores to buy at home, as they find they can save money by so doing.

DIED.

FERGUSON—In West Newton, Feb. 14, Mrs. Harriet Ferguson, aged 89 yrs, 1 mo, 11 days.
STEARNS—In Saxonville, March 14, Walter H. Stearns of Newton, aged 64 yrs.
POOLE—In Newton, March 7, Jesse D., son of Chas. T. Poole, aged 3 yrs, 3 mos.
GOLDSBURG—In Newtonville, March 9, James Goldsburgh, aged 78 yrs.
DARMODY—In West Newton, March 8, Kate, daughter of Michael Darmody, aged 9 yrs, 2 mos, 17 days.
CAHILL—At Newton, March 11, John Cahill, aged 75 yrs.
TINNEY—In Nonantum, March 11, Mary, daughter of Andrew Tinney, aged 4 mos, 6 days.
JOYCE—In Nonantum, March 12, Mary L. Joyce, aged 26 yrs, 1 mo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That Joseph Kearney has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect an addition to a store on River street, Ward 3, I. F. Kingsbury, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That James Morton has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect a stable and paint shop 18x23 on Bee thoven street, ward 3, I. F. Kingsbury, City Clerk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED.—Experienced Spinner, also drawing, spinning or sweater tenders. Can likewise give employment to inexperienced, single, or family help. Address, Newton Mills, Newton Upper Falls.

WANTED.—Experienced girl for general housework in small family. Apply at house Penbrooke street, opposite Durant.

WANTED.—Board with two rooms in the country, by two gentlemen, from April 1. House must be on high grounds with pleasant surroundings. Please state terms. Address X, Graphic Office.

TO LET or SELL in West Newton, House of 11 rooms and stable on Webster St. Large garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford St., Boston.

WANTED in Newton, a furnished house with stable, for six months or a year. Family consists of four persons. The best of references. Address, P. O. Box 407, Newton.

WANTED.—Quart Ale, Porter and Champagne bottles. Will pay good prices and call for them. E. S. Amrock, bottler, Waltham, Mass.

INSURANCE against fire in the best companies at the lowest rates. W. Thorpe, Agent, Newton Centre.

WANTED.—A competent girl for general housework, in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Wm. M. Flanders, Crescent Avenue, Newton Centre.

TO BE LEASED.—A cosy house on Pearl St. with five rooms, in perfect condition. Four minutes from station of U. & A. R. R. Enquire of Henry Fuller, Centre St., ward 7, Newton.

FOR SALE.—A Baby Carriage. Address C. F. E., Newton Centre P. O.

TO LET.—A suite of rooms for a small family on Webster st., W. Newton, partly furnished, if desired. Apply to Mrs. N. T. Allen, West Newton.

TO RENT.—Five Good Houses at Newton Centre, near station. Lot contains about 15,000 sq. feet. All modern. Terms easy. W. Thorpe, Pelham street, Newton Centre.

A my supply depot you can exchange or purchase Wyandotte & Plymouth Rock eggs and stock, also eggs and stock from all standard varieties of land and water fowls, poultry supplies, laying hens, fresh eggs and chickens in the season, turkeys, rabbits and guinea pigs. If you are troubled with rats, weasels, squirrels, skunks, &c., perhaps I can help you. I desire the address of every breeder of pure stock in Newton. It will pay to write me whether you wish to buy or sell. In writing enclose stamp for reply. GEO. LINDEB, Jr., Cotton street, Newton.

For Sale or To Let.

Double French roof dwelling. Nine rooms and bath each. Situated on Boyd street, 15 rods from Glen street. Lot contains about 15,000 sq. feet. Price moderate. Terms easy. Easterly half to be let now. Key at Mr. Parsons, (west half.) Apply to T. B. FISKE, 326 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

Insolvency Notice.

MIDDLESEX ss: The undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of the goods and estate of John M. Viles of Newton in said county, an insolvent debtor, and the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the court of insolvency, at Cambridge, in said county, May 10th, next, at nine o'clock a. m., when creditors may be present and prove their claims. GEORGE R. BLINN, Assignee, 30 Court St., Boston.

White, Cross & Co.,
Successors to
C. C. Moulton & Co.,
Fine Clothing

At REASONABLE PRICES for
Men's, Boy's & Children's
WEAR.
LATEST Novelties Constantly arriving.

White, Cross & Co.,
Successors to
C. C. Moulton & Co.,
592 Washington St., Boston.
Up one flight.

Storage
—FOR—
Furniture.

ASSOCIATES' BRICK BLOCK,
WALNUT ST., NEWTONVILLE.

Cheapest and Best Rooms in Newton

Particulars and Prices of

J. C. FULLER,
—OR—
J. W. FRENCH,
226 Washington St.,
BOSTON.

21-3m

WANTED.

Summer board for family of four, in private house, within seven miles of State House. High ground, large airy rooms, stable accommodations. Price must be moderate.
J. G. F., Box 5088, Boston, Mass.

22-2t

ARTHUR HUDSON.

Analytical and Pharmaceutical

CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

(28 years experience in the business.)

WARNER'S BLOCK, NEWTON

Cor. Centre and Elmwood streets.

A full line of Chemicals of Standard Purity always in stock.

Physicians' prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours.

Proprietary Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

CHEMISTRY.

With a large and thoroughly appointed Laboratory, Mr. Hudson offers his services in the line of his profession. Investigation as to the composition of matter conducted by analysis or synthesis, according to most approved methods. Analysis of potable waters, milk, etc., a specialty.

The Senior Druggist of Newton.

TELEPHONE 7979.

LLOYD BROTHERS.

Improved Carpet Cleaning Machine

They remove all Dust, Brighten Colors and Destroy Moths.

Office, 605 Main Street, 3d door East of Church Street, Works on Benefit St., Waltham, Mass.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 7692, P. O. Box No. 507

REMOVAL.

BARBER BROTHERS,

Successors to A. Hoags.

Barber Bros. Hardware

Removed to Brackett's New Block, opposite Library, with good entrance, a safe place for teams and better facilities for transacting business, we hope for an increase of public patronage. All heavy goods received and delivered at the rear entrance. Telephone 7864.

1852 ESTABLISHED 1887

Hubbard and Procter,

PHARMACISTS,

Successors to

CHAS. F. ROGERS,

Brackett's Block.

NEWTON, MASS.

REUMATISM

CURED WITH NORTH'S

REUMATISM CURE

CHAS. H. NORTH & CO., Boston, Mass.

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. Thomas Emerson has become a member of the Newton Club.

—Mrs. Sherwood was quite ill last week with an attack of laryngitis.

—Miss Grace Pinkham has been at home from Baltimore for a short stay.

—A praise service was held in the Universalist church vestry Sunday evening.

—Some young men of this village are making arrangements for a trip to the far west.

—There is some talk of organizing a chorus choir in the Universalist church this spring.

—At the concert given in the Universalist church a couple of weeks ago, the society netted about \$50.

—J. C. Fuller has rented half of Mr. L. C. Carter's double house on Park Place, to Mr. C. A. Kellogg.

—J. C. Fuller has rented one of the houses in Eliot block, Lowell street, to John McCall of Boston.

—Mr. W. F. Kimball is slowly improving, and has sat up a few hours each day for the past two or three days.

—The Lend a Hand Society held a very pleasant leap year party at the Universalist church parlors Wednesday evening.

—Men were kept busy all day Tuesday and Wednesday repairing the telegraph wires and getting the broken poles out of the way.

—Mr. Francis A. Dewson was a guest of the Unitarian Club at its meeting at the Vendome in Boston, Wednesday evening.

—Thomas Brady has the plans for a handsome double house, which Higgins & Nickerson will erect for him on Clyde street.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union comes next week Tuesday as usual. The musical part of the program is in charge of Mrs. Richards.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter gave another very interesting lecture in his course on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Sunday evening, at the Congregational church.

—Some very handsome samples of the latest styles in paper and envelopes can be found at Colton's, where can always be found a complete stock of writing materials.

—The Amherst Glee Club Concert at Eliot Hall, March 31st, will be a very pleasant affair, and the Newtonville friends of the Amherst boys will all be present.

—A falling telegraph pole caused some damage to the house of Mr. F. E. Aldrich on Walnut street, Monday night, breaking down part of the portico over the front door.

—Miss Ella Chisholm has been home from her school in Providence, for a short vacation. She substituted a few days in the High School, during the illness of Mr. George.

—Mr. T. H. Nickerson was called to New York last Saturday by the death of his brother, and he expected to return with the body on Tuesday, but was delayed by the storm.

—It was expected that Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lawrence would return from their wedding trip in time to attend the Cook-Dickinson wedding, but they were detained by the storm.

—A series of praise services will be held Sunday evenings in the vestry of the Universalist church. Subject for thought next Sunday evening, Habits. Services at 7 p. m., all invited.

—Officer Clay is to be commended on his vigilance during the storm of Monday night, keeping all obstructions out of the way of vehicles, and seeing that danger signals were placed where needed.

—Mr. H. H. Sacker has sold his two houses and 30,000 feet of land on Newtonville avenue, to Mr. M. W. French of Palmer, through J. C. Fuller. Mr. Sacker will move into the Richards's house, to be vacated soon by Mr. Pennell.

—At the Methodist church Sunday evening, Rev. Geo. S. Butters gave the second in his series of lectures on the "Romance of Methodism." A large audience were present and fine music was furnished.

—The heavy snow did some damage to the Cemetery conservatories, breaking down some sashes, but repairs were made so promptly that the plants, which are in unusually fine condition this spring, did not suffer.

—The Telephone circuit is completely prostrated, and on the door of the Newtonville office is the notice "closed for a week." As soon as poles can be put up on Walnut street, the circuit will be put in working order again. Telephones have been of no use since Monday.

—The tumultuous storm just passed made great havoc in every direction. It was quite exciting to watch the telegraph poles go down one by one, and quite interesting to see the expeditious manner in which they were removed by a large force of men.

—A Newtonville lady writes to the GRAPHIC asking if the plumbing of the High School building is in a sanitary condition; one of the pupils is now seriously ill with typhoid fever, and there have been many complaints in regard to bad smells in the building. The board of health should investigate the matter.

—Dr. Parker's sleigh was overturned near the High School building Thursday afternoon while the driver was trying to turn round in the deep snow. The horse became frightened and ran, leaving portions of the sleigh between the school and Mill street. A little girl was in the sleigh with the driver, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

—Mrs. D. S. Simpson of Newtonville avenue was very much surprised Thursday evening, when the door opened and about 50 of her friends entered the house, to tender their congratulations on her birthday. Her family had been let into the secret and had everything prepared for a pleasant evening, and the affair was much enjoyed by the hostess and her guests.

—Miss Hattie Calley gave a whist party at her home on Austin street Monday evening, ten couples attending. During the evening she was the surprised recipient of a very handsome moonstone ring, set with garnets, the gift of her friends, Monday being her birthday. A beautiful collation was served after the presentation, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed.

—Nine telegraph poles were blown down on Walnut street, Monday night during the storm, and four on Watertown street. Teams coming through Watertown street had to turn around and go another way, on account of two poles lying across the street. Officer Bosworth finally secured help and removed the obstructions.

—A narrow escape from a severe accident happened Monday evening. A hack owned by John T. Hill was passing through Watertown street with a lady inside, when it was brought to a standstill, as the horses had run on to a lot of wires lying across the street. No injuries to the horses were sustained, but the driver and occupant were pretty well frightened.

—The concert for the benefit of the Howe Y. P. S. C. E. at the Central church, Wednesday evening, was well attended and very successful. Mrs. Cornish, the reader, was unable to be present, but her place was supplied by Miss Gertrude Bruce of Boston. The others who were announced were present, and most of them received hearty encores. The affair netted the society about \$100.

—The residence of Mr. D. H. Fitch on Washington Park was the scene of a brilliant wedding, Monday evening, the bride being Mrs. Fitch's daughter, Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke, and the groom, Mr. John Wycliff Dickinson, western agent of the firm of Claflin, Larabee & Co., of Boston. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., officiated, and after the ceremony a reception was held, nearly a hundred guests being present in spite of the severe storm, which kept many away.

The bride and groom received, surrounded by a profusion of plants and flowers, and standing beneath a floral horseshoe. The parlor was a veritable bower of flowers, in bouquets, in floral designs and masses wherever there could be found room. The bride wore a handsome dress of white silk, with court train, trimmed with duchess lace and gold passementerie, and her ornaments were diamonds, the gift of the groom. A long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and gladioli of the valley. Many handsome costumes were worn by the lady guests, and the affair was a very pleasant one, in spite of the storm. The wedding supper was served by Paxton in his best style, and the ices and confectionery were in unique designs. Many handsome presents were received, among them a silver service from the employees of Claflin, Larabee & Co., many fine etchings and engravings, China and Dresden ware, and many articles of silver, including an elaborate nut set, ice pitcher, spoons, forks, and numerous other presents both useful and ornamental. A substantial gift was in the shape of two checks for a considerable sum. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson started on their wedding tour on Tuesday, which will extend as far west as California, and they will be followed by the best wishes of the bride's many friends here.

WEST NEWTON.

—Remember the Amherst Glee Club concert at Eliot Hall, March 31st.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mowrey intend leaving for Kansas City next week.

—A special meeting of the common council will be held next Monday night.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kilburn left last week for a visit of several weeks in the South.

—The Lyceum did not meet on Monday evening, owing to the severity of the weather.

—Miss Howland gave a card party at her residence on Chestnut street Monday evening.

—The dancing school of the Allen's school had a pleasant german Tuesday afternoon of this week.

—Mr. Davidson of Newtonville led the young men's meeting at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

—Loyalty Lodge, I. O. G. T., gave a surprise party to Miss Frost on Fuller street, on Wednesday evening.

—There have been four cases of intoxication and two of disturbing the peace before the police court, this week.

—Order your spring suits of J. H. Nickerson. He has some very choice patterns for spring overcoats.

—The city government are making arrangements to have chairs placed in City Hall, in place of the old wooden settees.

—A. L. Gordon has just received a complete assortment of the new spring shades in spool silk, dress trimmings, and fancy goods.

—Mr. Alfred L. Barbour has been chosen treasurer of the Boston Baptist Sunday School Superintendents' Association.

—Rev. Mr. Patrick of the Congregational church will exchange pulpits with Rev. Mr. Newhall of Auburndale, Sunday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bacon left on Thursday for New York, and on Saturday they will sail for Europe to be absent two months.

—The Waltham horse cars were very much delayed Monday, and several would-be passengers were blocked in by the severe snow storm.

—Mrs. C. A. Drake and Miss Estelle Drake gave a delightful musicale Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Potter on Waltham street.

—The Village Improvement Association intends giving a dancing and card party at City Hall March 21st. Carter's band of Boston will furnish music, and Lee will cater.

—The Waltham horse railroad was blocked by the storm on Monday night, in spite of repeated trips of the snow plough, and a large sleigh carried passengers back and forth until Thursday.

—Mr. A. Adams of Newtonville is commended by the authorities for the efficient service rendered on Monday night, in removing the obstructing wires across the streets in Newtonville.

—The street crossings have been in a terrible condition ever since the storm, and much complaint has been made by citizens who promptly cleaned their own walks, and expected the city to set a good example.

—The debate on military drill before the Lyceum has been put off for two weeks, and next Monday evening the Chinese question will be discussed by Mr. Drew, whose long experience of life in China makes him especially well qualified to speak upon the question.

—The wires of the fire alarm circuit were useless Monday afternoon and Tuesday, owing to the storm which broke down a number of telegraph poles. All the fire companies were ordered to "double up" and men to be on the floor all night in case of an alarm.

—Rev. L. Jewett, D. D., veteran missionary from the Telugu country, India, occupied the Baptist pulpit, in conjunction with the pastor, last Sunday. At the close of his instructive address a collection amounting to \$110 was gathered to aid the Baptist work in foreign lands.

—Realizing that large numbers of the

population of West Newton can by no possibility avail themselves of the privileges of Sabbath morning worship, in connection with the churches, Rev. O. D. Kimball has organized a service for the special benefit of all such, to be held in the Baptist church every Sunday at 4 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all who cannot attend a forenoon service to promote this movement by their regular attendance. Seats free.

—Mrs. Haselton, president of the Women's Educational club of Melrose, read a very interesting paper on Florence, before the Educational club of this place, last Friday afternoon. Having spent considerable of her time there, she was able to give many facts from personal observation. The lecture was illustrated by some fine engravings. The subject of the next meeting will be "Homer."

—Opening papers by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ranlett and Mrs. Graves.

—Chief Bixby of the fire department reports that on Monday night all of the fire alarm circuits were in working order except No. 3, which takes in Newtonville, Nonantum and West Newton. By the persistent efforts of Asst.-Chief Ranlett, this circuit was ready for use Tuesday morning. Some damage was sustained to boxes 32 and 43 by the breaking of wires. In order to be on the safe side Mr. Bixby requested the mayor not to have the electric lights lit, which was complied with.

—The third soiree of the Newton Musical Association was held at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Field, Tuesday evening, but the fine program with the exception of three numbers, was unable to be rendered on account of so many of the performers being detained by the inclement weather from being present. It will be given a fortnight from that time, at the same place. The club discussed the question of giving in the place of the regular May musical, a public entertainment, and it was unanimously voted to do so.

—The second series of tableaux given for the children of the Unitarian Sunday school, last Friday evening, under the supervision of Miss Guiney, were very fine. The subjects were: Eleazar, with Rebekah at the well; Isaac blessing Jacob; Joseph's vision; Jacob in the home of Laban; Jacob's wrestling with an angel; Joseph sold by his brethren; Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dream; Joseph making himself known to his brethren; Jacob blessing Manasseh and Ephraim. The scenes were made doubly interesting by the narration of the incidents connected with them by Mr. Drew in his peculiarly happy manner. Next Sunday Rev. Mr. Jaynes will preach to the young on their relations to the church. All are invited.

—Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a large gathering at the sociable of the Unitarian church, Wednesday evening, the Congregational and Baptist societies accepting the invitation to be present. The musical program was very fine and finely rendered, mostly by the pupils of Miss Manger, Miss Boynton, Miss White, Miss Lincoln, and Miss Morton taking part, assisted by Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich on the organ and piano; Miss Dyer, soloist; Miss Tolman, violin; and Mr. Burrage, flute. The congregation joined in singing at the close, "Jerusalem, the Golden." After the musical entertainment, the company dispersed to different parts of the church, enjoying a social hour and a collation in the dining hall above, concluded an evening most happily spent.

AUBURDALE.

—Mrs. E. G. Parsons of Derry, N. H., is the guest of Miss Emily Hazen.

—Mrs. James Bird is visiting in Auburndale, the guest of Mrs. E. C. Digelow.

—Mr. Sanford L. Cutler, principal of the Groton Seminary, is home for the Easter vacation.

—Electric lights have been lately put into the halls, reception rooms and library at Lasell Seminary.

—Miss Francis E. Willard has been the guest of her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, at Mr. James M. Gordon's on Grove street, for the past month.

—The Rev. George Walker, rector of St. Paul's, North Andover, will preach at the church of the Messiah next Tuesday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Wells of Newton Lower Falls on Thursday evening, each service to begin at 7.45.

—The regular monthly Vesper service at the Congregational church will be held next Sunday evening at 7.30. Dr. Duryea's service No. 1, will be used. Special music will be rendered by quartet and congregation, with cornet accompaniment by Mr. Arthur Plummer.

—There are registered this week at the Woodland Park Hotel: Theo. Richards, E. A. Noble, E. S. Turner, H. K. Munroe, J. M. Harris, H. L. Gill, H. L. Campbell, B. B. Hubbard, H. P. Griffin, F. A. Bagwall, F. M. Davenport, J. A. Harrison, S. V. Coffin, W. A. Montgomery, G. D. Hamlen of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; K. L. Taylor, Boston; U. A. Ridley, Jr., Boston; W. W. Farnum, Newark, N. J.; J. A. McLeod, Wellesley Hills.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Butler have opened their new house on Vista avenue and Woodland Park, where they are to give a very elegant reception on Thursday 20th. The inside finishing of the house is probably of the finest in the city, the walls and ceiling of the reception and dining rooms of the first floor and the halls being elaborately frescoed. The house was built and finished under the superintendence of Mr. Butler himself. He was lately married on the 20th of February.

—On last Saturday evening there was a large attendance at the business meeting of the Newton Boat Club at the club house. In the absence of Mr. E. E. Hardy, the vice-president, Mr. Hubbard was in the chair. A committee was appointed as usual to nominate the officers for the ensuing year. It was decided that the annual supper should be held in Boston, and a committee was appointed to make the arrangements for it. Another committee was also appointed to make arrangements for a series of social dances to be held at the club house during June.

—The next regular meeting of Auburn Assembly No. 142, R. S. G. F., will be held at Auburn Hall Monday evening, March 19, at 7.45 p. m. Quite a large number of candidates will apply for admission, having already passed a successful medical examination. This will be the last meeting night of an open charter. Medical Examiner Burr will examine applicants at Elliott W. Keyes drug store Saturday evening, March 17, also Monday evening at the hall. It is confidently expected that the assembly will soon number at least one hundred and twenty-five, with a splendid prospect of more. A large attendance at the next meeting is earnestly requested.

—The active members of "The Play-

ers" with friends, gave a dinner and entertainment at the Woodland Park Hotel on March 8th, the dinner being complimentary to Mr. Piles and Mr. Wise. After the dinner had been served in the grand dining room, the guests withdrew to the reception room. Some impromptu charades were given with good effect, the one "Our Boys" being especially well received. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Piles, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Call, Mr. and Mrs. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Burrage, Mr. and Mrs. Conkey, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Stutson, Miss Farley, Miss Newell, Mrs. Perriu, Mr. Farley, Mr. H. G. Pratt, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Perrin, Mr. Kempton and Mr. Fowle.

—A concert for the benefit of the choir will be given at the Congregational church Thursday eve, March 22, at 7.45. An attractive program has been arranged including select readings, music by the church choir and Philomela (ladies) quartet of Boston.

—The best concert thus far given by the Orphean Club was held in the Lasell Gymnasium, on March 13th. The club was assisted by a mixed chorus under the direction of Mr. J. W. Davis. The soloists were: Miss Gertrude Franklin, soprano; Mr. W. H. Dunham, tenor; Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, accompanist. The program was as follows:

Chorus of Bacchantes (Philemon and Baucis) Mixed Chorus. Gounod "Martha" Chorus—The Spinning Lesson. "Martha" Mixed Chorus. Spohr Songs: {a. The Rose. } Schubert {b. Who is Silvia? } {c. Hark! The Lark. } Miss Franklin. Gelbke Chorus—The Forest Bird. (With Obligato by Miss Barbour.) Mixed Chorus. Massenet Song—Serenade to Mignon. Massenet Vocal Trio—The Mariners. Randegger Miss Barbour, Mr. W. T. Rice and W. W. Cole. Aria. Isouard

—On the evening of March 12th the party of the season was given in Auburn Hall, under the auspices of the lady members of Mrs. Chandler's evening dancing class. It took the form of a leap-year reception and dance, and, although the storm was so severe that many were prevented from attending, the thirty couples who were present enjoyed one of the most successful and brilliant parties ever given in Auburndale. The music was furnished by the orchestra of Mr. Fosdick, and A. James was the caterer. The gentlemen were in full dress, many of the costumes being very elegant and carrying the most exquisite flowers. The wraps and fans were of a beautiful and costly description. Among the many attractive gentlemen of the evening were Mr. John W. Bird, who wore an elegant full black suit with pica-dilly collar, diamond studs, and high polished patent leather pumps, and Mr. Noyes in full evening dress with diamond roses. Conspicuous among the dancers on the floor was Mr. T. W. Gore, whose easy and graceful dancing was much admired. Among those present were Mr. Levy, and Mr. Lester of Boston, Dr. Webber of Newton, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Earle, Mr. Monk, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Fordum, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Sawin of Newton, Mr. Marble, Mr. Ellis of Newtonville, Mr. Almy, Mr. Hildreth, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Duncean, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Chandler of Cambridge, Mrs. Jewell, Miss Mather, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Park, Miss York, and Miss Minnie Noyes of Boston, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Levy and Miss Lester of Boston, Mrs. White, Miss Helen Crane, Miss Mary Crane, Miss Fowle, Miss Russell, Miss Hackett of Newtonville, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Marble and Mrs. Monk.

NONANTUM.

—The street lights were conspicuously absent Monday night.

—John Carnes has moved into his new hotel on Watertown street, and will be open for business Monday next.

—The recent storm did but little damage here, only one of the telephone posts on Chapel street being down. No other damage is reported.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Breen of Providence, R. I., but formerly of this place, buried their oldest child, a daughter some six years old last Saturday.

—A very unpleasant surprise was given to teachers and scholars at the North Evangelical Sabbath school last Sunday afternoon, in the resignation of Mr. E. F. Jenkinson, superintendent. Deacon John Warner in a few affecting words bore testimony to the value of Mr. Jenkinson's services, as well as those of Mrs. Jenkinson, who has been a teacher for many years. Several other teachers spoke words of affectionate farewell, and a unanimous vote of regret at his departure from our midst was passed by the school.

Monday's Two Sessions.

Editor of the GRAPHIC:

I do not know who is responsible for not ringing the "no session" bell on Monday of this week, but whoever he is, I think he owes an apology to the parents of every child who faced the cutting storm of that day, owing to his lack of judgement, which greatly endangered the health of their children.

Whatever reasonable doubt there may have been about the continuance of the storm before the morning session, and there need have been none had he consulted a barometer, there was surely no room for doubt by noon.

If the present occasion was exceptional it might be passed over, but several times, during the last term and this, we have listened in vain for the bell when it rained so dreadfully that it was "not fit to turn a dog out" in.

A word now about the single alarm of three times two. It is not enough for those who, like myself, live at about the farthest point from any of the bells, as when the wind is contrary, it is almost impossible to hear them, and any inattention at the exact moment of time, owing to variation in clocks, or other causes, may result in their not being heard.

I suggest, therefore, that it be changed to three times two, repeated three times at intervals of one minute.

March 14th, 1888.

Greenhouse Plants

and nursery stock. An unusually fine assortment will be for sale this spring at the Newton Cemetery nurseries. If orders are sent in now, you can have the best assortment to select from.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Johnson & Keyes is this day dissolved, George E. Johnson having purchased the interest of Henry J. Keyes in said business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by C. A. Miner.

GEO. E. JOHNSON.
Auburndale, Me. 1, '88. H. J. KEYES.

Having bought the interest of Henry J. Keyes in the Johnson & Keyes express business, I will continue said business under the name and style of Johnson & Keyes Express Co.

GEO. E. JOHNSON.

West Newton Lyceum

MONDAY EV'G., MAR. 19,

At 7.40 p. m. Doors open at 7. Admission 5c

Question for discussion:

Resolved, "That justice demands the repeal of the law prohibiting Chinese immigration."

Affirmative, Thos. Drew, Esq.

Negative, Wm. E. Plummer.

The Lecture will be upon:

"The Chinese Question," by EDW. E. DREW.

NEWTONVILLE DIRECTORY

A. Simeone & Co.,

Native

Foreign Fruits.

Have leased the store in

McGURTY'S NEW BLOCK, Newtonville Sq.

Where they will keep a choice and extensive variety of

FRESH FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Newtonville, Mass.

O. B. Leavitt,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER.

Agent for the celebrated

Chicago Flexible Wire Mat.

The Best Mat in the market.

Easter Cards

And BOOKLETS, in Great Variety, an Attractive Array of all the latest Novelties in this line at

COLTON'S.

NEWTONVILLE.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

AT—

D. B. NEEDHAM'S.

DEXTER BLOCK. - - NEWTONVILLE.

A fine assortment of SHIRTS, laundered and unlaundered. COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGGAGE, ETC.

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SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

THE CRUISE OF THE "NANCY JANE."

A Pirate Episode of New York Harbor.

The sky was dark, and the iron-bound coast of the battery loomed high. When about Ben Bow was the Nancy Jane, over the billows cast his eye; but his eye returned, and his steadfast glare at his nose's tip was fastened there. For the east came too, that had dwelt therein ever since the world it viewed.

Then a sigh heaved o'er the Nancy's bows, with a wild convulsive thrice. And he muttered words which I can't repeat, for his speech was somewhat low. Then his glass he seized, and he looked again, with an anxious gaze; and he said, "But the ink-flood he swept in vain, for he could not see it clean."

And as he frowned on his brow increased, as he marked the driving clouds, while dead-eyes gleamed through the glowing gloom. And the air seemed full of shrouds, down into the fathomless deep he dove. The lead, with a seaman's prayer, but the fathomless deep it proved indeed, for there wasn't a fathom there.

Then murk and murk grew the sky, and a foreer rolled the tide. And bold Ben Bow was quite unmanned, so he raised his voice and cried, "Unmanned was he, and he might be, for the men were as fast as he, and he cried aloud, for he cried 'Ahoy!' Till his cry became a roar."

"Ahoy!" he cried, and across the tide, "Ay, ay!" his men replied. But never they'd answered yet as tars, though they'd replied "Ay, ay!" For though as staunch as tars may be, each day saw new disasters, as one Nancy Jane was fast, and none can serve two masters.

Then his mate drew Ben aside, who seemed as the crew said, "much concerned." For off his shaggy brows he knitted, and his eyes at times he narrowed. And he said to Ben, "I've seen near at last, as his board of choice heaved, had all been 'neath a waste opined, to judge by the customs manners."

But higher and higher the waves arose, and first the anchor parted. And then it was seen, not merely a plank, but the whole of the ship had started. And then this custom officer saw, with a sort of shuddering quiver, with her captain and crew, went down, but she only went down the water.

At that, to the shore he made rush, and smaller and smaller the Nancy grew. For she quickly was away, and he was watching that noble ship, with a sort of shuddering quiver, with her captain and crew, went down, but she only went down the water.

PARSON VENABLES' ADVENTURE.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

St. Fimbarrus is the name of a lonely little parish on a hillside in a distant county. The country round about is all wild moorland. From the church porch of St. Fimbarrus you can see many miles of undulating downs, now rising into hills of respectable elevation, and again sinking into valleys, through which a little stream brawls among stunted trees. There are no trees in St. Fimbarrus itself, save a few weakly firs in the vicar's garden, which he nurses with sedulous care, and in the hope that some day they may afford some shelter from the fierce winds that sweep down the glens on every side towards the vicarage. It is a hope unlikely to be realized; certainly, its fulfillment is so distant that ere it comes, the vicar will have been laid in that other tenement of his, within sight of his study window, which he frequented when his last child was laid there.

It was a bright afternoon in May, and the vicar stood on the gravel sweep before his house, scanning the sky anxiously. He turned to gaze successively at each quarter of the heaven, inhaled rather dubiously several large mouthfuls of the air, to satisfy himself whether it tasted salt, as it must if the wind blew from the sea, the rainy quarter at St. Fimbarrus; and then with a brighter countenance he re-entered the house.

"You may put on your things, Anna," he cried out cheerfully as he crossed the hall, "and tell Hugh to bring the pony round."

"Then I shall get my cross-stitch pattern, after all; and I can talk with Mrs. Hartle about the butter." So saying, Mrs. Venables, in a state of some excitement, gathered up her shawl, her spectacles, and her knitting, on which she had been employed, in preparation for going up-stairs to make ready for the desired journey.

"You can talk to her about anything you please, my dear," said the vicar, rather testily, for he was in truth somewhat tired of hearing of his wife's difficulties with regard to the cross-stitch pattern and the butter.

"I shall talk to her about these two things, and nothing else," said the old lady with determination; "we shan't have more than enough time to settle them."

"Well, well, my dear, as long as you are satisfied, I repeat, 'Will you be ready in ten minutes?'"

"Not if you hurry me with calling to know how long I shall be. I have so many things to remember, and I can't tell what I've done with my tablets—Belinda! Where is Belinda?—Oh, very well! I'm coming downstairs, my love."

The vicar went out again into the sunshine. He had not taken many turns along the walk beneath the windows of the house, when a crunching sound of wheels on the gravel announced the arrival of the pony.

"How is it to-day, Hugh?" asked the vicar.

"Pretty quiet," replied Hugh.

"Too much oats inside him, sir," said the man; touching his hat. "Oats goes to friskiness."

"I'm afraid you're right, Hugh," the vicar answered, observing how impatiently the pony was stamping on the gravel. "Poor Charles! good Charles!"

And he attempted to stroke the animal's nose—a complaint which Charles resented by first tossing his head, as if he wished to feel his master's fingers between his teeth, and then starting off at a full racing speed in the direction of the open gateway. The vicar hung on to the back of the chaise. Hugh, muttering blasphemous, made desperate efforts to catch "good Charles's" head; while in the midst of the confusion, a window was thrown up and Mrs. Venables cried loudly: "Stop, stop! We're not nearly ready yet."

"I wish you'd make haste, my dear," returned the vicar; "this restless animal has nearly torn my arm out of the socket."

"Nonsense! You must keep him quiet," said the vicar; "but what a pity that man of talent should allow himself such license."

the lady. "Men have no tact. I'll come down presently with an apple."

The vicar looked at Hugh and shook his head rather dubiously; he doubted the virtue of the apple.

"If the missus would leave his feed to me, sir, he wouldn't be half so lively," remarked Hugh; "but when ladies will go and fill his box with a double portion of oats, so as he's a-eating all day, and never going out at all."

"I know—I know," the vicar said hastily. "Ladies don't understand horse-flesh, Hugh."

"They don't," rejoined the man gruffly. At this juncture, Mrs. Venables sallied forth, accompanied by her niece Belinda, who carried several thick shawls and a heavy carriage rug.

"Shall we want all those wraps on such a bright day?" the vicar asked.

"Yes; indeed we shall. It will be very cold when the sun goes in; and with that, Mrs. Venables took the wraps from her niece and stowed them carefully in the back seat. After satisfying herself that they were not likely to fall out, she went up to the pony's head. "Naughty Charles!" she said in a coaxing voice; "bad Charles, to startle your good mistress so, and pull your master's arms out of the sockets at all!"

The affectionate adoration apparently did not penetrate to Charles's heart, for he whisked his head about, at the imminent risk of striking his mistress in the face; and being somewhat elated at the result of his last maneuver, he was steadily endeavouring to get on his hind legs, with the apparent intention of dancing into the town.

"Better not touch him, ma'am," advised Hugh. "I'll hold him fast enough while you get in."

"He seems quite excited to-day," said Mrs. Venables, a little nervously. "I think you had better drive him, Theophilus."

"O yes, Uncle Theo," Miss Belinda interposed; "do drive him yourself, he seems so very wild."

"Stuff!" said the vicar. "If Charles is at all fresh, Hugh's a much safer hand on the reins than mine. Get in, my dear, or we shall not reach the town to-day."

But as Mrs. Venables placed her foot upon the step, Charles made a sudden start, which, checked on the instant by a sharp tug at his head, was almost sufficient to throw the noble ship down.

"Theophilus," she said, retreating two or three steps from the pony-carriage, and looking at her husband with a face full of apprehension, "this pony is not himself to-day, and I must insist on your driving."

"I know what's the matter with him, ma'am," said Miss Belinda mysteriously. "Somebody's got into him. I've seen a cow go on just like that at milking-time, and they always know then that the pixies are about the farm."

The vicar turned round angrily. "How often am I to tell you, Belinda, that I don't believe in those silly tales about the pixies about my house! Is it possible for me, do you think, to expel superstition from the minds of the honest people over whom I am set, if one of my family spreads it abroad?"

"Never mind, never mind," interposed Mrs. Venables, who, Belinda did not mean any harm. It's quite likely she may be quite right too; and that's another reason why you should drive, Theophilus. I always feel so safe when you have the reins."

"It's not at all a well-grounded feeling," the vicar replied the vicar. "If you only knew it, you are vastly safer with Hugh—But there, I give way—Hugh, you must stay at home. Look out for us about half-past six."

"And, Belinda," called Mrs. Venables as the pony-carriage passed on to the road, "he's a little fire, and keep your uncle's slippers warm."

As soon as Charles emerged upon the high-road, the evil spirit came forth from him and he fell into a steady trot.

"There, you see, Theophilus; he is quite quiet now; I knew he would be with you."

The vicar could not repress a slight feeling of triumph as he contrasted the present demure conduct of the pony with his late obstreperous behavior. "He certainly is," he answered. "I begin to think I must have some of the qualities of a professional whip."

Charles's conduct was indeed exemplary; and a steady uneventful drive of about an hour, all down hill, brought the vicar and his wife to the top of the steep descent above the town.

"There is Dr. Hartle!" exclaimed Mrs. Venables excitedly. "Don't you think he is growing very gray?"

"Not more so than he has been for the last ten years, my dear—How are you, Hartle?"

The doctor, mounted on a stout brown cob, had ridden up alongside the vicar's carriage and was exchanging greetings.

"Jane will be delighted to see you," said the vicar. "She has been complaining for three days that she sees no visitors now. You will stay and take tea with us?"

The doctor demurred to this proposal, and the point was not settled when they arrived at the door of the doctor's pretty dwelling.

"Jane," cried the doctor, pushing open the door of his parlor; "here is Mrs. Venables—I am awfully glad you came in to-day, Venables; for I have just got a batch of music which I want to show you."

"I can't think," said the vicar, "why you go foraging among all this newfangled music, when you don't half know the works of the old men who really understood where noise begins and music ends."

"I declare," said the doctor energetically, "if a month passes without my seeing you, Venables, you retrograde in the most shocking way. Let me see—March, April, it is barely five weeks since we spent that delightful evening together where you really did begin to see what fine work had been turned out in the last thirty years."

"Yes, I know," the vicar admitted; "but when I came to think it over, I perceived that I was wrong."

"I quite expected it," ejaculated Dr. Hartle. "I knew you would go back to your musty fugues and canons. Well, I shall have to convert you again, that's all. Here is a batch of songs by Liszt now. Read that over to yourself, and then I'll sing it."

"Liszt?" said Mrs. Venables, taking the sheet of music. "He was a man of deplorable character."

The doctor muttered something beneath his breath, at which his friend looked up hastily; but he was wise enough not to repeat it.

"This is very strange and eccentric music," said the vicar, after carefully perusing the song; "and the harmonies seem against all rule. Here is the pedal actually used in a descending scale."

"My dear sir, how often must I tell you that the breach of formal rules never can condemn any music if the effect is good! Now, listen!" The doctor possessed a very sweet tenor, not powerful, but admirably trained, and he rendered the song extremely well.

This remark led to a long discussion. It was an old dispute, and every inch of the ground of battle was familiar to both the combatants. A vast array of authorities was marshalled; hosts of opinions, of every degree of weight, were adduced; volumes of reference were piled up on the table to a mountainous height; phrases without number were hummed, sung, played on the doctor's excellent piano, or declaimed out on the table.

The afternoon wore away, and neither of the disputants was in the least inclined to admit himself worsted, when the town clock chimed six, and the vicar starting up, declared he had no idea it was so late, and that he must not lose a moment in setting out on his homeward journey.

"I should be very sorry to be out after dark," he said. "The roads across the downs are very confusing in a bad light."

"Poo! You should know them well enough. There's an excellent light, too, till nearly eight o'clock now—What would you be convinced?" Then, "I'll order round your pony—Where is Mrs. Venables?"

Where Mrs. Venables was, nobody seemed to know. The housemaid was certain she had heard the two ladies talking up-stairs not ten minutes before.

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we are at the cross-roads, I declare. Now, we have only to turn up here and we shall be at home presently. Put your other shawl about you, my dear—There! Now you are quite comfortable again."

But, oddly enough, Charles declined to turn up the cross-road. He resisted stoutly every effort which his master made on the reins; and at last, by a strong tug of his muscular neck, he actually got his head round in the opposite direction, and trotted away at a sharp pace towards the quarter whence they had come.

"He's running away!" screamed the old lady. "Hold him in! Pull him up!"

"What the mischief is he up to now?" exclaimed the vicar. "I can't pull him up, my dear; his muscles are far stronger than mine."

They were indeed; the bull-necked little beast had the power of ten ponies in his chest and loins, when he chose to put it forth; and a much stronger man than the vicar and stowed there, he was able to hold him in, when his mind was bent so obstinately on running away as it was at this moment. He rattled along at a great pace; never had he been known to go so fast; stone hedges and granite quays would doubtless have appeared behind him, had it been possible to see them.

"It is useless," said the vicar, laying down the reins in calm despair. "I have no power over him. After all, animals are much wiser than men; he may know better than we where he is going to."

Mrs. Venables cowered closer to her husband's arm. "I am afraid he will run up against something," she said in a timid whisper.

"I don't think he will," rejoined the vicar; "he is a sensible beast on the whole."

It was not long before Charles came to a dead stop, so suddenly as to shake his master and mistress violently in their seats.

"Where are we now?" inquired the vicar, petulantly. "Get on, you brute!"

And he looked sharply at his wife's whip. But Charles refused to stir; he stood like a solid rock, and neither threats nor entreaties had the smallest effect on him. The whip was equally ineffective; and the vicar turned toward his wife with a mournful shrug of his shoulders.

"Now, he is in some dangerous place, Theophilus," said the old lady. "Oh, I am so terrified! I daresay he is standing on the brink of an old mine-shaft. Don't beat him any more; he may throw us down some awful pit."

"There is no knowing where he may have thought us, certainly," said the vicar, with a certain relapse into silence.

Presently, Charles began to give signs of a most uncomfortable restlessness. He stamped impatiently on the ground, whinnied loudly, and jerked himself more than once in the shafts in such a way as to suggest the most violent struggles in the event of his being really on the brink of some precipice.

"I don't like this," said Mr. Venables. "I think I must unharness him; he will do some mischief, break the shafts, upset us, perhaps."

"Oh, he's certainly!" exclaimed his wife, seeing him preparing to dismount. "I wish you would not get out."

"Of course I shall be careful," the answer came in an irritable tone, for the vicar's temper was beginning to give way under these accumulated trials. His hands were chilled, and the straps of his buckles slippery with the rain; but he succeeded at last in freeing Charles, who gave a snort of relief, and instantly trotted away without, apparently, the smallest thought for the safety of his companions in misfortune.

"Oh, he's certainly!" exclaimed Mrs. Venables, whom this desertion by their dumb companion seemed to strike with additional dismay. "What on earth shall we do?"

"We had better shout, I suppose," said his husband, getting into his seat again; "there's a possibility, of course, that some one may hear us."

They shouted together; the old lady's thin piping contrasted oddly with her husband's stentorian bellows. There was no reply, save that when the noise of their voices ceased, there appeared to be a mournful murmuring in the air, but which was probably imagination. They waited a few minutes and then called again more loudly; and this time there was an extraordinary answer. A loud rattling sound broke the stillness, there was a sudden crash, and a sound of voices; a light flashed; something had happened; and the vicar, and then, with a scattering of feet, everything died away into silence again.

Mrs. Venables was too much frightened to speak; she clung closely to her husband's arm, and he himself was too much disconcerted for a moment to venture on speech.

"As to what they may have been, I can't venture a guess," he said. "It seems likely that we shall be here for some time, however. You had better put on all your wraps, my dear."

He rummaged about under the seat, and found a heavy carriage rug, which, when drawn up over them, promised to protect them very fairly from the cold.

"Come, it might be worse," said the parson. "I don't remember spending a night out of doors before; it will be a new experience—Are you warm, my dear?"

Mrs. Venables was very warm; in fact, she was clothed in so many shawls that nothing short of Arctic frosts could have reached her. She was in fact comfortable enough; and as everything around her was so profoundly quiet, she soon began to yield to the drowsiness induced by the excitement of the last hour. The parson made her as comfortable as he could, and sat thoughtfully considering their position. Reflection brought out no new facts. Nor did it offer any better solution of the existing difficulty, than they should sit still until something happened, for instance, until the day broke; though the unpleasant thought suggested itself that even then, unless the fog had lifted, their position would not be improved.

The situation was disagreeable enough; but the parson, who was not devoted to philosophy, was beginning to nod over it, while Mrs. Venables was snoring loudly, when a step was heard by the side of the wheel, a light flash flashed into the vicar's eyes, and a rough voice exclaimed: "Why, master, be're sitting here?"

"It's Hugh!" cried Mrs. Venables, joyfully awakening from her slumber. "Oh, dear Hugh! how did you find us?"

"Ay, Hugh, where are we?" the vicar broke in. "Did you come out to look for us? What a good fellow you are! Are you sure you know the way back?"

"Way back?" repeated Hugh contemptuously. "Back where?"

"Where? Why home!—to the vicarage, to be sure! Where else could we want to go at this time of night?"

"And where do you think you be, then?" asked Hugh still more contemptuously than before.

"Now do, like a good fellow, ask no more questions," said the vicar getting down from his seat; but show us the way back, unless it is too far to walk."

"Well, I never knew the like of this!" said Hugh; and with that he laid his hand on his master's shoulder and guided him a few paces in advance of where the shafts of the pony carriage touched the ground. "There!" he said gruffly, "what be that?"

"That's a wall, it seems," said the vicar, considerably mystified.

"Ay," said the man; "and what may be that?"

"A gate, as I live!" shouted the vicar—"my own gate, the vicarage gate—Anna, we are at home!"

"Do you mean to tell me, Theophilus," said the old lady in a tremulous voice, "that I have been sitting screaming myself hoarse, and catching my death of cold at my own gate all the time?"

"I am afraid you have, my dear—Ho, ho! what a joke this is!—You mustn't tell Hartle, Anna—Let me help you out!"

"I can get out very well by myself," said Mrs. Venables testily; and "as for helping me you might have thought of that an hour ago, and saved me from this ridiculous position."

"My dear," said the vicar, rather dismayed at the suddenness of this attack, "I did all I could."

"Oh, I don't know," his wife answered impatiently. "We shall be the laughing stock of the neighborhood—And what has become of Charles, I should like to know?"

"Yes, Hugh, what has become of the pony?" said the vicar, relieved to have the opportunity of changing the subject.

"In the paddock," replied Hugh. "Came in forty-five minutes ago—so the boy says; he'd have told me at once, if he hadn't had a fool's head stop of his shoulders."

"So! No wonder the poor beast was restive!" commented the parson. "If I had known my supper was within fifty yards of me, I shouldn't have sat so quietly myself."

As they stood on the doorstep waiting for an answer to their summons, Mrs. Venables whispered to her husband: "We needn't tell Belinda." The parson nodded, and at that moment the door was opened by a trim maid-servant, Miss Belinda came running out into the hall.

"Oh, Uncle Theophilus!" she cried—"Oh, Aunt Anna, I have been so frightened!"

"Frightened, you silly child—what at?" asked Mrs. Venables.

"There were such horrid shrieks at the garden gate," said Miss Belinda; "you never heard such howls and bellows."

"Some one of the farmers going home from the inn," said the parson. "What is there so terrible in that?"

"Oh, no!" said his niece. "They were not human voices—they were much too harsh; they were like the screaming of fiends."

The vicar looked at his wife as if to satisfy himself what she thought of this plain speaking about her vocal powers.

"Stuff and nonsense, Belinda," said the old lady angrily. "I can't listen to such trash. How could there have been any fiends at the gate of the vicarage?"

"Oh, but there were," Miss Belinda persisted; "for Jane said she would go out and see what it was, though I advised her not; and she went as fast as a gate with a lantern; and there she saw a hearse with plumes on it, and she was so frightened that she dropped the lantern and ran back, and we barred the door and bolted it."

"Now, don

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE WRITER FOR MARCH.

"The Writing of Speeches" is discussed by Hon. John D. Long, in the March number of the Writer (Boston.) George Alfred Townsend writes on "The Newspaper of To-day," and Rev. Dr. Lorimer has a bright article in the series entitled "How I Write my Sermons," "Marketable Literary Goods," "What of Dictation?" "Some Newspaper Boreds," "Rejected Manuscript," and "Requisites for Writers," are titles of some of the other articles in an unusually interesting number. A score of questions about literary work are answered in the department of Queries. The Writer costs but one dollar a year. Address the Writer, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass.

THE PANSY.

The Pansy for March contains Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Quaker Story. \$1 a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of The Pansy (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The March number of St. Nicholas is so full of good things that it is difficult to say which is best. It opens with an unusually interesting article descriptive of "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," written by E. V. Smalley. Julian Ralph contributes a bit of history that will be new to most readers in the sketch, "How a Pig Nearly Caused a War," and Ernest E. Thompson, in "Tracks in the Snow," explains how hunters are enabled to tell different animals by the tracks they make in the snow. The paper by Edgar M. Bacon, on "Accidental High Art," will set many amateurs, and even professionals, experimenting. Frank K. Stockton, in the "Personally Conducted" series, gives his impressions of "The People We Meet" abroad, and H. A. Ogden draws pictures of them. John Dimitry, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice," recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions of a terrible man-eating bird. Miss Magruder's "Child Sketches from George Eliot," are continued, and Mr. John Preston True gives the second instalment of "Drill."

WIDE AWAKE.

The March Wide Awake gives delightful chapters of Sidney Lusk's serial story "My Uncle Florimond," and Mrs. John Sherwood's etiquette-serial "Those Cousins of Mabel's." Helen M. Winslow, in "A Boston Experiment," describes the success of Massachusetts Horticultural Society in giving out plants to the poor children of Boston for cultivation in their windows. The third paper in Mrs. Upton's "Children of the White House" series relates to "The Family of Thomas Jefferson." Another attractive biographical article is about "Mother Goose," by Oscar Fay Adams. There are many fine stories and many other articles, pictures and poems—with the rest an entertaining department called "The Contributors and the Children." Wide Awake is but \$2.40 a year; 20 cents a number at the news-stand. In this number is announced a series of ninety-four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in Wide Awake. The contribution may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem, or humorous trifle. In total these prizes foot up \$2000. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

TEN YEARS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman of Auburndale, has just finished "Ten Years of Massachusetts," which D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will publish. It pictures the development of the Commonwealth as seen in its laws, regarding the laws as the expression of the "common sense" of the people beyond which, as a whole, they have not advanced. It is written with the idea that the real progress of the state is to be seen in the legislation and the thread which holds the chapters together is the thought of the Commonwealth as a person in the progress of development. Only a small proportion of the laws of the last ten years are mentioned. Everything is unified which does not bear on the line of the development of the Commonwealth as a whole. The different chapters show the progress of the Commonwealth along old lines and its entry upon new fields. They take up in turn the constitutional changes, the public administration, the religious advance, the progress in the interest of public morals, the advance in education, the changes in social conditions, the increased care of life and health, the remarkable development of labor legislation, the rapid business advance of the Commonwealth as shown in its laws, and the manifold temperance legislation. The last chapter shows how active has been the temperance sentiment of the state and how much it has accomplished. The book, as a whole, proves that the Commonwealth has made marked progress in the last ten years, a progress which is surprising when it is thus plainly and concisely set forth.

Morals in Education.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association in Boston on Monday discussed the question, "The State and Moral Education of Our Future Citizens." Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of the Newton Theological Seminary opened the discussion. He said that the question now arose, if the State had the right to help men, upon what ground had it that right? Upon the ground of self-protection, the prolongation of its own existence, or upon the ground that it might rightly provide for the maturing and the happiness of the individual man. The State itself, in a technical sense, was an artificial creation. It was a means to an end, and if we rightly interpreted the spirit of the time we should conclude that the State existed for the furtherance of manhood, to teach man what was true and what was right, and to teach him also to be true and to do right. The individual was before the State and would be after the State. Dr. Thomas urged that freedom implied education, and then addressed himself to the question, Can the State educate morally? He could scarce see how the conception, at least, of the moral element could be excluded at least from education. He could scarce see how the State could begin at all the organization of a school out of public funds, provided by uniform taxation and open alike to all,

without introducing the moral element. It was the tendency of our times to equalize men. Any institution that attempted to isolate the children from their fellows, whether by keeping them in the lines of some old national dialect or in other ways, was antagonistic to the fundamental conception of homogeneity among our people, and so to the unity which was essential to the preservation of the Republic. The very organization of the school, the fundamental and essential conditions of organization, implied morality. Truthfulness, punctuality, mutual adjustment of one to the other, the subjection of all to law, these involved moral principles and no school could exist without them. If the children must, in order to the success of the school be indoctrinated with these ideas why should not they be led to understand intellectually that their content and success did depend upon such organization in the school, and to be prepared to understand the meaning of self-government, a mutual concession, and the subjection of one to another in the after life, and that the prosperity of one was the prosperity of all? That which was inevitably taught, as the condition of the existence of the school, might safely be taught theoretically as an explanation of that condition. If we took the higher conception, that the State existed for the protection of men, we should not lack for arguments, for no one would be truly a man who had not developed in those conditions of manhood that enabled him to be a help rather than a hindrance and enabled him to act to his best, which was truly his own. If we took the lower conception that the State existed for its own sake—and to a certain extent this was true—the children might be taught that this was a world of mutual self-adjustment and qualified for manhood, for he who was a man would be a safe and wise citizen.

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

Miscellaneous.

"Sail, ho!" sang the lookout on a pirate vessel.

"Where away?" called out the pirate captain.

"Three points on the weather beam and bearing this way."

"Good. Can you make her out?"

After a prolonged inspection through a powerful glass the lookout replied in an agitated voice:

"She looks like the Atlanta, Capt. J. Gould's—"

"Bout ship!" yelled the captain, frantically; "and run! All hands on board to pray for deliverance!"—[Chicago Tribune.]

"Patient (to family physician) In your absence, doctor, I was compelled to call in young Dr. Sawbones. He said that the clinical symptoms indicated chronic interstitial inflammation. What's that in plain English?"

Family physician—In plain English it means that Sawbones didn't know what was the matter with you.—[New York Sun.]

"He wasn't frightened: 'I saw you out with a half-dozen different girls during the past week, Fred,' said a friend. 'The first thing you know one of them will be suing you for a breach of promise and getting \$45,000 out of you.' 'By George!' replied Fred, 'I wish I could find a girl that could get that out of me, I'd marry her as soon as she got it.'—[N. Y. Sun.]

Minister, just settled in Minneapolis, to deacon—"I noticed, Mr. Smith, that at the beginning of the sermon this morning a large part of the audience left the church. Is it—er—customary here?" Deacon—"Oh, no, sir! Not at all, sir, but you announced that you would take your text from St. Paul, and we're a little sensitive on that point. That's all, sir."

"You sketch with a free hand, Miss Backbay," remarked the professor, who had been critically examining her portfolio.

"Entirely free," said the Boston young lady, as she cast down her eyes in soft confusion, and waited for the professor to follow up the opening.—[Chicago Tribune.]

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 50c. and \$1.

Hill's Genuine Magnetic \$1, \$2 and \$3 Belts are designed for application upon the chest or front for male and female, old and young, large and small.



B. A. Atkinson & Co., LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Offer special inducements to intending purchasers of Household Goods. We show the largest line of

CARPETS

Ever offered in New England, and at prices that will ensure quick and large sales. It will pay every housekeeper in want of a carpet this spring to call and look through the line. An elegant rug given to every customer who buys \$50.00 worth of goods. We shall also offer a special line of elegant

PARLOR SUITS.

Call and see them. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Don't delay, as this is an opportunity not offered twice in one year. We have further placed on special sale a large line of

CHAMBER SUITS.

New styles, extra well made, and at prices that will not pay for the lumber and trimmings.

We shall, as usual, have on hand a full and complete line of odd furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Rattan Furniture, Bedding, of all kinds, Shades, Draperies, Straw Mattings, Rugs, Mats,

STOVES, RANGES, OILCLOTHS,

Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Clocks, Mirrors, &c. and, in fact, everything that appertains to the comfort and welfare of the frugal housekeeper. Goods sold for

CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

Goods delivered free at any freight station in New England.

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,

827 Washington Street, cor. Common St., Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2116, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning!

Nice Work Guaranteed by the NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminster; 5 cents per square yard for Turkey Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; stairs, 50 cents and upwards per flight; Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Relinquishing and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

SIMON A. WHITE, Factory and Residence, Clinton Street, P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 823.

Newton National Bank. NEWTON, MASS. BUSINESS HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOSEPH N. BACON, President. B. FRANKLIN FAGAN, Cashier.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK. Bank Hours: From 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.; on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Office in the Newton National Bank. GEORGE HYDE, President. JOHN WARD, Vice President. MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLEE, Treas.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT: George Hyde, Willard Marey, J. F. C. Hyde, J. F. C. Hyde, Clerk.

C. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS. Leave Newton 9:30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m. NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office. BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 155 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 426, Newton.

Personal Attention Given All Orders.

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Is now prepared to do all kinds of

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left either at the Gas Works or at their office, Brackett's Block, Center street, near the Depot, Newton, will be promptly attended to. WALDO A. LEARNED, Supt.

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WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

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For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry. Snow White and Absolutely Pure. If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

HOWARD BROS., ICE DEALERS.

We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with PURE POND ICE.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES

To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Noyes' Grocery Store, Watertown.

Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.

F. H. HOWARD. W. C. HOWARD. PROPRIETORS.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best

Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mrs. Levi C. Wade is ill at her home at Oak Hill.

—Mr. F. W. Turner has removed to his new house on Norwood avenue.

—Mr. Samuel Harrison was snow-bound at Clinton the first of the week on his way home.

—The Reed estate on Summer street has been sold to Mr. Garret Schuch of Bangor, Me.

Prof. English is expected home to-day. He was snow-bound coming from New York.

—Mr. Chas. Everett is having a handsome addition in the form of a pagoda, built in front of his piazza.

—The Home Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Newton Highlands, initiated two Newton Centre residents Thursday evening.

—There was a pleasant social gathering at the residence of Mr. J. F. McKee on Pelham street, Wednesday evening.

—Mr. James Scott left for his home in New York Tuesday. He came here to attend the funeral of his mother.

—Mr. George P. Rice, clerk for Mr. R. T. Stevens, left last Monday on a trip to Europe to be gone about a month.

—Miss Sadie Shaw of New York has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Hamblen of Crescent avenue, during the past week.

—The Women's Auxiliary committee have sent three barrels of clothing and books to the Crow Indians during the last week.

—The monthly sociable of the Baptist church was held at the residence of Mr. A. C. Walworth on Centre street Wednesday evening.

—Miss Agnes Lord, a sister of Mrs. Stephen A. Emery of Pelham street, who has been a missionary in Smyrna for seven years, is expected home again this summer.

—Rev. Howard N. Brown of Brookline preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday evening at the Unitarian church, from the text, "The peace of God which passeth all understanding." Philippians 4:7.

—Mrs. Drake has commenced delivering her new course of lectures in the Central Congregational church in Chelsea and also in Hyde Park. Last year she delivered a course in both of these places.

—The Newton Centre friends of Amherst boys are taking a good deal of interest in the Amherst Glee Club concert, at Eliot Hall, March 31st. A large load of friends from this village is being made up.

—Postmaster Richardson has forwarded his bond to Washington, his bondsmen being Messrs. Geo. A. Pierce, S. D. Garey, S. M. Jackson and Dwight Chester. As soon as it is approved he will enter upon his duties.

—Next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock the quarterly meeting of the Church Temperance Union will be held at the Congregational church. Special music and an address by Rev. T. J. Holmes are expected, and all are invited.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary met at Mrs. James Gammon's on Beacon street, on Wednesday afternoon. The same officers were re-elected to serve until January. Mrs. Grout, president, and Mrs. Clement, vice-president.

—In the catalogue of the Amherst Summer School of Languages, just issued, appears as teacher of Anglo-Saxon and early English the name of Miss Ellen A. Clark, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. R. Clark, and lecturer on English literature in the Boston Monroe School of Oratory.

—It is reported that the Improvement Society will give another entertainment that will be of great interest. It will be an exposition and exhibition of the application and use of electricity by some of the best scientists in that line, and will be as entertaining.

—The severity of Monday's storm made it necessary to postpone Mr. Tiffany's first lecture at the Unitarian church. The course will begin next Monday evening with the lecture on "Soglio." The dates of the second and third lectures will be March 26 and April 2d, the date of the fourth will be announced later.

—Many of Mrs. Maria Upham Drake's audience in the Methodist church last Thursday, have expressed a wish to hear her in a course in this place. It is hoped that another winter it can be arranged so that we can enjoy lectures, which we hear from neighboring towns are of the greatest interest and instruction to all.

—The order of the Highway department in regard to cleaning sidewalks would be a more popular one if the walks in front of the city's property and the cross-walks were only attended to. The city ought to set a good example, but the street-crossings have not been touched and it is "sink or swim" for pedestrians.

—There was a very pretty farewell dancing party on Monday evening at Mrs. Bowen's residence on Summer street, given in honor of Mr. Edw. B. Bowen, who left the middle of the week for the West. The dancing was kept up until 11:30, when supper was served, and was continued until 1 o'clock. Mr. Ferdinand Wood played the piano, accompanied by the violin. Among the out of town guests were Miss Gertrude Goings, Miss Gertrude Ellis, Miss Alma James, the Misses Lambkin, Mr. Chas. Conry and Mr. Hancock, all of Boston.

—Since last week's issue, a fuller account has been obtained concerning the reception given on the 8th, at Mrs. Joseph C. Hartshorn's on Institution avenue. It was in honor of Dr. Jewett and his wife, the returned missionaries, the occasion being his seventy-fifth birthday. Dr. S. F. Smith read a congratulatory poem, written by himself. Mr. Sears was present, son of Rev. Barnabus Sears, former president of the Baptist Theological Institution here, and made a few remarks. Rev. Dr. Gordon of the Clarendon street church in Boston, was among the hundred or more guests. Dr. Jewett received the birthday gift of three hundred dollars from his friends.

—A Newton Centre gentleman went to New York Sunday night, and tells a very interesting story of his experiences. He started to ride down town on the elevated road, but the train became blocked, and he finally had to walk down to his store in the lower part of the city, freezing one ear on the way. After finishing his business there he went to the Astor House for a room, but they could

not even give him a place to sleep on the floor. No conveyances of any kind were to be had, and any number of teams and cars were abandoned in the streets, which were filled with snow some feet deep. He walked up Broadway about a mile, where he succeeded in getting a small room in the fifth story of a hotel, and just as he was going to bed a fire broke out in the same block, but fortunately it did not reach the hotel. The next morning he made a laborious journey to the Grand Central depot, only to find that there was no prospect of trains for several days, and then succeeded by great efforts in getting through the snow to the Providence steamer. The captain did not know when he would sail, as he was waiting for the arrival of the other boat, but he gave our friend a warm stateroom, and at 7 o'clock the next morning the steamer left her dock, and arrived at Fall River at 4 p.m. There were only four passengers bound for Boston, but a special train was made up, and in company with several reporters of Boston papers, watching for news, they made the trip. Some New York papers in possession of one of the party gave some of the Boston dailies the first news they had had from New York since Monday. The Newtonian arrived home at 9:30 Wednesday night, having had the most eventful trip in his whole experience.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The Monday Club will lunch at Mrs. Phipps' next Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

—Rev. Mr. Metcalf of Auburndale will preach next Sunday evening at the Episcopal church.

—Mr. S. W. Jones has bought the vacant lot on Floral avenue, opposite Mr. Thomas White's.

—The Chautauqua Club met on Monday with Mrs. C. E. Galacar. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Gilbert.

—Mr. A. F. Hayward, who has been at home on account of illness for the past few days, is able to resume business again.

—Mr. Charles E. Galacar, for seven years special agent at Boston of the Phoenix Fire Insurance of Hartford, in charge of the Eastern New England field, has been elected additional assistant secretary of the company, and will remove his residence to Hartford, Conn.

—The Young Ladies' Mission Circle will give a coffee and cake party at the Congregational chapel next Thursday evening. After coffee and cake an entertainment consisting of Howell's Mouse Trap; also selections of vocal and instrumental music will be given.

—There will be a public hearing before the board of aldermen at City Hall next Monday evening, on the application of Thomas Mullen for a permit to erect an addition to a building on his premises, to be used for a blacksmith shop, on the expiration of his lease of the shop occupied by him for the past three years, belonging to Miss Louisa Pierce, which she intends to take down or remove, in order to make the land owned by her in the immediate vicinity more desirable for building sites.

—The effort of the city authorities to enforce the ordinance requiring householders to remove the snow from the sidewalks, meets with much disfavor at the Highlands, partly because many residents and non-residents owning vacant lands refuse to accede to the ordinance. As far as we are able to judge from interviews with tax-payers, they prefer to have the highway department have entire control of the sidewalks, so that the service can be performed in a satisfactory manner.

—Wednesday evening the Monday Club and their families met in the chapel to consider the tariff question. The exercises were introduced by a vocal duet by Miss Fannie Smith and Mrs. Shaw. Lawyer Smith opened the discussion by an exhaustive showing of the low tariff side of the question, after which Messrs. Strong, Putney, Ayres, Pond, May, Heiler, Jones and Shaw participated in the evening's exercises. To say that the discussion was interesting and profitable, but feebly expresses the sentiment of those present.

—Rev. Mr. Barum, who has been a missionary in Turkey for the past thirty years, occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sabbath. He gave a very interesting account of the manners and customs of the people of this ancient land, and explained the supposed to be the region of the garden of Eden, and that but little progress has been made in any direction for the past two thousand years. At the close of the service the annual collection for the American Board of Foreign Missions was taken, which amounted to about \$300, which we think is more than double of any previous collection.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dresser are in New York.

—The barge line has done a thriving business this week.

—Mrs. J. A. Gould, Jr., is spending a few days at her home in Gardner.

—The oldest inhabitant rises to say that the storm this week was the most severe in his recollection.

—Notwithstanding the severe storm on Monday evening the Christian Endeavor Society held their sociable as had been previously announced.

—The Newton Mills are continually increasing their working force and can now give employment to number of spinners, as well as riving or speeder-tenders. See advertisement under business notices.

—The city issued a mandate on Tuesday morning for all persons to clear their sidewalks of snow. The order was generally complied with, but in many cases if the order is enforced it will be a great burden. The order is open to considerable criticism, and the city undoubtedly have some trouble in putting it into execution, as many cases could be cited when it would be unjust in the extreme to compel the abutter to keep the adjoining sidewalk clear of snow all winter.

—An Upper Falls correspondent sends the following: "It is evident that your correspondent from Auburndale last week made a mistake when he wrote that the winner of the second Charles Toppin prize at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts this year is Mr. W. H. Bancroft of Auburndale. The fact is that Mr. Bancroft was born and brought up and lived in Upper Falls until his appointment to the professorship at Swarthmore College. We don't want the earth but do want what belongs to us."

Boston, Mass., April 12, 1887.
Gentlemen,—I can heartily recommend 'North's' Absolutely Pure 'Pepsin' for Indigestion and Flatulency. Respectfully,
Kensell E. Taylor.

DIVORCE REFORM LEAGUE.

REV. S. W. DIKE'S LECTURE AT THE CHANNING CHURCH.

Rev. Samuel W. Dike, corresponding secretary of the National Divorce Reform League, gave a very interesting lecture at Channing church Sunday evening. The league has been doing such excellent work that some points in its history are worth recording.

The New England Divorce Reform League was organized in part, in Boston, Jan. 24, 1881, the same day of the Monday Lecture given by Rev. Samuel W. Dike on "Facts as to Divorce in New England." It grew out of a conviction among leading men, especially in Connecticut and Massachusetts, who had for a year or two been associated in these states for the specific purpose of securing better legislation on divorce, that the time had come for concerted action throughout New England. Though most of the gentlemen present at the organization shared in the conviction expressed in the lecture that the family was the real and comprehensive question to be met, it seemed best on account of the specific form the work had so far taken, and for definiteness in presenting a new organization to the public, that the words divorce reform should be the designation of a league whose object, as defined later by the constitution, should be "to promote an improvement in public sentiment and legislation on the institution of the family, especially as affected by existing evils relating to marriage and divorce." The league was made national in name and scope in 1885. Ex-Pres. Vanoeley and Rep. Endicott have been two presidents and its executive committee and members have always been of the high standing of the present list of officers.

It has been Catholic in spirit and has had as officers and members gentlemen from all the leading Protestant churches and also Catholics. It has no shibboleths and lays down no creed upon the family, but invites all to co-operate in securing better public sentiment, better legislation and better ideas and practice of family life. It was not able to command the time of its corresponding secretary, who much to be regretted, died in 1882, and since then its entire receipts, until the close of 1887, amounted to only \$8,000, never reaching above \$1,000 in any one year until 1887, when they were \$2,515.92. Its methods of work and result are in four leading directions: 1. The securing of accurate statistics and other information on evils attacking the family, especially those concerning marriage, divorce, unchastity, illegitimacy, and the like. The method is to begin with the facts and be guided in their light. Mr. Dike has collected these statistics in several states and many of Europe and Canada. A number of states have been led to collect and publish their own statistics, and after an effort of three or four years those of the whole country are being collected by the National Bureau of Labor by direction of congress. The recent census report under recent legislation by the state department, was suggested and urged by the league.

2. The encouragement of careful reforms in the laws protecting the family. Suggestions are made, information and incentives given, and correspondence secured, on the application of the law, but the friends of reform are generally urged to do their own work in the several states with these aids. The more others will do of their own motion, and from the spirit of reform we have awakened, the better for all concerned. About twenty amendments and many laws and divorce laws have been made in eight or ten different states, largely through our influence, and nearly every one of them remains unchanged, except for the better. In two or three states divorce have been reduced one-third or more. In others marriage laws for the future have been made more liberal and lenient. The author of American statute laws says that the tide of loose divorce legislation has apparently turned.

3. Educational work has preceded and guided all legislative work and reached far beyond it and beneath it all. This has been done more for divorce reform than more direct work for that object alone. Lectures on the family, family law and divorce have been given in more than a score of colleges, universities, law schools and theological seminaries. Many papers have been read before learned assemblies and in popular assemblies. A large number of articles have been published by the secretary in reviews and newspapers, and he has charge of a widely read department of sociological notes in one of the reviews. An interest has been awakened among the people in social institutions for practical purposes, to which the key is found in a knowledge of the family, and a wide correspondence and personal conferences have been carried on with statesmen, editors, lecturers, ministers, teachers and missionaries on saying that. A voice raised against women and two or three specific students have already been turned to their vocations by this part of our work.

4. The better use of the family in the practical work of society. The secretary invited and put into the hands of Sunday school men, the home departments of the Sunday school, as well as practical application of what needs doing for the family, and it is rapidly being introduced throughout the country. His personal influence and pen have stimulated the inventive skill of pastors and others to make applications of their own in the better use of the family in Christian work. The subject of closer co-operation between the home and the public school has been brought before educators, and some useful results are likely to be secured.

Rev. Mr. Dike began his lecture by saying that, a voice raised against women and two or three specific students have already been turned to their vocations by this part of our work. The subject of which this is a branch is the family, and we must begin with that to have any influence on the branch question of divorce. Mr. Dike dwelt upon the necessity of training children in the right way, and gave an illustration of a village that he had visited where there were three families of good moral character, and in the same town three of bad character. How are we to account for the difference. Children go to school to learn something, but at home they can learn more than anywhere else. We should be careful of their training at home as well as in the school room. Is the family life of New England equal to the peculiar strain to be put upon it by social pressure? We all agree that the condition of family life is best when sound, healthy families are numerous. When a great number of deaths are recorded we say there is something wrong,

and the question is how to stop it. Suppose in New England five per cent. of the deaths are due to accidents, we insist on abolishing grade-crossings and everything dangerous, to prevent these accidents, but we cannot stop it then. The facts are that three or four per cent. of the families in Massachusetts formed in marriage, come to an untimely end in the courts. It is said and statistics show that bigamists in Massachusetts are equal in number to the divorces. The league has means of investigation; this matter, and are trying to do away with this evil. Some eight or nine states make reports of divorces the same as of marriages, and the league hopes that many more will adopt the same plan. In some states a person cannot marry until two years after his divorce has been settled, and on account of this there are less divorces. It has been known that some persons sue for a divorce, have been married the day it was granted. There is a woman in Connecticut, who has five husbands living; she having been divorced from four of them. What we need are uniform divorce laws. It has been found that the majority of people go to other states for divorces than those which they were married. The highest number of divorces are not to be found in large cities, but in the country towns. The marriage laws are as full of mischief as the divorce laws. Reforms have been made in these laws in eight or ten states. The chief work of the league is its educational work. It believes that a close connection should be made between the public and Sunday schools. We need to do more in our homes, and make them what they should be. Mr. Dike spoke of the great practical work that has been done although the means have been small with which to do it. The league invites any person interested in its work to join its membership. It may be formed by the payment of \$5 annually. Mr. Dike is very deeply interested in this work, and went to Washington Monday to confer with Col. Carroll D. Wright in regard to the matter.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—New and improved machinery has arrived and is being set up at the hosiery mills.

—Miss Maria Williams and her sister, Mrs. Sweetser, start for California this week, to be gone several months.

—John Carman, Jr., met with a painful accident while at his usual work in the mill, by which he lost the ends of two fingers and part of a third.

—The effects of the storm were not felt very seriously here, except by those who were obliged to travel, but its work of destruction will be more noticeable when the trees put forth their leaves, many having been blown down or shorn of large branches.

—The people of Lower Falls were this week notified for the first time of the city ordinance relating to the removal of snow from the sidewalks. Some seem a little inclined to kick against the enforcement of this ordinance, but it should be remembered that what's fair for one is fair for all.

—The Rev. Geo. E. Gray, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, will preach at the special service in St. Mary's church, Wednesday evening, March 21st, at 7:30. The rector preaches upon the Beatitudes, Friday evening. Other services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 4:30 p.m., Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

—Much sympathy and regret is felt by the people of St. Mary's at the illness of their organist, Miss Burns. She is obliged to relinquish all her duties for the present. Mrs. Chas. A. Parker of Auburndale was fortunately secured for temporary supply. The attendance at all the Lenten services has been very gratifying, excellent congregations have greeted the special preachers.

—It is to be regretted that the audience which listened to Mr. Kimball's lecture on Temperance last Saturday evening was such a small one, all agree in pronouncing it a very interesting and instructive lecture. This effort on the part of a few distinguished people to furnish a good lecture occasionally for our citizens ought to be encouraged as a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that if there is another lecture it will be attended by all, young and old, and especially the school children, who will certainly gain much valuable information from it.

Fine Clothing

for men, boys and children's wear, at moderate prices can be found at White, Gross & Co's, 592 Washington street, up one flight. This firm has succeeded C. C. Moulton & Co., and will give special attention to Newton patrons. They have all the latest novelties in their line. See advertisement.

He that would know what shall be, must consider what has been. Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills are an "old time" and "old reliable" remedy. They have never failed to afford pleasant and permanent relief. They are vegetable and harmless. 25c.

For Six Cents we will send you Dr. Kauffmann's great Medical Work, 100 pages, colored plates from life. The most valuable adviser ever published. To any address on receipt of three 2 cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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SELLS AS
GOOD FLOUR
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The Diamond Creamery Butter in 5 and 8 pound boxes, and by the pound. This is the Best Butter that comes to Boston.

Splendid Malt Cheese,
Also Pineapple and Dutch Cheese.
TABLE SAUCES,
Canned, Fine Bottled Pickles
SWEET OILS,
SALAD CREAM.

French Prunes, Prunells, Evaporated Apples, Very Best Teas and Coffees Cheap. Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Nice Potatoes, Lard by the Pound and in Pails. Canned Corned Beef, Ox Tongue, Corned Ham, Very Choice Tomatoes, Corn, Squash, Peaches, Cherries, Blueberries, and many other Choice Goods all at Low Prices.

Newton Centre Market,
WHITE'S BLOCK, STATION ST.

BEEF, PORK, LAMB, VEAL,

TURKEYS, GEESE, CHICKENS, GAME.

Canned Fruit, Apples and other Fruit. Vegetables of all kinds.

ALL KINDS OF FRESH FISH
Usually sold in New England Markets.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Salt Fish.

The best of CORNED BEEF, BUTTER and LARD.

All merchandise warranted nice and delivered at the shortest possible notice. Nobody's prices lower than mine.

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
Which they sell only for CASH, and hence AT BOTTOM PRICES. Genuine Porcupine Skin and Fine Calf Hand-made shoes a specialty. Repairing done at short notice in the neatest manner.
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Next door to Dr. Noble's.

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Of every description. Trunks, Travelling Bags, Horse Clothing, &c. 3

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Butter, Lard, Pickles and Canned Goods. FARNHAM'S BLOCK, Newton Centre.

Orders taken at the house daily if desired. 3

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Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Etc., Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared. 3

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AND OTHER

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CLOVER SOAP
5 Cts.

After once using this soap in the laundry it will not be easy to return to any other. One lady, doing her own work and using "Clover," says, "wash-day has lost its terrors; my hands are soft and smooth, the work is easy, and the change in the appearance of the clothes is a revelation."

One fact we wish to emphasize; "Clover" is not made to produce cleanliness regardless of safety

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 24.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 23, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

The Amherst Glee Club, Acknowledged to be the best of the College Glee Clubs, will give a Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

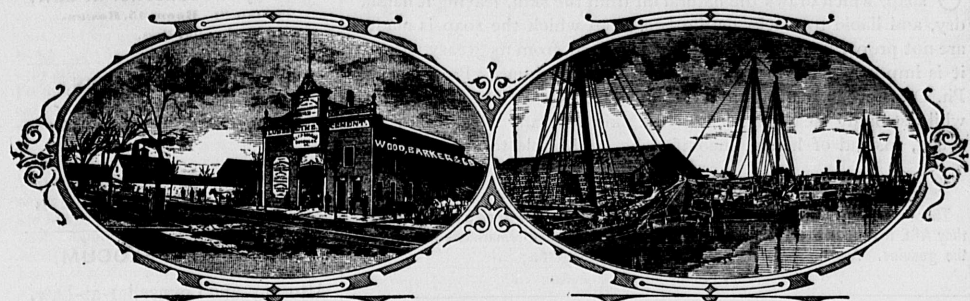
Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's, Newton; W. C. Gaudet's, Newtonville; G. H. Ingraham's, West Newton, Alfred Brush's, Auburndale.

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Of W. H. WOOD & CO., Cambridgeport.

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OFFICE:
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Only a Few Days More To Procure the Great Bargains in Dry Goods at the Removal Sale.

For the next few days previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

Children's Hair Cutting CLOVER SOAP.

AT
JOHN T. BURNS'
COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

We wish to state to the Public that we will take Special Care of the CUTTING OF CHILDREN'S HAIR, and also with every other branch of our business.

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It is as cheap to the house-keeper to use in any and all domestic departments as the common yellow soaps, but its quality will SUSTAIN IT if raised to the daintiest positions occupied by soap of five times its cost.

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JACKSON & CO'S
(HATTERS)
NEW LOCATION,
Opp. Park Street Church,
126 Tremont Street.

Never before have we been able to offer such inducements to the public as we offer the present season. Our Easter Styles are superior to anything ever before shown.

We are the Sole Agents in Boston for the Sale of the DUNLAP & CO. HATS

OF NEW YORK.
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OPP. PARK STREET CHURCH.

Grand CONCERT!

Yale Apollo,
Glee & Banjo Clubs.

April 4th, '88.

Eliot Hall

Tickets at Hubbard & Procter's

NEWTON.

—Miss Whiton gave a very pleasant afternoon tea, on Wednesday, at her residence on Church street.

—The Patriarchal degree was conferred on one candidate of the Garden City Emancipation, I. O. O. F., Monday evening.

—Mr. Walter Goodyear, formerly of Newton, was among the injured in the recent railway accident near Savannah.

—Mr. J. J. Johnson, the florist, will have an unusually fine display of Easter lilies at his green house on Thornton street.

—The young ladies' missionary society of Eliot church were given an afternoon tea by Miss Emery of Galen street on Wednesday.

—The prelude of Joseph Cook on "Free Speech on Public Grounds" is printed entire in this week's issue of Zion's Herald.

—Mr. Geo. Lane of Elmwood street, who has been quite ill with a rheumatic attack, is improving and is able to be up a part of the day.

—A beautiful assortment of Easter cards and booklets can be found at the Newton Bazar. The Easter cards are handsomer this year than ever.

—The last monthly meeting of the Nonantum Cycling club occurs next Monday, March 26th, at its rooms in Newtonville. The club disbanded April 1st.

—The members of Channing Sunday School are reminded of the contributions of clothing for poor children to be taken to the church parlors on Saturday afternoon.

—A large number of tickets have been sold for the Amherst Glee Club concert, next week Saturday evening, in Eliot Hall. The Amherst club has a very high reputation for giving excellent music.

—Next Sunday being Palm Sunday the choir of Grace church will sing Fanny's "Palm Branches" at both services. The Rev. A. E. George of St. Matthew's church, Boston, will preach at night.

—The services in Grace church during Holy week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Good Friday, 10.45 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.; Easter Eve (Saturday) 4.30 p. m.

—Rev. Dr. Pierce removed this week to his former residence on Jewett street. As he has a library of 7,000 volumes, the work of removal was no easy task, and his library is probably the largest private one in the city.

—The many friends of Mr. J. Edwin Warner will be very sorry to learn that he suffered a second shock of paralysis on Thursday, and that although he passed a comfortable night his condition is considered critical.

—The coming week is known in the Christian church as Holy week, because of the commemoration of the closing events in the life of our Saviour. This year it includes March 25 to March 31st. Next Friday is the anniversary of the Crucifixion.

—Easter Sunday promises to be a busy day at Grace Church. It will include the early communion at 8.30 a. m., then a special service of dedication, after which will come the regular service, in the afternoon the young people's celebration, and at night the closing service, making five in all.

—The next performance of "The Players" have been postponed from April 18th and 19th to May 2nd and 3rd, in order to make sure of having the new chairs which have been ordered for City Hall. Some alterations to the raised seat platform will have to be made, after the chairs arrive.

—The ladies of the Methodist church desire to express their thanks to those who have assisted in providing the course of entertainments just closed, and especially to the speakers and others, who have, by their generous assistance, made the course a success.

—An old folks concert will be given at Channing church, Tuesday evening, April 3rd, for the benefit of the Sunday School. The church quartet will assist, and a fine program of old-fashioned songs will be given, a large number of local singers taking part.

—Roses, Violets, Carnations and other choice flowers, also flowering plants in pots, including an assortment of spring bulbs, may be found at greenhouses of C. F. Rogers, Jr. Those wishing flowers for Easter will do well to make their orders early, as the demand is large.

—A surprise party was tendered Noble Grand J. L. Curtis, at his residence on Carlton street, Wednesday evening, by his brother Odd Fellows and their ladies. A fine collation was served. The party was gotten up by Mrs. G. O. Brock and Mrs. Frank Jordan, and was a pleasant surprise to Mr. Curtis and family.

—Mr. James Goldsborough, whose funeral took place in Bridgewater on the 13th, was one of the oldest members of Grace church. For many years he was one of the most regular attendants, first at the old chapel and then in the new church. Age and infirmity prevented his being out much of late, and a fall about ten days before his death hastened his departure.

—Bad washouts were caused by the flood of Wednesday on Centre, Franklin and Sargent streets, and immediate repairs will be needed there. The drain on Eldridge street was choked up by the stones and gravel washed down, and there was a small lake there, until the street department succeeded in removing the obstruction by a good deal of damage was done to Mr. Rogers' lawn on Sargent street, and to those of other residents, by the overflow from the gutters.

—The carpenters had a very successful meeting at Nickerson's Hall, West Newton, Monday evening, a large number of ladies being attracted by the lecture in favor of the nine hour system by Mrs. Mansfield. The other speakers were H. McKay, J. G. Chinkhard, L. G. Newman, Thos. Flanagan, and T. Bosworth. At the meeting of the union Wednesday, a large number of new members were admitted.

—The attendance at Eliot Hall last Sunday afternoon was so large that extra seats were brought in for the accommodation of those anxious to hear Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, who was to address the Y. M. C. A. on that occasion. The theme chosen was from John 15— "Abide in me." The speaker abounded in sayings which made a deep impression upon the audience. Next Sunday the

association will hold another "service of song," conducted by Mr. Hugh Campbell. There will be a male quartet and two cornet solos, and congregational singing. This has proved one of the most enjoyable services. It is held at 3.45 p. m.

—Ex-Alderman Powers won a substantial victory against Gen. Butler in the Hurd bill case, which was decided this week by the Supreme court in favor of his client. Mr. Powers is also counsel for Messrs. R. M. Pulsifer, Henry E. Cobb and others, who are interested in having all the telegraph and other wires in Boston put underground, as they should be. The matter had a hearing before the Boston board of aldermen last Friday night, which lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning.

—The oratorio of "Emmanuel," composed by J. Eliot Trowbridge of Newton, has been selected for the next vespers service at the Channing church, Sunday evening, March 25. The second and third parts will be given entire with recitative, solo and quartet work. This part represents the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, and will be a fitting prelude to the services of Holy Week. The excellent quartet of the church will give a fine rendering of this beautiful music.

—Messrs. F. G. Barnes & Son, Real Estate agents, have recently negotiated the sale of the elegant residence of John A. Pray, situated on Washington street, Ward Seven, comprising a fine house with stable and six acres of land, to Grace T. Whittier of Boston for the sum of thirty thousand dollars; also the home-stand of Mrs. Lizzie E. Crowell, situated corner of Washington street and Waverley avenue, Ward Seven, comprising new house and about 14,000 square feet of land, sold to Mrs. Hattie B. Cox of Newton at private terms.

—The closing entertainment in the course provided by the ladies of the Methodist church was a concert, with the following program:

1. Piano Duet—Miss Warren and Miss Weed.
2. Two Part songs, a. "Two Daughters," Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Barber, Miss Barber and Mrs. Leonard.
3. Reading—The Frenchman's Flea Powder. Miss Helen L. Blackwell.
4. Quartet—Absence. Messrs. Rice, Hunt, Campbell and Barber.
5. Song—"Gypsy boy in the North." Miss Lawrence.
6. Song—"My love, farewell." Mr. Campbell.
7. Piano Solo—Miss Weed.
8. Duet—Friendship. Miss Lawrence and Mr. Kidder.
9. Reading—"Death of Paul Doubey." Miss Marian Willis.
10. Song—"The Old Bell." Mr. Kidder.
11. Quartet—"Bugle Song" Horn Obligato by Messrs. Rich, Hunt, Campbell and Barber.
12. Reading—"The Cemetery Squirrel." Miss Marian Willis.
13. Spinning Chorus from Flying Dutchman. Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Barber, Miss Barber and Mrs. Leonard.

Notwithstanding the storm a very good audience was present and highly enjoyed the entertainment.

High School Declamation.

The annual public declamation of the senior class of the Newton High School took place on Monday morning at the school building, in the presence of a large number of friends of the scholars. The following program was given:

- ORDER OF EXERCISES.
- Piano Solo—"Marche des Davidsbündler," "Le Carnaval," op. 9. Schumann.
- Declamation—"The New South." Grady.
- Recitation—"Selection from Uncle Tom's Cabin." E. Dana Pierce.
- Flute Solo—"Berceuse," op. 15. Doppler.
- Declamation—"Devotion to Country." Pericles.
- Cornet Solo—W. S. Plummer.
- Recitation—"The Death Bridge of the Lay Carleton." Carrie M. Putney.
- Song—"Extempore." Clarence B. Ashenden.
- Declamation—"Character of True Eloquence." Leander Coolidge.
- Recitation—"The Herd." Margaret Hardon.
- Song—"Gaily Chant the Summer Birds." Laura S. Coffin.
- Recitation—"Miss Squeers' Party." Elsie F. Pratt.
- Declamation—"The Chariot Race." Ernest F. Markham.
- Exeused.

An Interesting Occasion.

The meeting to be held in Eliot Hall on the evening of Good Friday, March 30th, will no doubt bring together a large number of people. The two objects of the meeting are explained in the call which is appended: For the purpose of rendering thanks to God for the merits and blessings secured to us by the death of our Saviour Christ upon the cross, and also to offer prayers, that in His own good way and in His own favorable time, the Lord would draw all Christian people closer together in bonds of peace, the undersigned have appointed a meeting in Eliot Hall on the evening of Good Friday, March 30, 1888. This meeting is not under the auspices of any organization, nor does it commit any one to any plans. It is simply a devotional gathering on the most solemn day of the Christian year to commemorate one of the great facts in our religion, and to promote among us piety and good will. The meeting is open to all who wish to attend.

GEORGE W. SHINN,
FRANCIS B. HORSBROOKE,
WALCOTT CALKINS,
FAYETTE NICHOLS.

The Amherst Glee Club.

An unusually fine programme has been arranged for the Amherst Glee Club concert, Saturday evening, March 31st, and the tickets have been placed at the low price of fifty cents for reserved seats in any part of the hall. So many Newton boys are at Amherst that it becomes a patriotic duty to attend the concert, and the club is said to rank with the University Glee Clubs of Harvard and Yale, while it is regarded as much superior to any other college musical organizations. The Banjo and Guitar Clubs form an important feature of the club, and all who attended the fine concert given at City Hall last winter will be sure to go again.

Yale and Harvard.

The two great universities of our country have always been rivals for academic honors. Yale last year proved herself the champion at athletics on the base ball field, on the river course and at Rugby. Harvard acknowledges the corn. Yale has a right therefore to come on to Harvard's stamping ground to compete for honors with Harvard's superb Glee and Banjo Clubs, in Eliot Hall, April 4th. Judging from the unprecedented large sales so long in advance, it looks as if the hall would not be large enough to contain the audience. Go then and hear Apollo strike the Lyre. It will soon be difficult to get tickets.

Toothpicks at G. Wilkins Shaw's.

THE REVISED CHARTER.

THE IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION.

The question of adopting a new charter is such an important one, that the people ought to have the fullest opportunity to read the changes, and understand their import, before any definite action is taken. We have given therefore of the commission entire, out of fairness to that body, and the copy was received so late that it is impossible to give the full text of the charter in this issue. The most important changes have been selected, however, and are given below.

THE CHARTER.

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, refer simply to elections and general matters, in which there is no change. Section 7 gives the composition of the new aldermen as follows:

The legislative powers of said city shall be, and hereby are, vested in a board of aldermen of twenty-eight members, four aldermen to be elected by each ward. At the first municipal election under this act, fourteen aldermen shall be elected for a term of one year, and fourteen for a term of two years, from the first Monday in January following; thereafter at each municipal election fourteen aldermen shall be elected for a term of two years, from the first Monday in January following their election. If the number of wards into which the city is divided be at any time increased, each ward shall be entitled to four aldermen, and the number of members of which the board of Aldermen is composed shall be to that extent increased.

Section 8 relates to the organization of the new board, in which there is no change.

Sec. 9. The President of the board of aldermen shall be chosen from among its members, by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, and the board shall forthwith proceed to the choice of a city clerk, who shall also be the clerk of the board of aldermen. It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep the records of the proceedings of the board of aldermen. He shall engross and attest all ordinances, orders, resolutions, and votes of the board.

The other officers of the board of aldermen shall be such, and shall be chosen or appointed in such manner, as the board may establish.

Sec. 10. As soon after the beginning of each municipal year as may be, the board of aldermen shall choose an auditor, to hold office for one year from the first Monday in January. The auditor shall be chosen, and may be removed, by vote of a majority of all the members of the board taken by roll-call. He shall audit all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor, and shall report to the board of aldermen as it shall direct. He shall have access, at all times during business hours, to all the books and vouchers of the city treasurer.

Section 11 relates to the rules of the board.

Sec. 12. Any ordinance, order, or resolution may be passed through all its stages of legislation at one session, provided the unanimous consent of all the aldermen present be obtained thereto; the objection of one alderman, however, shall postpone the final vote upon it for one week at least; if, when it is next brought up, five aldermen object to its passage, a second postponement shall take place for at least a week.

Within twenty-four hours after the final passage of any ordinance, order, or resolution, the same shall be presented to the mayor by the clerk of the board of aldermen for his consideration according to law.

Section 13 relates to the times of meeting of the board, section 14 provides for the filling of vacancies, section 15 that no member shall hold other office, and sections 16 and 17 relate to their duties, in which there is little change.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Sec. 18. The executive powers of the city shall be, and hereby are, vested solely in this Mayor, to be exercised by him either personally or through the several officers and boards of the city in their departments under his general supervision and control, or in case of a vacancy in any office subject to appointment by the mayor, he may personally perform the duties thereof, but he shall not be entitled to receive any salary or pay attached thereto. The mayor shall hold his office for one year from the first Monday in January following his election, or the remainder of the then current municipal year in case of a special election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 19. The Mayor shall have the sole power of appointment to all the municipal offices established by this act, or by any law applicable to said offices, subject to the confirmation of the board of aldermen. He may, in writing, suspend for cause, for a period of not exceeding fifteen days, any officer appointed by the mayor or any work; if he suspend any work, he shall at once report the same to the board of aldermen, with his reasons therefor, and his recommendations thereon. Any officer so suspended shall have the right within the said fifteen days to a hearing before the board of aldermen. Upon the conclusion of such hearing, if any, or if there be none, then at the expiration of said fifteen days, if a majority of the aldermen shall sustain the mayor's suspension, the suspension shall become a removal, and the office shall become vacant; otherwise the suspended officer shall be at once reinstated. The mayor shall have the same power of appointment to and suspension from any municipal office subsequently established, unless such office comes within the department of some municipal officer or board established by this act, as herein after provided in section twenty-five, or unless such power would otherwise be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of mayor, a new election to fill such vacancy shall be called forthwith. During such vacancy, and whenever, by reason of sickness or absence from the city, the mayor shall be unable to attend to the duties of his office, the president of the board of aldermen shall act as mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of mayor during such vacancy, disability, or absence, excepting that it shall not be lawful for the said president, when acting as mayor, (Continued on 4th page.)

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE CHARTER REVISION COMMITTEES PRESENTED.

Both branches of the city government were in session on Monday evening. In the board of Aldermen all the members were present and Mayor Kimball presided.

Mayor Kimball presented the applications of the druggists of the city for sixth-class liquor licenses, and they were referred to the committee on licenses.

Alderman Ward presented the petition of Geo. A. Ellis, to move a small building, 10 by 20 feet, through Boylston street to the Needham line, and license was granted.

Alderman Johnson read the application of T. W. Mullen for license to erect an addition to his blacksmith shop on Centre street, Ward 5, to be used for storage purposes, and a hearing was appointed for 8.15 o'clock.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

Alderman Childs presented the report of the charter revision commission and stated that the committee had worked hard and fast in order to get the revision ready to report to the legislature, and said that he had the satisfaction of representing a unanimous commission, and thought that their work would give the city good government, and he hoped their report would meet with the approval of the city government. The report was received.

Alderman Childs moved that the Mayor call a special meeting to discuss the revision, for Friday evening, March 23, at 7.15, as the city solicitor, who was also a representative, urged that immediate action be taken.

Alderman Pettie thought that it would be well to allow the citizens to be heard, and get their ideas of the changes proposed.

Alderman Ward did not believe in rushing the revision through, and thought it would do no harm to allow the matter to lay over till next year.

Alderman Childs said that the people would have a chance to vote upon it, before it was adopted, and that if public hearings were to be held it would take six months to get through.

Alderman Pettie said that Newton had only been a city 12 years, and this would make its third charter.

Alderman Chadwick amended by making the night for the hearing, Thursday, and after more discussion, his amendment passed.

Later on another amendment was made that the meeting be held next Monday evening, and this motion prevailed. At that time the charter commission will be present and explain the provision to both branches.

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Mayor Kimball stated that the telephone poles on Walnut street, blown down by the storm, had been replaced, and instead of 70 wires, they would only carry 20, the other 50 being placed in a cable.

Alderman Tyler presented an order appropriating \$200, to pay expenses incurred by the city solicitor in defending suits brought against the city, and other legal expenses of his office; passed.

SNOW ON SIDEWALKS.

Alderman Pettie presented an order, that the committee on ordinances and the city solicitor consider the ordinance relative to removing snow from the sidewalks, and put the ordinance in such shape that it could be enforced by the city. Mr. Pettie then spoke at some length against the resolution recently passed, calling on the highway committee to have the sidewalks cleaned and claimed that it worked great injustice and hardship in the recent storm, especially in his section of the city, and that it was only in cities like Boston that people should be required to clean their walks, and that a snow plough was enough.

Mayor Kimball asked for instruction in regard to sending out the bills for cleaning walks, when the work had been done by the city, there being a great number of them, ranging from 15 cents to 75 cents, to say nothing about the fines. The matter was referred to the city solicitor.

Alderman Pettie's order passed, and the superintendent of streets and the Highway committee were instructed to suspend further action in regard to ordering sidewalks to be cleaned.

APRIL EXPENSES.

Alderman Tyler read the appropriations for April expenses, amounting to \$40,000 and they were voted.

LOWER FALLS BRIDGE.

An order was received from the common council, appropriating \$14,000 for a new bridge at Lower Falls, \$3,000 to be charged to the appropriation for bridges, and \$11,000 to the assessment of taxes for 1888. Referred to the Highway committee.

PETITION.

M. G. Crane and others on Station street, Ward 5, asked for the grading of sidewalks on that street. W. R. Brackett and A. S. March asked for concrete sidewalks on Bellevue street; referred to Highway committee. D. S. Farnham gave notice of intention to build three houses on Centre street, Ward 5.

GEO. E. BRIDGES.

was appointed and confirmed registrar of voters for three years.

CITY HALL CHAIRS.

An order was passed, appropriating \$562.50 for the purchase of chairs for City Hall, in place of the present antiquated and dilapidated wooden settees. Accompanying the order was a letter from "The Players," urging the change, and agreeing to pay \$5 more for the use of the hall. Janitor Wellington explained the necessity for chairs, would not cost less than double the expense of getting new settees, and the old settees were needed in the High school.

On motion of Alderman Chadwick, \$1,000 was appropriated, and charged to this year's taxes, for the new park at Newtonville.

GRADE-CROSSINGS.

On motion of Alderman Childs an order was passed, requesting the mayor, city solicitor, and representatives to appear before the legislative committee on railroads, and oppose any legislation in regard to grade-crossings which would be detrimental to the city; also to oppose such change of crossings without

changing the tracks of the railroad; also to oppose any unwise legislation, in the interest of the Newton Street Railway Company.

Alderman Childs also moved that the city solicitor inquire into and report the legal status of the Newton Street Railway Company, and whether the board had power to revoke any of the privileges granted them.

A number of small bills were reported and approved.

MR. MULLEN'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A hearing was then given on the petition of T. W. Mullen for a permit to erect an addition to his blacksmith shop, on Centre street, ward 5, a large number of remonstrants being present. Attorney J. C. Ivy appeared for the petitioner, and stated the facts of the case. Mr. Mullen had bought a lot of land on which there had been a blacksmith shop for 15 years, in order to have a place to carry on his business, and he asked for permission to build an addition for the storage of carriages. There is one dwelling house on the lot, occupied by the petitioner. The lot was bought for a shop, without restrictions, and the only question was whether the addition would increase the fire risk.

Mr. D. S. Farnham appeared as the principal remonstrant, stating that he had bought land next to Mr. Mullen's lot and across the street, on which he was building houses for sale. The present shop was an old shed, within 38 feet of a new house he was building, and the shop would injure its value. He claimed that he did not know that the blacksmith shop was ever used, and that he supposed it was to be taken down, and that the shop would be a nuisance and prevent the sale of his house. He also stated that he would give Mr. Mullen a lot on Boylston street, if he would move his shop there. Cross-questioned by Mr. Ivy, Mr. Farnham denied that he had ever known the shop to be used, and when asked if the addition would make the shop more dangerous, he lost his temper and retorted "None of your business," and sat down.

Mr. Blood, of whom Mr. Mullen bought the land, contradicted the statements of Mr. Farnham, and said that the latter knew that he sold the land for business purposes, and that the shop had been used more or less for the last eight years as a blacksmith shop.

Elliott J. Hyde appeared for the remonstrants and said the shop would add something, he could not say how much, to the cost of insurance. He did not object to Mr. Mullen's using the shop as it is. In response to questions of Alderman Tyler, he said that the shop was nearer Mr. Mullen's house than any other.

Mr. Farnham suggested that Mr. Mullen could buy Miss Pierce's building, move it to the rear of his lot on Boylston street, which was 200 feet deep, and there no one would object.

Mr. Mullen said that he had bought Mr. Blood's place to have a shop to care on his business, paying \$4,500 for it. He had always used the shop more or less for work. The addition would be used to store carriages in. To put the shop on the back of his lot, would take all of his land, and prevent his selling a lot in the rear.

Ex-Alderman Dean spoke in Mr. Mullen's favor, and said the present shop was not a tumbled-down shed as had been stated, but it had always been used as a shop.

Messrs. Sullivan and Driscoll, whose barns abutted on Mr. Mullen's lot, favored the petition. There were also three other stables abutting on the lot.

Mr. Ivy summed up by quoting from the Belger case, to show that the city council could only consider the danger from fire. The shop had existed for 15 years, and could be used for any purpose the owner desired. Those who bought land in the vicinity knew the facts, and then asked the city council to curtail a neighbor's privilege to use his property. The question of a nuisance is one for the courts to decide, and they have a remedy there. It is not equitable for the board of aldermen to restrict a man's use of his own property; and the city ordinances allow him to use fire-proof materials for the addition, but he asks to be allowed to use wood, and will put on a tin roof.

Mr. Lane of Brighton, and Mr. Small testified that they owned property in the vicinity and that the shop was a damage to their property.

No one else asking to be heard, the hearing was closed and Mr. Mullen was granted a permit, much to his satisfaction. It was apparent that he had gained the sympathy of the board by the conduct of his case.

A JEWISH CEMETERY.

Mayor Kimball said that Mr. J. O. Teele had asked him in regard to selling 2 1/2 acres of land opposite the Newton cemetery, for a Jewish cemetery, and if there would be any objections. The matter was referred to Alderman Pettie, Johnson and Chadwick. Alderman Tyler declining to serve, as he was a trustee of the Newton cemetery.

Licenses for stables were granted to Jerry Cotter, James Morton and Daniel O. Driscoll, after which the board adjourned to next Monday evening.

The Common Council.

In the common council concurrent business was transacted.

In presenting the order for a new bridge at Lower Falls, Councilman Moody called attention to the dangerous condition of the present bridge, made more insecure by the recent washing away of one of the supports; the rottenness of the timbers, and also to the fact that Wellesley was not in favor of repairing the old bridge, but would join in building a new one.

The following resolutions were presented:

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 19, 1888. The committee appointed to prepare resolutions appropriate to the memory of the late Joseph B. Whitmore, a former member of the council, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully submit the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the common council of Newton, have received with grief the intelligence of the death of Joseph B. Whitmore, our esteemed fellow-citizen and a former member of this body.

Resolved, That in his death our city has lost one of its most public spirited and generous citizens, and a man whose devotion to principle has been tried and not found wanting.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trial.

Resolved, That the clerk of the council be requested to transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions:

LAWRENCE BOND, Committee.

EPHRAIM S. HAMBLEN, Committee.

THEODORE W. GORE, Committee.

For Spinal weakness wear Hill's Genuine Magnetic \$1, \$2 and \$3 Belts.

The Lessons of "Unser Fritz" Case.

The greatest doctors in Europe don't seem to know what ails "Unser Fritz." Thus are the Garfield and Grant episodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" medical knowledge is again shaken.

The effect is a revolution. Since the fatal days of 1883, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning extensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more relying upon old-fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing,—the only reliance known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliance are illustrated to-day in a series of old-fashioned simple root and herb preparations recently given to the world by the well-known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulae possessed by many of our oldest families, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you're yellin' and pale and weak like lookin' you're needin' a good shaking up with some sas-parilla."

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that the very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the rugged health of our ancestors.

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorant to resist colds and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned by inflamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

"Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver Pills," he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla used in the family now will save many a week of sickness and many a dollar of bills. Use no other. This is the oldest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle on the market, containing 120 doses. There is no other preparation of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturers is a guarantee of its superior worth.

While the great doctors wrangle over the technicalities of an advanced medical science that can not cure disease, such simple preparations yearly snatch millions from untimely graves.

Little, "But Enough," as Mercurio said of his wound. We refer to Dr. Pierce's little Pills, which are small, swift, and sure, in cases of sick headache, biliousness, consumption, and indigestion.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$8.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE is worn by all boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

G. E. BARROWS, Agent,
FARNHAM'S BLOCK, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON CENTRE.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 SHOE.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without laces or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, and having no laces or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

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A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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LAWYERS.

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Residence, Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands, 491

CHAS. H. SPRAGUE.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

(Office of the Boston Merchants' Association.)

40 Bedford St., Boston.

Residence, Central St., Auburndale.

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COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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Residence, Newton. 38-1y

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Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

SAMUEL L. POWERS,

Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery.

Mason Building, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.

Residence, Newton. 14

W. F. & W. S. SLOCUM,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washing-

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WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.

Residences, Newtonville.

Winfield S. Slocum, City Solicitor of Newton.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies of Newton and vicinity to her

THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends: Let us ask to-day, What is the relation of the church to the world?

But, first, what is the world? In one word, it is mankind as they run, the great body of associated humanity. In these letters frequent reference has been made to the world and the world system. It has been assumed that this system was antagonistic to Jesus Christ and his system in his church. The New Testament everywhere makes this distinction unequivocally. That disciple whom Jesus loved it is who tells Christians: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the vain glory of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world, and the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." "We know that we are of God, and the whole world lieth in the evil one. And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son, Jesus Christ." In this, John only echoed the words of him in whose bosom he lived; for Jesus himself had said in his prayer of love: "I manifested thy name unto those whom thou gavest me out of the world. I pray not for the world, but for these. I have given them thy word; and the world hated them, because they are not of the world even as I am not of the world. I pray, not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but keep them from the evil one. I pray that they may all be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they may be perfected into one; that the world may know and believe that thou didst send me."

Let us not take a narrow, artificial or ascetic view of what this term, "the world" means. We often talk about the worldling, meaning one who has a good time, who dances, who goes to the theatre, who plays cards; and we assume that one who avoids those things is not a worldly person. But he who lies, or gets mad, or loves money, or neglects the poor, or is proud of his talents, or his position, or his clothes, what is he or she? To let alone a few games or pleasures, that is not unworldliness. They may be symptoms of worldliness, usually are; but the disease lies deep in the nature of men. No set of externalities constitutes worldliness.

What is the world? Lift your thought to it, this mighty throng of thirteen hundred millions of men and women and children, in China, Germany, Brazil, Liberia, New York, Honolulu. What one thing can you see in them all? Climb up above some city, and look down into it as into a bee-hive. What are they all about there? Go closer; into Jordan Marsh & Co.'s, for instance. Why all this rush? What the one motive in every breast? Or here is another crowd, standing outside the concert door. Now you are inside, you have reached your seat. How? It was a hard struggle, was it not? What made them crowd? To get to you think that was a crowd? Let the cry of fire ring through the hall and let the audience see the flames leaping up the walls, and your gentle crowd becomes a tornado of fighting demons, trampling women and children underfoot. Well, that is the world, the world of thirteen hundred millions of men, contending for a foothold for life, for food, clothing, houses, lands, ranks, honors. The prize may be a clerkship in a store, a woman's hand, the pastorate of a church, the contract for a building, to become a senator or a deacon, or a head-scholar, to win a six-day race, or a law case, to arbitrate the destinies of Europe, like Bismarck or Bonaparte, or be champion-fighter, like Sullivan or Dempsey, to be the "toniest" young man or the most admired young lady in town, to be the most conspicuous at mission meetings, or the most successful Sunday-school teacher, to be a bank-cashier or to "kill" your competitor in business. Above a century ago, one of the keenest satirists among men said, "This world is only a lottery of goods, ranks, dignities, rights." And it is the well-recognized principle of political economy and of the commercial system, that in the language of the most eminent, it is vain to expect the help of others from their benevolence, but rather from their own interest and self-love. That is, every man is in competition with every other man to win all he can for himself. We know how it is all about. The poor are poor because they are poor in ability of some kind. They cannot compete and succeed. Hence they go to the wall. We are sorry for them, we who are succeeding; but there is no help for it, it is human nature, it is the way of the world. So we must say truly, it is the sum of the world. He who knew what was in man and needed not that any should tell him, saw all this when he said, "Labor not for the food that perisheth. Be not anxious what ye shall eat and drink and wear. For all these things the nations of the world seek after." That is the sum of the whole matter. All that men are seeking is only food and clothing, in ultimate thought. A house or a city is clothing. A wheat-field or a symphony-concert is food. The nations of the world, and the individuals of those nations, live to win these things, all symbolized in what we call wealth. He who has the most wealth, in money, lands, buildings, genius, talent, rank, he is the world's admiration and model, Caesar, Goethe, Vanderbilt.

All that—just what we mean by the world—Jesus meant by the world. He did not use this term any more than other terms, in any supra-human sense. He used the language of men, and so meant the mass of mankind pursuing their usual courses. Into this mass he came, to live a new life and announce a new principle. The old way had brought misery, the few in luxury, the many in poverty, all in struggle and unrest. Sin and falsehood and fighting, diseases and famines and death—he would abolish all these. He brought good news indeed. To this end was I born. He told Pilate, to bear witness to the truth. Your entire fighting-system in your wicked world is untrue. My kingdom is not of this world. Else would my servants fight. To the man who came to him wanting to get some of his father's property away

from his brother, Jesus replied: Not so, do not be covetous, let him keep it; for a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things he possesseth. If a man go to law for your coat, give him your cloak too. Love your neighbor as yourself. And who is your neighbor? That man lying across the road there, bruised and robbed, whom you never saw, whose name you do not know, who belongs to another race. Go, kneel in the dirt beside him, wash his wounds, put him in your carriage, care for him as you would for your own brother. Do that not only for a stranger, but for your enemy too. Pray for him when he ill-treats you or persecutes you. Be merciful. Be loving. Seek not your own, seek others' good.

We know that Jesus did it. He competed with no one. He suffered all things. He died rather than resist. He saved his life by losing it. Oh! how sublimely he bore witness to the truth of self-renunciation as he was stretched upon the cross! He saved others, because he could not, would not save himself by denying the truth which he came into the world to bear witness to. You know, he said, that the rulers of the world have authority, they command their subordinates and do as they please; but it shall not be so with you. You must be as I, the Son of Man, who came not to be served by others, but to serve them and to give his life a ransom for them.

Brethren, that defines the relation of the church to the world. The relations of Jesus to the world are the church's relations to it. For listen to his words spoken to the ear of his Father: "As thou didst send me into the world, even so send I them into the world."

Remember how he sent those apostles forth: "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye therefore as serpents and harmless as doves." Take that picture of the twelve or of the seventy as the very type of the church in the world. Jesus sent them out to preach the Gospel of the kingdom. The harvest, he said, is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Go your ways. Carry no purse, no wallet, no shoes. Eat and drink such things as they give you. Heal the sick. Say to them that the kingdom of God is come nigh to you. But beware of men. For they will hate and persecute you. Expect that families will be divided by your preaching. But be fearless. He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me. He that confesses me before men, him will I confess before my Father in heaven. If one rejects you, he rejects me, and he that rejects me, rejects him that sent me.

So every generation of men is sent forth to the world as lambs among wolves, as Jesus himself was sent. He said, I am come a light into the world; and he also said, ye are the light of the world. The church is indeed an elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God's own possession, to show forth the excellencies of him who called them out of the darkness into his marvelous light. And hear how it proceeds: "Be ye, I beseech you as sojourners and pilgrims, to abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul; having your behaviour seemly in the world, that by your good works which they behold they may glorify God! And so Paul too: 'Walk in love even as Christ also loved you, and gave himself up for us. Be not partakers with the sons of disobedience. For ye were once darkness, but are now light in the Lord. Walk as children of light, that the fruit of the light may be seen in you. As Jesus was so are we in this world."

Now let us try to see how much such a relation involves. It simplifies matters very much indeed to have a general principle to which to refer all perplexing questions of detail. The most perplexing question to every Christian is: How shall I conduct myself in relation to the world? How much shall I associate with people of the world? How much engage in their pursuits? How regard them? To all these, there is one answer, namely: As Christ was sent to the world, so are we sent to the world. What he did we are to do—according to our measure of His spirit. He was sent to bear witness to the truth. So are we. How did he bear such witness most effectively? By his life and by his death. His words would have been powerless except that he could say, and nobly deny, I am meek and lowly in heart. If ye believe not the words, he plead with them, believe me for the work's sake. That is the primary way in which the church is to bear its witness. The love which they have for one another, is to prove to all men that they are his disciples. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven. Jesus did, indeed, command his church to go and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them and teaching them to observe all that he had commanded; just as he sent the seventy through the cities of Israel. But just as his directions to the seventy were mostly concerning their actions, so we find the apostles teaching the churches they founded, first of all and mainly, how to live righteously and godly in this present evil world. To live as Christ lived, that is the great testimony for his church to bear. Then the world will be convicted by the Spirit in his people, of sin and righteousness and judgment. They will have no cloak for their sin. It will be exposed by the light of the church which cannot be hid. We work for love and service, such as no other, except the Lord himself, ever did. This self-seeking, contending, miserable world of men, will behold among them a body of people, loving one another, seeking one another's good, caring nothing for personal honors and gain, humble, unresisting, truthful, faithful, diligent, honest, living for the sole purpose of being like Jesus Christ, and leading others to become like him. They will see exemplified the angels' Christmas proclamation: On earth, peace among men, in whom God is well pleased.

But now several practical queries arise. In the first place, if the church were to be as Jesus was in the world, it would be perpetually poor and hence lose its influence. Is that a legitimate inference, do you think? Would the church, if poor, lose its influence? Put it this way: Would Jesus, if rich, have gained influence? No doubt. He might then have "fitted into Jerusalem with a chariot of horses, have occupied a palace, had a retinue of servants, have been exceedingly influential. But he knew better. When certain Greeks sought to see this famous Jesus, he named again the secret of his life: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone. But if it die, it beareth much fruit." So he had put aside Peter's strenuous worldly objection to the idea of his death. "Get thee behind me, Satan, for thou mindest not the things of God, but the things of men." Would we exchange a poor Saviour for a rich one? That would not be a Saviour to us. So neither is a rich church a saviour to men. But you say, and truly say, that poor churches are no more influential in this

best sense than their richer neighbors. Blessed are the poor in spirit, and the only. The poor who desire to be rich are very nearly as useless in Christ's church as the absolutely rich, just as the servant who is discontented with her position is as unchristian as the mistress who lords it over her. It is those who deliberately choose to be servants of all men—the last words always being his death, who die daily, always bearing about in the body the dying of Jesus, these are they who constitute a city set on a hill which cannot be hid. The apostles showed a divine philosophy taught them by the Holy Spirit, when they abstained from asking the churches addressed to reach the gospel to their heathen neighbors or to the world beyond. Instead, they insisted, in every form of argument and appeal, that the Christians should be Christ-like. "These things I will that thou affirm confidently to the end that they who have given thee delivery God may be careful to maintain good works." John and Paul and Peter and James and Jude, have one voice in this regard. Let them that name the name of the Lord depart from iniquity. Why are they silent concerning the great commission—the last words of Jesus to his Apostles and his church? Because they know that life and deeds are the loudest word that can be spoken from man to man. O, disciples of Jesus, why seek we to be greater than our Master? Why multiply his teaching? In the world we shall have tribulation, but in me ye may have peace.

Do we know the real meaning of these much quoted words: Far be it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, through which the world hath been crucified unto me and I unto the world? But how could we get on without money for the Lord's work? As a brother said recently, "Rich men are necessary. We couldn't get along without them. For example, we could never have built this church without rich men. My brother and I, and a few others, sure that this church building is an advantage to Christ's cause in the world? Where would Jesus go to church if he lived in Newton?"

Suppose the three hundred members of this church were straightway to count themselves pilgrims and sojourners on the earth, as Jesus did, and as we can, as possible, as Jesus lived. What would happen? In the first place, that \$50,000 a year, which I had hoped to get ten years from now, would be forthcoming this year ten times over. In the next place, some of us, it might be five, it might be fifty, would be gone soon to some destitute parts of this earth, where the name of Jesus has not been heard. How would so many be supported? Part of them, doubtless, by some of the thousands which would be freely given, no one keeping for himself more than was necessary for his support. But probably the most of these missionaries would support themselves in the same way as the natives among whom they went to live and preach. There is scarcely a climate or a nation in the world where an American cannot live, if he is content to give up his comforts and his luxuries and devote himself to the service of others. That is the form, no doubt, but it is Christlike. It is like a certain apostle, delicately reared too, and his associates, who declared, "Even unto this present hour we hunger and thirst, and are naked and are buffeted, and we toil, working with our own hands; being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we endure; being defamed, we entreat; we are made as the filth of the world, the offscouring of all things, even unto now."

We should do all this, not because in an ideal state it would be normal, but because in this world it is the only way there is so much sin and need; and men with the heart of Christ in them, will have such compassion on these famishing multitudes that they will lay down their lives to feed them, even as he did. What short of that does this teaching mean? "Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus, who, being in the form of God, counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God, but emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, becoming obedient unto death, yea, the death of the cross. He is that mind in you, my brother or sister? You are on an equality with many of the rich and comfortable of this world. Do you count it a prize which you are unwilling to surrender? Are you willing to do as Jesus did, empty yourself of this world's goods and take the lowest place, the very lowest, and pursue it even to death? There is nothing impossible about this. If financial disaster came, and you were compelled to move into narrow quarters, you would still live and be happy. If in Jesus' name and for the world's sake, your neighbor's sake, you were to do this, a score of you, six or seven, men would say at first: What fanaticism is this? Then seeing that this was not fanaticism, but common sense good works for Christ's sake, many who love Christ in sincerity, but have been led into self indulgence, would say: This is what all ought to do who would follow Jesus. Let us join them. Let us show to the world the real spirit of him who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor. "Who is he that will harm you, if ye are zealous of that which is good? And if ye should suffer for righteousness' sake, blessed are ye, and shall not fear, neither be troubled, but sanctify in your hearts Christ as Lord; being ready always to give answer to every man that asketh you a reason concerning the hope that is in you, yet with meekness and fear, having a good conscience, that, when ye are spoken against, they may be put to shame who revile you, because of a good manner of life in Christ. For it is better, if the will of God should so will, that ye suffer for well-doing than for evil doing. Because Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that he might bring us to God." "For as much then as Christ suffered in the flesh, are ye yourselves also with the same mind."

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

THE REVISED CHARTER.

The charter commission have finished their work, and in another column they give their report of the changes proposed and the reasons for them. It will be read with considerable interest, especially as the changes proposed are radical ones, and the one-board system is only the least of them. The commission explain the principle on which they set to work, their model being the government of a large railroad corporation, and in imitation of this they set out to construct a form of government, which would be a simple, easily understood, flexible and frictionless piece of political machinery. How well they have succeeded a careful examination of their report will prove.

The mayor is to be the president of the corporation, with powers equal to those of most railroad presidents, and if the charter is adopted there will be no more complaints that the mayor's power does not equal his responsibility. He will be solely responsible for the administration of city affairs. The three members of the board of public works will be directly responsible to him for the performance of their duties; he appoints them and can remove them with the consent of the board of aldermen; he recommends the appropriations to be made, and has in a great measure the control of the amounts to be expended.

The one-board system is explained at some length, and of the four aldermen from each ward, two are to be elected every year, and the present defect of having a complete set of new men every year is thus avoided. One of the aldermen is to be president of the board, and will preside at all meetings. One dissenting member can block legislation for a week, and five can prolong it for two weeks, which ought to prevent any hasty legislation.

Government by committees will be abolished, and the members of the board of public works will take the place of the water board, board of health, overseers of the poor, and the present committees, so far as they have charge of work to be done. They are to be salaried officials, but will be answerable to both the mayor and the board of aldermen for their acts, so that each of these will be a check on the other. The members have seats in the board of aldermen, and can be called upon at any time for explanations.

In the school board the changes are more radical still. The number of members is reduced to nine, "in the interest of practical efficiency," the commission say although they have increased the members of the city council from 21 to 28, in order to make the board "absolutely safe from influence." The reader can not see why both arguments could not be applied in either case. It is quite as important to make the school board "absolutely safe from influence" as the board of aldermen. The superintendent is given a dangerous amount of power, and he could control a majority of the nine members with comparative ease. An explanatory note states that this change is in accordance with the recommendation of the state board of education, but it is only a step in the direction of abolishing school boards altogether, and vesting their autocratic powers in a superintendent. This might not be disadvantageous, if we could always be sure of getting an ideal man for the office. An absolute monarchy is an excellent thing in theory, and every one would favor it if he could select the monarch.

As the revised charter is to be subjected to a careful scrutiny by the city council, before going to the legislature, all the points in its favor and the objections should be brought out and an opportunity given for the expression of public sentiment. After the legislature has approved it, the people will have a chance to vote upon it, so that there will be abundant opportunity for examination and discussion. It would be better to wait another year than to rush the charter through without thorough consideration, as Alderman Ward suggested. Three charters in 12 years is rather crowding legislation, and if the proposed charter is not likely to be the final one, adapted to the wants of the city for the next dozen years at least, it should be made so.

THE CLINTON COUANT, in speaking of the movement to nominate Ex-Speaker Levi C. Wade for Congress, says that "the renomination of Judge Ely would be much like making an antiquarian issue, which neither party can afford."

EXPERT EXAMINATIONS.

In justice to the majority of the finance committee, whose position in regard to an expert examination of all the accounts at City Hall has been misrepresented, it should be stated that they are not at all opposed to such examination, but they hold that the finance committee have only to do with the accounts of the present year, which they propose to examine quarterly, and if they cannot do the work satisfactorily, they will then employ an expert. That is the position President Burr, and Councilmen Moody and Bond took at the first, and they have not been frightened out of it by any "unfounded and scurrilous" article in another paper. We understand that Alderman Tyler, the chairman of the finance committee, also endorses this position as the only correct one.

As for the alleged demand for expert examinations of all the accounts at City Hall, all the present officials at City Hall are not only ready, but anxious for such examination, especially after the petty insinuations and slanders by innuendo that have been made, and which certainly do not show any great amount of courage. The question has not yet been presented in any definite form, and if there was any member of the city government who really desired such an examination, it would be the easiest thing in the world to have it ordered. How far shall it extend? Shall it take in the books of the city marshal, the present city clerk and his predecessor, as well as the city treasurer and the water registrar? How many years is it necessary to go back? Let them make some definite proposition, instead of skulking behind anonymous signatures or vague insinuations, which are unworthy of men possessing any self-respect. Let them have the courage of their convictions, or even of their suspicions, if they have nothing else, and state the case openly and above-board, and they will find it easy to secure expert examinations, although there is a very reasonable suspicion that that is the very last thing they desire. We do not believe that there is anything wrong in the accounts of any city official and the articles that the finance committee have characterized as "unfounded and scurrilous," are a disgrace to Newton and Newton journalism.

The enthusiasm of the city council for clean side-walks came to an untimely end on Monday night. For the first time this winter the walks were put in decent condition after the heavy snow-fall of last week, and property owners who had never before thought of such a thing removed the snow, at the invitation of the highway committee. The change was appreciated in the more thickly settled parts of the city, but it was too good to last, and like preternaturally good children, the measure died whilvery young. Fortunately the season of snow storms is nearly past, and it is hoped that before next winter the ordinance relating to side-walks will be got into some kind of shape. A snow plough may be all that is needed in Upper Falls as Alderman Pettet stated, where the people go to bed so early that they do not care for street lamps, but in all well-governed cities and towns, the abutters are required by city ordinance to clear their walks with reasonable promptness, and the ordinance is enforced. Councilman Hamblen, who introduced the resolution, accepted its repeal philosophically, as he doubtless thought that securing such a reform for one week was honor enough for the term. The pedestrians in Ward Seven of both sexes are ready to offer him any office he desires under the new city charter.

THE NORFOLK COUNTY GAZETTE, in enumerating the Congressional candidates in this district, speaks very favorably of Hon. Levi C. Wade. It is also inclined to favor John W. Candler, who was defeated by Theodore Lyman, on the ground that he is a firm believer in protection, and it says there is a movement on foot to renominate him. This will not be a good year, however, for defeated candidates, and Mr. Candler would probably make an even more disastrous failure than before. Franklin has a favorite son in Joseph G. Ray, and he will have the united support of the delegates from that town. Representative Wyman of Hyde Park and Mr. Ely of Dedham are the only other candidates so far discovered by the Gazette, and it is hardly surprising that Mr. Wade should be considered better fitted for the position than any other of the gentlemen named.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is receiving many complimentary notices as a candidate for President, and it is to be hoped that the writers of these notices get their free passes all right. It would be a proud day for the New York Central Railroad Corporation when it could consolidate the presidency of the United States with the presidency of the railroad, and when that time comes the Central will probably build a four track road to the White House.

It has been suggested that Newton should follow the example of other cities and make Good Friday a holiday in the schools. The mayor has the power to give three holidays a year, and his choosing this for one would be very satisfactory to a large number both of teachers and parents, to whom the day is of an especially sacred character, and who would like to have their children attend the church services held on that day.

The bill allowing women to vote on the question of granting liquor licenses has passed the house, and there is no question but that it ought to become a law. Representative Slocum made an eloquent speech in its favor, saying that women ought to have the means of repelling intemperance from their homes. He held that woman's interests and ability in the case were equal to man's, and that she had the good of the state equally at heart.

THE REVISED CHARTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

or, to exercise any power of suspension, unless so authorized by vote of the board of aldermen; or to exercise any power of appointment, unless such vacancy, disability, or absence shall have continued six weeks; or to approve or disapprove any ordinance or resolution until within twenty-four hours of the time when it would take effect, without the mayor's signature.

Sec. 21. The mayor shall at times have the control and possession of the police force, subject to the ordinances of the city. He shall from time to time communicate to the board of aldermen, in writing, such information and recommendations as the interests of the city may in his opinion require.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Sec. 22. There shall be the following administrative municipal officers and boards:

I. A board of public works, composed of three persons, who shall be paid, who shall have cognate with them all executive and administrative details appertaining:

a. To the construction, supervision, and management of the water works.

b. To opening, constructing, repairing, altering, grading, paving, flagging, curbing, gutters and lighting streets, roads, sidewalks.

c. To the construction, alteration, repair, and care of public buildings; provided, however, that the care of the free public library shall remain under the control of the board of trustees thereof.

d. To the construction, alteration, repair and care of public sewers and drains.

e. To the erection and maintenance of public bridges.

f. To keeping street, roads, and sidewalks clear of snow and other obstructions; and to replacing and relaying, or repairing the same, and to relaying, and relaying, pavements, parts of a roadbed or sidewalk, or fences removed for any cause.

g. To all work in or upon public parks and burial places.

h. Said board shall further exercise the powers, and be subject to the duties exercised by, or imposed upon, the mayor, of highways and health, by the laws of the Commonwealth, or by the ordinances of said city.

II. A City Treasurer: who may also be the collector of taxes and water rates.

III. A City Solicitor.

IV. A Chief of Police.

V. A Chief of the Fire Department.

VI. A Water Registrar.

VII. A City Almoner: who shall exercise the powers and be subject to the duties prescribed for Boards of Overseers of the Poor, by the Laws of the Commonwealth.

VIII. A Warden of the Almshouse.

IX. The Principal Assessors, and as many assistant assessors as there are wards in the city: they shall together constitute the Board of Assessors.

X. A Board of Trustees of the Newton Free Library, composed of five persons.

XI. A Board of Trustees of the Read fund and of the Kenrick fund, composed of three persons.

XII. A Board of Registrars of Voters, composed of four persons, of whom the City Clerk shall be one.

XIII. A Board for sinking fund commissioners.

Sec. 23. Such officers and boards shall, in their respective departments, make all necessary contracts for the employment of labor, the supply of material, and the construction, alteration, and repair of the public works, institutions, buildings, and other property, and have the custody, and management of the same.

Sec. 24. The chairman of the board of public works, the city treasurer, the city solicitor, the chief of police, the chief of the fire department, together with such administrative officers as the board of aldermen may hereafter designate by order or ordinance, shall, ex-officio, be entitled to seats with the board of aldermen, and shall answer for their respective offices at the meetings thereof.

It shall be their duty to attend all such meetings, unless excused by vote of the board. In case of the necessity of the absence of any one of them from any meeting, unless excused, he shall present the reasons for such absence at such meeting, either in writing or through some other executive or administrative officer present thereat. But the chairman of a board or one of the trustees may designate another member of the board to represent it.

Upon request, said officers shall have the right to speak upon all matters relating to their respective offices, departments, and boards, but upon no other matter, and no vote shall be taken thereon. They shall be notified in like manner by the aldermen of all the regular, special, and adjourned meetings of the board. Upon the occasion of confirmation or removal of any officer, said officers shall retire.

Said officers shall give such information as may be required by the members of the board of aldermen, and answer such questions as may be asked by them in relation to any matter, act, or thing connected with their respective offices, or the discharge of the duties thereof.

Sec. 25. All officers and boards included under the provisions of this title, and such other boards and officers as may be established in said city, shall, subject to the provisions of Sec. 35 of this act, appoint their respective subordinates for such terms of service respectively as are or may be fixed by law or ordinance. The said officers and boards may remove such subordinates for such cause as they may deem sufficient, and shall assign in their order for removal.

Sec. 26. There shall be the giving of bonds.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sec. 27. The school committee shall consist of the mayor and the president of the board of aldermen, ex-officio, and nine other persons, inhabitants of said city, who shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of the city. At the first Monday of January following, and thereafter, at each annual municipal election, there shall be elected three persons to serve for the term of three years, three for the term of two years, and three for the term of one year, from the first Monday of January following.

Thereafter, at each annual municipal election, there shall be elected three persons to serve as members of said committee for the term of three years from the first Monday of January then next ensuing. Any vacancy occurring in said committee may be filled for the remainder of the municipal year by the joint ballot of the board of aldermen and school committee in convention; and for the unexpired term thereafter shall be filled at the first municipal election after such vacancy occurs. The mayor shall be the chairman of the said school committee.

Sec. 28. The said school committee shall annually elect, but not of their own number, a superintendent of schools, who shall have executive control of the public school system and be the executive officer thereof; and as such shall perform any and all duties of school committees under the laws of the Commonwealth, which are executive or administrative in their

nature. He shall also have power to lay out courses of study for the public schools, and to designate text books and supplies, subject to the approval of the school committee. He shall annually nominate all the teachers, subject to confirmation by the school committee, and he may, for a term not exceeding one month, suspend any teacher: if the suspension be approved by the school committee, the suspension shall become a removal, and the place become vacant.

Sec. 29. Of the powers delegated to, and duties imposed upon, school committees by the laws of the Commonwealth, the said school committee shall exercise those only which are declarative and legislative in their nature: the executive and administrative functions of school committees being, by this act, delegated to the superintendent of schools, as provided in the preceding section. The school committee shall appropriate no money except by a majority vote of all the members.

Sections 30 to 37 are taken up with general provisions, which are substantially the same as in the present charter.

Cocaine at W. Wilkins Shaw's.

DIED.

CUSHMAN—In Waltham, March 16, of pneumonia, Harriet Adelaide Cushman, wife of George H. Cushman, and daughter of Emeline and the late Orrin Whipple, aged 40 yrs, 5 mos.

FERGUSON—In West Newton, March 14, Harriet, widow of John Ferguson, aged 89 yrs, 1 mo, 11 ds.

FULLER—In Auburn, March 14, Marion P., widow of G. F. Fuller, aged 75 yrs, 7 mos, 15 ds.

BURKE—In Nonantum, March 13, Martin, son of Peter Burke, aged 16 yrs, 4 mos, 21 ds.

DOWNES—In Newton, March 15, Ann, wife of Thomas Downes, aged 63 yrs.

BARNARD—In West Newton, March 16, Hugh, son of Samuel Barnard, aged 2 yrs, 8 mos, 8 ds.

HAYWARD—In Nonantum, March 17, William R. Hayward, aged 67 yrs, 6 mos, 6 ds.

HOLMES—In Newton Centre, March 20, Mary A., widow of George W. Holmes, aged 78 yrs, 4 mos, 19 ds.

ESTES—In Newtonville, March 21, Francis Warren, son of William H. and Lucy H. Estes, aged 1 yr, 2 ds.

SISSON—In Natchez, Miss., Rev. J. F. Sisson, formerly of Boston. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. A. Sylvester has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect a stable on Beacon street, Ward 6, No. 212.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for a permit to erect a stable on Dedham street, ward 5, for Lot 1, Ward 5.

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Real Estate.

Mortgages.

Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages.

Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

THE BATTLE OF

BUNKER HILL

And the Boston Tea Party. No. 401 Tremont street, near the bridge. Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PAXTON'S.

We have always on hand the year around,

VANILLA ICE CREAM,
STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM,
ORANGE SHERBET,
LEMON SHERBET.

You can send in any time and be sure of finding the above in stock. In case of sickness, sore throat, etc., Ice Cream is very acceptable.

Or, when company comes unexpectedly, it is very convenient. We make to order, at short notice, a large variety of CREAMS.

Our Confectionery Counter is well supplied with Choice Candies.

JAMES PAXTON,

CONFECTIONER & CATERER,

Eliot Block, Newton.

Insolvency Notice.

MIDDLESEX, ss:

The undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of the goods and estate of John M. Viles of Newton in said county, an insolvent debtor, and the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the court of insolvency, at Cambridge, in said county, May 10th, next, at nine o'clock a. m., when creditors may be present and prove their claims.

GEORGE R. BLISS, Assignee.

30 Court St., Boston.

White, Cross & Co.,

Successors to

C. C. Moulton & Co.,

Fine Clothing

At REASONABLE PRICES for

Men's, Boy's & Children's

WEAR.

LATEST Novelties Constantly arriving.

White, Cross & Co.,

Successors to

C. C. Moulton & Co.,

592 Washington St., Boston.

Up one flight.

CITY OF NEWTON.

Sixth Class Liquor Licenses.

Notice is hereby given under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes that the following named persons are applicants for Sixth Class Liquor Licenses for use in their business as apothecaries:

ALFRED BRUSH. Auburn street, corner Lexington street, ward four.

ELIOT W. KEYES. Auburn street, near Ash street, ward four.

FRANK W. FREEMAN. Hayden's Block, Washington street, ward four.

BERNARD HILLINGS. Chestnut street, corner Ellis street, ward five.

EILEEN J. WILLIAMS. Lincoln street, ward five.

JOHN J. NOBLE. Centre street, corner Pelham street, ward six.

CHARLES A. SEABURY. Station street, corner Railroad avenue, ward six.

ARTHUR HUDSON. Warner's Block, Centre street, ward seven.

G. WILKINS SHAW. Washington street, corner Centre street, ward seven.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen, ISAAC F. KINGBURY, Jr., Clerk.

24-11

IN MARCH I SING.

In March the earliest blue-bird came
And caroled from the orchard tree
His little tremulous songs to me,
And called upon the summer's name,
And made old summers in my heart
All sweet with flower and sun again;
So that I said, "O, not in vain
Shall be thy lay of little art."

"Though summer sun may never glow,
Nor summer flower for thee may bloom;
Though winter turn in sudden gloom,
And drowse the stirring spring with snow;"
And learned to trust, if I should call
Upon the sacred name of Song,
Though still through March I languish long,
And never feel the May at all.

Yet may I touch, in some who hear,
The hearts, wherein old songs asleep
Wait but the feeblest touch to leap
In music sweet as summer air!

I sing in March brief blue bird lays,
And hope a May, and do not know;
May be, the hidden bird of song,
May be, he'll come on summer days.
—By William Dean Howells.

MISS LORIMER'S LENT.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

I think it is a perfect shame for Bessy Lorimer not to keep Lent better!"

Mrs. Pinney was a widow; a gay, handsome young woman, fond of society, always ready for a dinner, a reception, a ball, a coaching party—anything, in short that was gayety. With all this she was a very devoted Churchwoman—in Lent. Her forty days' piety did duty for the whole year. There was a sort of commercial fashion about her religion and her worldliness that made one think of the old distiches that were once in vogue concerning the just division of the twenty-four hours: so much to study, so much to sleep, so much to the world, and so much to godliness. It was Mrs. Pinney's way, and no other seemed so good in her sight, and she objected to any other way with the vigor that characterized her speech always.

Miss Lorimer was a quiet maiden lady who lived by herself in the house where her father and her grandfather both had lived. She had money enough to be thoroughly comfortable as well as charitable, and she too was a devoted Churchwoman, though she did not say as much about it as Mrs. Pinney.

The latter lady's wrath just now was excited by the fact that she had heard of Miss Lorimer's going to a reception one Thursday soon after Lent began; she had seen the butler twice carry in a steak to her on a Wednesday morning, for the window of Mrs. Pinney's parlor in the boarding-house where she spent her day overlooked Miss Lorimer's kitchen door; and she had seen Miss Lorimer's maid going about with a little basket of notes, not leaving one for her! Could it be that Bessy Lorimer would do such a thing as to entertain in Lent? Indeed she did! It was only the very next day that by the wide shining of the full moon on the snow-shrouded town of Dartford, Mrs. Pinney watched at least forty men and women crowding into Miss Lorimer's front door.

Now Bessy Lorimer was a little peculiar, no doubt; but it was that blessed sort of peculiarity that is inherent in people who are not entirely enslaved by forms and conventions, but try to follow the guidance of Scripture in their daily lives, simply and honestly. She had set herself to consider the matter of Lent this year as never before; partly because she was always in earnest to do whatever seemed her duty, thoroughly and patiently, and also because she had been told she had either been or was to be a church officer, so impatient and impatient were her father's demands on her time. And when he died she herself was a broken-down invalid from over-work and care; every Lent for five years had found her somewhere in a warm climate, with a nurse to care for her, and her former inability to observe the time done for her. But now, though still delicate, she was comparatively well.

"What shall I do?" she asked herself. "I like fish to eat better the anything else except eggs, and vegetables are next best. Dr. Salloway says I must eat meat to lose all the strength I have gained; and I will keep my Lent as regards food by eating meat every day, and giving up the Friday's fish dinner, which has really been the feast of the week to me. I don't like beans. I will use them as my vegetable, and I will eat them with some sauce, and stay in her place; a real and deep self-denial for she was utterly unaccustomed to children, and there were none of infancy's charming fascinations among these wan and squalid babies, who cried and wrangled, and were uncouth and dirty; and Miss Lorimer knew that she might not call anything common or unbecoming to whom she might be of help or comfort."

Mrs. Pinney went to every Lenten service; five times a day in the most proper of sober costumes, she bent the knee and called herself a miserable sinner; always looked about her to note with accurate displeasure the empty seats; especially Miss Lorimer's.

Now our heroine, although she was a good woman, was by no means perfect; and when Mrs. Pinney remarked to her with an air of sanctimony and superiority that had very little to do with religion, as they met one day after prayers: "I believe, Miss Lorimer, you do not approve of Lent. I rarely see you at church."

Miss Lorimer's temper was roused; her face flushed and her eyes glowed with indignation; light she opened her lips to speak but remembered the time; they closed again firmly, and with a silent bow she passed out of the church porch and went home, her anger giving way to shame that she had so yielded to it and allowed herself to despise even such a woman as Mrs. Pinney, for whom, too, the Lord had died!

Miss Lorimer was a woman with a woman's tastes; she was not fond of showy or elaborate dress, but she did like certain things very much; lace better than jewels, and the dream she had long cherished to possess a real India shawl. Her past health and her continual traveling about with her father had made such a thing useless to her; but now that she had settled down among her own people and in her native place she had laid aside out of her income for the last few years a thousand dollars to invest in this bit of elegant attire. A cheap India shawl, gay and coarse, was not her liking; she wanted one fine, soft, and delicate in its mingled tints, with a white centre, and

only filled with gratitude for the kindness that put her so at ease among strangers, and she looked with real affection at the sweet face that was tinted with embarrassment as she saw the other way demonstrated. Bessy's manners were of that best sort that shows.

"A heart at leisure with itself,"
And the situation pained and tired her, she went through with it manfully till the certain coarse woman, whose place in Dartford society had been won step after step by her husband's increasing money, came up to be presented.

"Why Elizabeth Lorimer?" she exclaimed, when she had shaken hands with Mrs. Sayre, "you don't say it's you? I thought you 'Piscopal folks never went to this kind of a thing in Lent. I can't believe my eyes!"

Bessy colored hotly; but said smilingly: "I think you can trust your eyes Mrs. Sayre; it is really I!"
Something in the quiet ignoring of her question prevented Mrs. Sayre from further remark; or, it may be, that another arrival warned her to give place to the next comer; but Mrs. Sayre had heard her; at the next pause she turned to her friend.

"Oh, Bess! how thoughtless I was to ask you! I never remembered it was Lent; you know we don't observe it. Why didn't you tell me, you dear, sweet soul?"

Bessy laughed gently. "I don't believe it is wicked to help a friend in fast-time, Laura."

"But I know it was a piece of real goodness and unselfishness in you to do it; and if that isn't keeping Lent I don't know what is. I shall believe in it after this."

Bessy's eyes filled with tears; here was the prompt, if secret reward of the Father for the service she had only saw; she had not anticipated her head placed and washed her face in vain. Laura Sayre was not a religious woman, bright, kind and generous as she was; but she believed in Bessy Lorimer's religion then and thereafter; and perhaps this was her first heavenward step. Mrs. Pinney, that same day had eaten only dry bread for her breakfast, and a bit of salt fish for dinner; she had twice been to prayers, and had worn a black wool suit all day; that was her way; but her maid said at the kitchen tea-table:

"Well, I shall be thankful when Lent's over! Mrs. Pinney's like a bear, always, till it's done; I've had three regular scoldings since she got up to early prayers, and that's about what I shall get till she goes to eatin' and visitin' again."

"That's the way some folks does take their religion. I've seen it frequent," chorused the black waiter.

Every day Miss Lorimer sat down to her meals with a sense of duty, and she had never liked meat; the shops were full of golden Florida oranges, and fragrant grape-fruit; the early lettuce and hot-bed radishes appeared in market, cool, tender, and crisp. Mrs. Pinney had all these luxuries as soon as they arrived; but Bessy Lorimer did not send for them; it was her way to fast, but nobody was aware of it.

She had a natural dislike to going about among the poor, a sense of intruding herself on their wants and sorrows; and she had never liked meat; the shops were full of golden Florida oranges, and fragrant grape-fruit; the early lettuce and hot-bed radishes appeared in market, cool, tender, and crisp. Mrs. Pinney had all these luxuries as soon as they arrived; but Bessy Lorimer did not send for them; it was her way to fast, but nobody was aware of it.

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It was one of her great pleasures to go to church, she had been so long shut out from its beloved service; but now she often gave up the daily evening prayer as it beside some sick friend who could not get out, or with some poor widow who listened gladly to the collects and lessons which she could never hear in church, because she could not leave her crowd of little children.

As she grew more familiar with the families she helped and visited, Miss Lorimer would often send the weary mother to her own home, and stay in her place; a real and deep self-denial for she was utterly unaccustomed to children, and there were none of infancy's charming fascinations among these wan and squalid babies, who cried and wrangled, and were uncouth and dirty; and Miss Lorimer knew that she might not call anything common or unbecoming to whom she might be of help or comfort."

Mrs. Pinney went to every Lenten service; five times a day in the most proper of sober costumes, she bent the knee and called herself a miserable sinner; always looked about her to note with accurate displeasure the empty seats; especially Miss Lorimer's.

Now our heroine, although she was a good woman, was by no means perfect; and when Mrs. Pinney remarked to her with an air of sanctimony and superiority that had very little to do with religion, as they met one day after prayers: "I believe, Miss Lorimer, you do not approve of Lent. I rarely see you at church."

Miss Lorimer's temper was roused; her face flushed and her eyes glowed with indignation; light she opened her lips to speak but remembered the time; they closed again firmly, and with a silent bow she passed out of the church porch and went home, her anger giving way to shame that she had so yielded to it and allowed herself to despise even such a woman as Mrs. Pinney, for whom, too, the Lord had died!

Miss Lorimer was a woman with a woman's tastes; she was not fond of showy or elaborate dress, but she did like certain things very much; lace better than jewels, and the dream she had long cherished to possess a real India shawl. Her past health and her continual traveling about with her father had made such a thing useless to her; but now that she had settled down among her own people and in her native place she had laid aside out of her income for the last few years a thousand dollars to invest in this bit of elegant attire. A cheap India shawl, gay and coarse, was not her liking; she wanted one fine, soft, and delicate in its mingled tints, with a white centre, and

she meant to go down to New York after Easter and buy it.

In the course of her charitable visits, however, Miss Lorimer became interested in a young girl who had lost both her parents and was left with the care of three younger children; she had learned the dress-making trade before she was so left, and had supported herself by working with an older woman, long in the business; but now she could neither leave home nor bring home work; the tenement where she lived was on a narrow row of street, and in the third story; she had her hands full to keep the children from real starvation on work fetched from a clothing shop, and underpaid at that. Sometimes poor Sarah's heart failed her; and it was at one of these times toward the end of March that Miss Lorimer came in and found her sitting by the stove where a handful of coal pretended to be a fire; the three children were covered up in bed to keep them warm; and Sally couched over the stove with her head in her hands. As she raised her head in welcome, it was covered with tears.

"My dear Sally, what is it?" tenderly asked her visitor.

"Oh, Miss Lorimer! I've about given up. I can't keep these chicks on slop-work; they have to go cold and hungry, and ragged, too; their clothes are past patching."

"You have a good trade, too?"

"Yes; but I can't leave Ben and Alma; Jenny must go to school. I promised mother; and who would fetch dresses into this hole, or how could I sew them here if I were to leave you?"

"Nobdody but an old aunt over in Flitton, a good deal older than Ma was; she goes out tailorin' and doing odd jobs; she can't help us."

"Well, dear, I came to let you go to church. I wore this cloak which is rather short for me, on purpose for you. You need not stop to dress; just tie on your bonnet, and while you are gone I'll think for you. Please leave this note at my house as you pass."

Miss Lorimer scribbled a little note on the blank page of a letter she had in her bag, directed it to her cook, and then put her warm long cloak on over Sally's dress, which was thin and worn as a dress could be, yet not ragged; and the girl went off with a lighter heart, for an hour's rest in the warm church; and the comfort of its nearest prayers, and the thought of the old aunt, who she knew would be waiting for the reply to her note her kind heart ached for the want about her. The three children were asleep. The warmth of the bed had made them forget their hunger for a while; they were at rest. But all the while, the old aunt, who she knew would be waiting for the reply to her note her kind heart ached for the want about her. The three children were asleep. The warmth of the bed had made them forget their hunger for a while; they were at rest. But all the while, the old aunt, who she knew would be waiting for the reply to her note her kind heart ached for the want about her. 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THE NEW CHARTER.

TEXT OF THE UNANIMOUS REPORT MADE BY THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of Newton:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under your order of January 4th, 1888, to revise the Charter of the City, having attended to that duty, submit herewith the draft of an Act, and, in explanation and justification thereof, submit the following

REPORT.

At the outset of their investigations, it was necessary to make a careful study of the present system and practice of municipal government in Newton that the defects, if any, might be comprehended, and an opinion formed as to whether these defects were organic, inherent in the system, or functional, and went no further than the faulty and deranged working of a system, good inherently. These were questions which, when answered, would probably point the way to at least partial remedies.

The fact that at once arrested attention was that the government of the city is now one by joint standing committees. The joint standing committees of the city council unite in themselves the entire legislative and executive functions of the city's government. A joint standing committee makes up its own estimates for the incoming year; the members of that committee vote in both branches upon the appropriation bill in which those estimates appear, seldom with any deduction from the original sum asked, and the sum thus voted, that committee forthwith proceeds to spend,—the very money it has been instrumental in securing for itself. A committee having such powers and prerogatives naturally approaches legislative matters from the wrong direction; for, instead of legislating upon the question of whether the matter is necessary in the first instance, and if so to what extent, it first makes up its mind as to how much money it thinks it ought to have to spend, or perhaps how much it thinks it can get, and forthwith proceeds to get it.

There was but one remedy for this vicious state of affairs, and that was to separate definitely and absolutely the legislative and executive functions of the city's business, by prescribing that the men who have the appropriation of the public money should have no participation in the spending of it; and conversely that the men who spend the public money should have no participation in its appropriation.

The second point they could not fail to observe was the inability to place responsibility anywhere. Certain work, whether in the highway, or light, or public property departments is inefficiently, wrongly, or extravagantly done. Complaint is made to the Mayor; he answers that he had nothing to do with it; that the City Council, in committee, conceived the project, voted the money for it, and proceeded to do it. That it was a matter he did not feel called upon to veto, and that he had absolutely no power either to advise, to supervise, to suspend, or to interfere with. That had he done either he would have brought himself in conflict with one or other of the joint standing committees, who would have claimed that his prerogatives were encroached upon, and there would have been trouble, surely ending in his defeat. Complaint is then made, perhaps, to the City Engineer, the Superintendent of streets, or some other official, who says that he, but the servant of some joint standing committee, or the orders or votes conveyed to him through its chairman he is but executing. Upon final appeal being made to the joint standing committee having the matter in charge, the reply is, perhaps, that it was a piece of work begun by a committee of the preceding Council; or that that committee, now retired to private life, did the whole of it; or that they are now doing the best they can, and if any fault is to be found somebody else can be sent to the City Council in their place. The circuit is complete: the work has been bad, or extravagant, or unnecessary, but from the beginning to the end the responsibility can nowhere be placed. That such a condition of affairs should be allowed to exist for a month is strange enough, but that it should continue through a series of years is incredible. Therefore it seemed that the centering of the responsibility for all the executive and administrative work of the city in one responsible head was a necessity. It should be in the power of the city, through its representatives in the Council, to put its hand at any moment upon the person or persons responsible for the bad, inefficient, or careless administration of affairs.

If, then, a change was desirable, what should the new order of things be? A city is simply a municipal corporation. It is a creature of the State in the same sense, and in no other, that a mill or a railroad is. The one is created to carry on the civic affairs of the special community composing it, the other to weave fabrics or to carry passengers or goods. They are one and all business corporations, with clearly defined and specific ends to be accomplished.

There would appear then to be no good reason why a system of business government and administration, found to be good in one, should be equally good in all; and turning for an example to a corporation of large, extended, and varied interests, with large capital at stake, we should select one of the large railroads of the country. A system of legislative and executive management which had proved itself capable of successfully building up and conducting a corporate property of eighty millions, ought to be capable of doing the same for a corporation of forty millions.

In such a corporation we find a board of directors presided over by a president selected from their own number, directing the policy and economic conduct of the property, with the executive and administrative part of that policy entrusted to a general manager, who is responsible for its proper enforcement. No good reason presents itself why this should be eminently successful in the case of a large railroad property, should not be equally so in the case of a municipal property. This line of reasoning led logically to the conclusion that a chamber of representatives, presided over by a president elected from their own number, entrusted with all the deliberative and legislative business of the city, with an executive solely responsible for the administration of the policy dictated by such legislation, was at once a simple and rational solution of the problem. And such is the plan now presented.

It is not thought necessary to enter at length into the much-disputed question of the superiority or inferiority of the so-called two-board system of city government over what might be called the one-board system.

Whatever may be alleged as to the theory of the safety of the two-board system in preventing hasty, inconsiderate, or bad legislation, we have daily demonstration that such is not the fact.

In this city, to go no further, a majority comprising only four persons in one branch and eight in the other binds the minority so helplessly that any piece of legislation can be put through all its stages in both branches beyond reconsideration in one and the same evening. And there is nothing that can prevent it. Both boards meeting the same night, the rules for both chambers are bonds of thread: for the majority suspends its own rules, and the order is put through its three several readings a majority refuse reconsideration, and the mischief is done beyond reparation.

Certainly no single board could possibly do worse: we believe it can be made to do much better.

On the other hand, the weighing, discussion, and decision of the thousand and one petty details for the internal economy of a small city by one board, to be weighed, discussed, and decided upon the following week by another, with the chances of dissension and ill feeling arising out of no essential importance, seems both an undignified performance and a needless consumption of valuable time, which alone is sufficient to account for the unwillingness of busy and able men to take any part in such frivolous proceedings.

In presenting this draft of an act, necessarily technical and condensed in its phraseology, some explanation is due as to why certain conclusions are therein reached rather than others, that the scheme, as a whole, may be more intelligible in its details.

As above stated, the legislature is made to consist of one chamber to be called the board of aldermen, and will contain twenty-eight members,—four being sent by each ward,—the members to be sent for two years: one-half to be elected annually, the other half to be elected in the first year of the term, and so on. In their opinion, the best practical solution of the exceedingly difficult problem of municipal representation for Newton. Not that some other may not be ideally better, or some other better adapted to another community; but taking Newton as they know it to be, they are entirely satisfied that the above plan presents fewer objections, and is, on the whole, everything considered the preferable.

To elect the whole representation at large would subject the whole delegation to the fate of a plurality, which, however small, would result in leaving the minority of the city absolutely without a single representation, a condition of affairs not to be tolerated. The number, twenty-eight, was preferred to twenty-one on the ground that the majority of fifteen following the former number made the chamber practically absolutely safe from influence: a condition of safety that cannot be too highly estimated. The name selected will, we think, meet with general approval as retaining a title long fixed in our civic institutions.

That the president of the board of aldermen should be selected from their own number ought to be so self-evident as to need no argument in its support. Certainly the mayor, the chief executive of the city, invested with such power over all its measures, ought, from the very functions of his office, never to enter the legislative chamber except as a private citizen. That the executive, whose office it is to execute the orders of the chamber, to pass judicially on every order of such order, possibly only be a member of that chamber, but to preside, ex-officio, and appoint all its committees, seemed monstrous. His only official relations with the chamber should be through his messages and vetoes. The office of the city clerk being largely a state office, and having no necessary connection with the executive branch of the government, it is provided shall be elected by the board of aldermen. He being subject to the board's annual election, it was no infringement of the board's prerogatives in providing that he should also be their clerk. It can safely be assumed that they never would elect a city clerk whom they were not content to have for their own.

The office of auditor, who is to be elected by the board, is one of the most important and yet unprovided for in the city. Inasmuch as the board of aldermen is the exclusive custodian of the public purse, it was necessary that the board should have an officer of its own, whose duty it should be to keep constant watch and guard over the money appropriated by the board. He should be free from all interference by the executive branch over whom he keeps constant watch to see that the money appropriated by the board is never exceeded and never diverted; ready at all times to report to the board any diversion or expenditure not allowed by the officers entrusted with their disbursing. Subject to instant removal by the board for a dereliction of duty, he is the eye of the board, constantly present in the City Hall to see that their orders are strictly and properly complied with. This office should not be confounded with that of an expert accountant employed by the finance committee to audit the treasurer's books. This is necessarily no part of the duties of the board's auditor.

In section 12 the commissioners feel they have provided the much-sought-for check against hasty and inconsiderate legislation by a one board council. The suspension of its rules by a legislative body a dozen or twenty times, at every one of its sessions, is neither a dignified nor proper proceeding. Rules should be passed at once with the unanimous consent of the board. This is practically what is now done by the suspension of the chamber's rules, but the same majority which now suspends the rules has it in its power to carry legislation at once over the head of even a large minority. It is provided that the objection of one member shall postpone the passage of a piece of legislation for a week, or until the next regular meeting. Then the objecting minority must have reached the number of five when it can again be postponed. The measure must then take its chance of passage or defeat.

Power is given to the board of aldermen to establish administrative offices additional to those provided for by charter, and to define by ordinances the jurisdiction and duties of them all.

The powers of the executive have already been indicated, namely: he is the sole repository of all the executive functions of the city government, which are to be exercised by him either personally or through the administrative offices established in the succeeding title. As he is solely responsible, he must have the nominations of his administrative staff, together with the power to suspend them for cause, and at the same time to suspend any work. Both of these powers are made subject to confirmation and appeal.

The charter provides for the establishment of a board of public works, who shall have cognizance and control of the executive and administrative details of the water works, the highways, lights, drains, sewers, public buildings, public

parks, bridges, and of the executive duties of the boards of health. That is to say, all the executive and administrative work now done by the water board, the highway committee, the committee on streets, lights, the public property committee, the committee on parks, and of the board of health, are lodged in one department, composed of three persons, who shall be paid for their services.

The commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that the time has come when the city of Newton should be willing to pay for the proper execution of the work of the municipality. The city has no right to ask that the time and ability of private citizens should be devoted to its interests in directions where the paid services of competent officials should be in its employ. The city of Newton is a wealthy corporation, practically free from debt (leaving out the water debt), and should be willing to pay that its corporate interests may be efficiently looked after in a business like manner. As matters stand, there is no systematic method of work in any department. The committees are constantly changing, and the policy pursued cannot be stable or economical.

Moreover, so long as the large and important interests of the city are left to the care of some half dozen irresponsible committees, who give what time they please, or can spare to the work, most of which must necessarily be in the evening, the city is dependent upon the chance of there being now and then a member of sufficient executive ability to properly conduct its affairs. But this is neither fair nor just; the city has no right to claim the unpaid services of an able citizen to do executive duty for the corporation, which that corporation is amply able to pay for. The saying is as true here as elsewhere, that what is got for nothing is worth the price paid for it. Moreover, the city now pays heavily in the way of preventable leaks, shiftless, careless and inefficient executive management, for its present way of doing things. Under a competent and fairly paid board, responsible to the people, and immediately placed, answerable to the mayor, as the chief executive, at all times, for the proper administration of their duties, subject to his supervision and to trial before the board of aldermen for dereliction, carelessness, or inefficiency, the most satisfactory performance of their duty, or be at once called to account. The representative of the board having, ex-officio, a seat in the board, may at any moment be called to his feet to give an account of the board's proceedings in any or all of its departments.

In the direction of simplicity, and to free the municipal system from as much red tape and unnecessary legislation as possible, the board of overseers of the poor, and the board of health are abolished as boards. All the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the overseers of the poor are lodged in the city almoner. If it is worth the while for the city to have a city almoner at all, and experience has demonstrated his usefulness, there is nothing in the power of the board of aldermen to do to make him do better alone. And so with the board of health; the board of public works being constantly about the city in all its departments of streets, drains, sewers, public buildings, etc., are better situated than any board of health can possibly be to do the work of the board. The deliberative and legislative functions are lodged where they should be, in the legislative chamber.

The charter provides that the chairman of the Board of Public Works, the City Engineer, the City Solicitor, the Chief of Police, and the Chief of fire departments shall have seats with the Board of Aldermen, that they shall be notified of all meetings alike with the Aldermen, and only to be excused from attendance by consent of the Board. They have no votes, and, in the worst, they shall speak upon all matters relating to their respective departments.

The Board of Aldermen will thus have at each of their meetings the heads of the important executive departments of the city, ready at all times to give explanation and advice to the Board on every occasion presents. There can be no excuse that a piece of legislation is not thoroughly understood in all its bearings and results before passage. The effect of this provision on all the executive departments must be salutary in the highest degree.

The changes recommended in the School Committee, though few, are important, and it is believed that their adoption will be followed by improvement in the efficiency of the schools. The reduction in number of the Board from thirteen to nine, all elected at large, whilst establishing a smaller body, and thus, in the opinion of your commissioners, adding much to its practical efficiency, will do much to heal up any ways feelings of jealousy; for of all places, the School Committee should be the last place where such feelings should be allowed to enter. The number nine makes it easy also to send three each year to the branch, as required by the statutes of the Commonwealth.

Following the suggestions of the learned Secretary of the State Board of Education in his Report of the State Board for 1886,* the functions of the School Board are divided. All deliberative and legislative powers are retained, but the executive powers of School Committees are lodged with the Board of Aldermen. Schools, who is made the executive of the School Board. He is to have the annual nomination of all the teachers, subject to the School Board's confirmation; and may suspend any teacher for a month; and if the School Board shall approve his action, such a suspension becomes a removal. His powers in this respect are exactly analogous to those of the Mayor in his relations to his administrative staff; each being held strictly accountable for the executive department of his respective field of work. That the possibility may amount to anything, they must have the control of the subordinates for whose conduct the main part of their responsibility consists. He also has the power to lay out courses of study for the public schools, and prescribe the books and supplies, his action to be approved by the Board. These changes will bring the School Board in harmony with the municipal machinery, the deliberative body confining themselves strictly to legislative work, the execution of which is devolved upon a responsible executive.

The provision as to the budget, or appropriation bill, we believe to be sound in principle, and a decided improvement over that now followed. In place of an irresponsible committee of the City Council taking the estimates which they themselves have in the first instances probably prepared in one or another of the committees, and therefrom making an appropriation bill to suit the views of committees of which they are individual members, the heads of various departments send their estimates to the City Treasurer, who therefrom makes up a list of them which is presented to the Mayor. The Mayor now being the chief executive in fact, as well as in name, should be thoroughly familiar with the details of every department under his administration and control. From these estimates, the Mayor prepares a Budget with his explanations and recommendations as to the separate items thereof. This, before the fifteenth of November in each year is transmitted to the Board of Aldermen for their action thereon. Since the Mayor has now, by general law, the right to veto separate items in an appropriation bill, it is provided that his deliberate recommendations can only be exceeded by a two-thirds vote, the same vote that would be required to pass an item over his veto; it being intended by this to make his recommendations receive from him the same care and consideration before submission that he would give to them if before him for approval from the Board of Aldermen. To prevent the appropriation bill from being hung up through any difference of opinion or quarrel between the executive and legislative branches, it is provided that the bill must be passed upon by the Board of Aldermen ten days before the close of the year, or it becomes a law as recommended by the Mayor.

A word of explanation may be necessary to account for the absence from the act of certain provisions, such as to the mayor's veto powers, etc. The answer is that these being already provided for by the general laws of the Commonwealth, there is no occasion for their repetition in a statute merely local in its application. That they may be read in connection herewith, an appendix containing them is appended to the draft.

Viewing the scheme of municipal government now presented for your acceptance as a whole, your commissioners believe it presents a simple, easily understood, flexible, and frictionless piece of municipal machinery, which will place the conduct of the city's affairs upon the basis of a purely business corporation.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM CLAPLIN,
JOHN LOWELL,
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EDWIN O. CHILDS,
THEODORE W. GORE.

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Papers written by Gladstone, Stevenson, Besant, Hamerton, Prof. Blackie, Canon Farrar and others, in response to the request of the editor of the British Weekly, and first printed in that journal.
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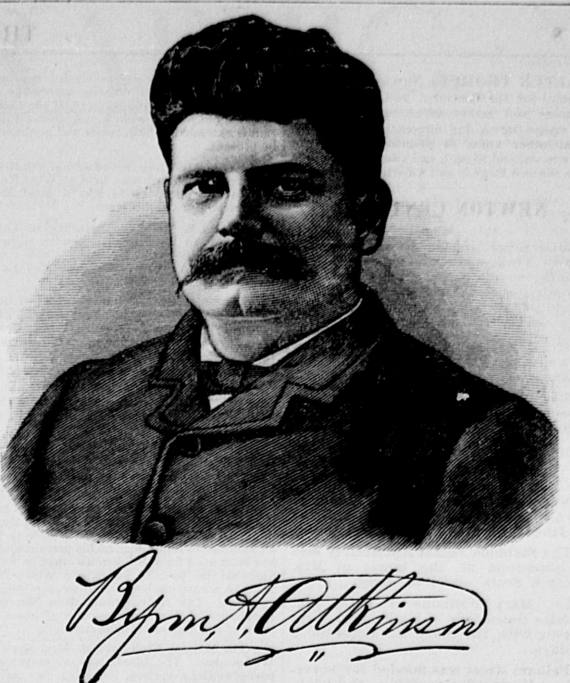
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March 21, 1888.

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NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Ethel Hunter left on Thursday for New York, where she expects to pass a month.

—Choice Wyandotte eggs can be obtained from Mr. James Cutler, Knowles street.

—Mr. E. F. Cushman has just entered into a firm for the manufacture of ham-mocks.

—Rev. Theodore Holmes has hired the house owned by Dr. Heman Lincoln's heirs on Warren street.

—Mr. W. D. Philbrick received prizes for turnips and dandelions, at the spring flower show in Boston.

—Miss Gertrude R. Crane of Lake avenue has returned from Cornell University, Ithaca, for a two weeks' vacation.

—The Stebbins Social Aid Society met this afternoon at the house of Mrs. Harvey S. Sears' on Gibbs street.

—Dr. Mary Williams of Bath, Me., and Miss Helen Cole of Hyde Park, are stopping with Dr. Mary E. Bates for a few days.

—Pelham street was flooded for several hours Wednesday morning, and boats could have sailed along the street.

—The Amherst Glee Club concert at Eliot Hall, March 24th, will be largely attended from this section of the city.

—Rev. Dr. Thomas has bought the Spaulding place, corner of Glen avenue and Warren street. Mrs. Spaulding, it is said, intends to remove to Vermont.

—The Orthodox Society held its monthly sociable on Wednesday evening in the vestry. A program of music and reading was given by outside talent.

—The Unitarian Society gathered in the vestry on Wednesday evening. A supper was served by the ladies at 7.30, which was enjoyed by a large number in spite of the rain.

—Mrs. Holmes, widow of ex-Conductor Geo. Holmes of the B. & A. R. R., died at the residence of Mr. Wm. Morton, Tuesday evening. She was buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery, Thursday.

—Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill left for Washington on Wednesday, where he is to see President Cleveland in regard to the recent reduction of Custom House expenses.

—Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce and family, soon to return to Newton, will be greatly missed in their church and the circles here. But they will not be far away, and from their near proximity we shall still hope to see them often.

—Miss Carrie Chapman returned this week from Smith College for two weeks vacation. During the severe snow-storm all recitations were omitted as there was no way for the young ladies to get from the house to the recitation halls.

—Mr. Turner, who has been occupying Mr. Albert Leatherbee's house on Beacon street, has hired and is putting in excellent repair the house formerly occupied by Walter J. Roberts on Norwood avenue. Mr. Turner is well known as the head of the firm of Turner & Co., interior decorators on West street.

—The orange tea party given by the ladies of the Tremont Temple church in Boston, netted a handsome sum for the benefit of the Newton Theological Seminary. The proceeds are to be used towards furnishing a suite of rooms. The students' quartet was present and rendered music.

—The electrical entertainment of the Newton Centre Improvement Association will take place on next Thursday evening, March 29, when interesting and instructive lectures will be delivered by A. L. Rohrer, the well known electrical expert of the Thompson Houston Electric Co., and Mr. Edward Blake, electrical engineer to the Sprague Electric Motor Co.

—Monday evening saw the Unitarian church filled with a large and appreciative audience, to enjoy the Rev. Francis Tiffney's lecture on "Soglio, an Alpine Mountain hamlet." The speaker gave his description of the little village with its quaint habits and beautiful scenery in such a manner as to interest all. The one next Monday, on the "Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples," promises to be even more interesting. Admission tickets can be had at the door.

—One of the best entertainments of the season was enjoyed last evening in the annex of Associates Hall by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Wm. E. Webster occupied about an hour, giving a history of the tariff and its effects upon the business of the country, giving very full, carefully prepared and interesting statistics to fortify his position in favor of tariff for protection as well as for revenue. Mr. Howard C. Wilson thought the time had come for a revision of the tariff. There were many things besides the tariff to be considered if we would explain the causes for the prosperity of the country and give the reasons for high or low wages in this and other countries. We had great prosperity with a tariff; we might have greater without one. Mr. George E. Gilbert was for tariff reform, but evidently saw some difficulty in fixing the amount of cutting to be done on this and that. Rev. Mr. Packer, born an Englishman, while a missionary and now a resident of Newton Centre, entered the debate somewhat abruptly, and gave some valuable facts in regard to our trade abroad. He leaned towards freer trade, but was in favor of a tariff high enough to support the government, which we should need to have in any case. Mr. M. G. Crane as a protectionist asked a few questions which which were not very fully answered. Frank Edmunds and others asked a few questions. The meeting broke up very good-naturedly, agreeing about the questions in regard to the subject discussed as well as they do in congress.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mrs. W. A. Moore, who has been seriously ill for two weeks, is now regaining her health.

—The erection of the Eliot station, which has been suspended during the winter months, has been resumed.

—Miss Carrie Putney was one of those selected to recite at the public exhibition at the High School last Monday.

—The house on Floral avenue lately occupied by Mr. E. Thompson, and belonging to the Peav estate, has been leased, to be occupied April 1st.

—Home Lodge of Odd Fellows worked the first degree on two candidates at the regular meeting of the lodge, held at their hall on Thursday evening.

—The committee appointed by the Improvement Association to formulate some plan by which the urgent needs of our village for a Hall

to be used for public purposes could be supplied, will call a meeting of citizens, and make their report on Monday evening next, at the Congregational chapel at 8 o'clock. A general invitation is extended to both ladies and gentlemen to be present.

—The last meeting this season of the Newton Congregational Club was held at West Newton Monday evening. There was a good attendance present from this place.

—Mr. L. A. Ross, the enterprising builder, whose faith in the future of Newton Highlands is shown by his works, has sold the house recently completed, next the residence of Mrs. Bowler, to Mr. Holbrook of Boston.

—The Gatacar estate which has been offered for sale, on account of the intention of Mr. Gatacar to soon remove to New Haven, Conn., was purchased by the Episcopal society for a church site, at such time as the growing needs of the society may require a larger edifice.

—The name of Erie avenue might with propriety have been called Lake avenue on Wednesday last.

—We understand that Messrs. Brown and Chubbuck, who occupied the Walter Allen house a few summers ago, have made an offer for a lease of the estate for a year or more.

—At the public hearing at City Hall before the board of Aldermen on Monday evening, on the petition of Mr. Thomas W. Mullen to build an addition to a building on his premises, which has been used for a blacksmith shop at various times for the past 14 years, and which he intends to occupy in the near future, a permit was granted. The remonstrants were Mr. D. F. Farham and Mr. Lane, owners of houses and lands in the immediate neighborhood.

—The Monday Club met at Mrs. Shaw's on Wednesday. The lunch was accompanied by post-prandial exercises, including two original poems. After music and a paper by Mrs. Smith on the "Life and Character of Henry VIII," the club read together Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. The next meeting is at Mrs. Newhall's.

—The Mission Circle gave an entertainment at the chapel on Thursday evening. After cake and coffee had been distributed, "The Mouse Trap" was performed. Mr. Will Ryder, Misses Canney, and Mrs. Leaburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Lillie Manson took part in the performance. The Mission Circle are working for Mrs. Steel's orphanage at Chattanooga, Tenn. It will be remembered that Miss Grace Bryant is doing missionary work there.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mrs. C. E. Hussey has gone to Rochester, N. H. for a few days.

—The Good Templars are talking of an entertainment for Fast day evening.

—Rev. Mr. Whitman preached at the Methodist chapel on Sunday morning last, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Peterson.

—The subject of building a new town hall is being discussed by the citizens of Needham, and plans and estimates will probably be presented at a special meeting in about six weeks.

—Mrs. Sidney Dickinson, a former teacher in the Prospect school, sailed this week from New York for San Francisco, where she is to be joined by her husband and then proceed to Australia, to be gone about a year.

NONANTUM.

—Dr. Vincent is established in his new house on California street.

—Martin Burke, son of Peter Burke of Faxon street, died last Thursday, aged seventeen years.

—Mr. Henry Lamburn has been seriously ill at his home on Watertown street, but is now much better.

—Daniel Collins, of this village, took the sixth prize in the seventy-two hour walking match at Boston last week.

—The telephone wires are dangling about Chapel street in rather a careless manner; why don't they pick them up and put them away if they are not going to use them again?

—There is to be an Easter concert at the North church on Easter Sunday, under the management of Arthur E. Cox, the new superintendent of the Sunday School.

—A new post office to be called Remis, has been established in the Pittsburgh railroad station at Remis Mills, and Mrs. N. H. Jones, wife of the station agent, has been appointed postmistress.

—Mr. John Cairns and wife, Mr. Thos. Moore, Henry Copeland, and Miss Rachel Scott, are making the Charley Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

—In the death of Mr. Wm. Hayward of this village, we lose one of our oldest and best citizens. Mr. Hayward has resided here for twenty-five years, being foreman on the farm of Mr. Theophilus Walker and three years on the farm of Mr. A. L. Rohrer, the well known electrical expert of the Thompson Houston Electric Co., and Mr. Edward Blake, electrical engineer to the Sprague Electric Motor Co.

—Monday evening saw the Unitarian church filled with a large and appreciative audience, to enjoy the Rev. Francis Tiffney's lecture on "Soglio, an Alpine Mountain hamlet." The speaker gave his description of the little village with its quaint habits and beautiful scenery in such a manner as to interest all. The one next Monday, on the "Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples," promises to be even more interesting. Admission tickets can be had at the door.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Goodsoe celebrated the 20th anniversary of their marriage on Monday, with the assistance of a large number of friends, who gave their hearty congratulations, and a handsome dinner set, a parlor lamp, silver butter dish and other articles.

Newton Cottage Hospital.

The trustees of the Hospital held at the Hospital building their quarterly meeting on Monday afternoon, March 19. Fifteen members of the board were present. The executive committee reported that they had authorized the matron to admit three pupil-nurses on probation, and presented a sketch of proposed rules for a training school for nurses. The building committee presented plans for the new building, which they recommended for adoption by the board. The architect, Mr. Wentworth, was present, and explained the features of the plan. It was voted that the building committee be authorized to procure the erection of the addition to the Hospital, substantially in accordance with the plans presented at this meeting; also to arrange for the erection of a laundry building, and for such changes in the present building as are made necessary by the erection of the addition.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The regular meeting of Chas. Ward Woman's Relief Corps, No. 96, was held in G. A. R. Hall, Newtonville, Thursday, March 15. The Relief Committee are still active in ministering to the wants of the soldier's families that are needy. Each member of the Relief Committee is happy to receive any contributions from the people in her ward, though it is not often necessary to solicit directly. But whenever this has been the case, the responses have always been prompt and generous.

Several interesting letters were read from the presidents of other prominent corps in the State in regard to the formation of by-laws for the government of the corps. Synopses of the sister corps was expressed in a substantial way by the members of this corps, in response to an appeal to help in a unique manner in replenishing their treasury.

A letter was read from a prominent citizen expressing sympathy in the work of the corps, and good wishes for its success, and enclosing a poem by T. Buchanan Read apropos to the work in which the corps is engaged, and the poem will be given next week.

In consequence of the pleasant trip to the Soldier's Home in Chelsea, made by many of the corps with a delegation from the post, the corps decided to show their interest in the cause by furnishing a room in the Home.

The regular business meetings of the corps are to occur in the future on the first and third Thursdays of the month, and hence it will not be necessary to notify members of the corps of the next Thursday in April being Fast day, the next regular meeting of the corps will be on the evening of April 4, at 7.30 p. m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that George Dyson, residing on Mechanic St., Newton Upper Falls, has applied to the Mayor and Aldermen for a junk license.

L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION BEFORE THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

A good sized audience attended the Lyceum Monday evening, and the music was considered to be the best of the season. A piano solo by Miss Mabel Hawk of Auburndale opened the exercises, after which, President Allen introduced Mr. Edw. B. Drew as the lecturer of the evening, and said: "I have the honor of introducing to you this evening Mr. Edw. B. Drew, now of West Newton, but who for many years held the position of representative of this country in China. I am sure with his large experience among that people few can be better fitted to speak upon the Chinese Question."

MR. DREW.

was heartily welcomed and gave one of the most interesting lectures that have been heard in the Lyceum this year. "I propose to say a few remarks," began Mr. Drew, "of a general character, which I may class under the subject 'The Chinese Question.'"

"You are all probably more familiar with that question in its aspect in this country than I am, but I may be able to show a few things regarding the Chinese in their own country. You will lose nothing if I do not go into a controversy regarding their admission to this country, so I will speak on two things, first, I will say a few words about the treaties with China, and after that a brief description of the particular character of the Chinese who come to this country as immigrants."

"Russia made a treaty with China before Great Britain did, but it was not of much consequence, so the first real treaty with Great Britain was made in 1842, and following that all countries sent embassies to China and made treaties."

"China looks on all people outside of their own country as foreigners, and all foreign powers are classed together under this one name. In 1844 a treaty was made with the United States. In securing this, we were the ones to solicit intercourse with China. All that was obtained by this treaty of any consequence was the permission to enter five ports of China. The next treaty was made in 1858 and 1860. Prior to this treaty, gold had been discovered in California, and China had been heartily welcomed to trade with all foreigners, to that section of the country in 1858."

"The subject of building a new town hall is being discussed by the citizens of Needham, and plans and estimates will probably be presented at a special meeting in about six weeks."

"The concession obtained in the 1858 treaty with this country, was the opening of more ports and other cities; also the privilege of trading with all foreigners, which was much against the will of the Chinese government. Early in the sixties, owing to a crafty arrangement in the French Treaty, a clause was inserted, allowing missionaries to reside in China."

"To-day, and ever since the early sixties, the missionaries of all creeds have had the privilege of living in the interior. The Chinese were forced to give them that privilege because they were afraid to fight with foreigners. At the present time, missionaries may live wherever they please in China, but if the truth were known, no class is more unwelcome to the Chinese than the missionaries. The Chinese have principles as well as ourselves, and they strive to live up to them. Meanwhile, since 1860, an agitation had sprung up in California because of the Chinese coming in such numbers. An event, putting us as a nation in a very peculiar position, happened. It was what is known as the Burlingame Mission, represented to have been sent by the Chinese government to the different countries of the world, to show what the desires of the Chinese government were. When Mr. Burlingame got to San Francisco, the trouble was suddenly hushed up. The Chinese thought the great American representing a foreign government in such a high mission, immediately quieted down. They got up a grand reception for him, and did everything in their power to please him, as they thought by this method they would be able to gain some commercial benefit from him."

"The Burlingame mission, a treaty said that man had an inalienable right to change his residence whenever he wished. Now in fact the Chinese had not expected the Burlingame treaty made. It was not authorized by their government, and they delayed several months before consenting to it. In 1876 the agitation increased, and a commission from Congress was sent to San Francisco to see about it. They went out to make a case against China. It had been determined that China must be wrong. Again in 1880, three envoys went from the United States to Pekin to make a case against China. They gave to the United States the right to suspend for 10 years the immigration of working Chinese to this country. In exchange for this, China got the United States to stipulate that no American merchant or vessel should have anything to do with the opium trade. This way the United States arrayed itself on the side of China against this odious traffic. No American can import opium into China only at the risk of heavy punishment."

"In accordance with this treaty, Congress passed a law known as the 'Chinese Exclusion Law,' dated May, 1882, to be in force for ten years. It prohibited that Chinese may not be permitted to come to our country. So, for the last six years, Chinese of the working class have been forbidden admission to the United States."

"Now, both parties, the Democrats and Republicans, are trying to get a new treaty, before the one for 10 years made in 1882 has expired. Some party benefit, no doubt, is expected to accrue from this. Politicians want all the laboring class in their favor. To come to the second part of the question. Many people ask me what sort of Chinamen come to this country. They are all from the southern province of Canton. There is plenty of room for all the Chinamen in their own country, and even in the southern province it is not impossible for them to find land to live on, but still they emigrate to America, Borneo, Java, Singapore and other places. The Chinese language is the hardest to learn of any I know of, and there is no one so difficult as the Canton form of dialect. No foreigners except missionaries, who are stationed in Canton province, undertake to learn this dialect. The men of the south of China are all of small stature. I do not know why, but in the north, the men are all large. The southern Chinese are capable of standing very hard labor. In California where the Chinamen first went to work, it was supposed that only Americans could do the laborious work, so the Chinamen was set to holding the drill and the American was made to strike. Now the American strike without being made to, and the

Chinamen have all the work to do alone, (laughter.)

The Chinaman is able to take care of himself anywhere. He is hard working and honest. The French have late taken Tongking, and if they legislate against the Chinese who have long resided there they will destroy the prosperity of their new Indian empire. It is wrong to treat Chinamen that way. They are scrupulously honest, never go back on their word, and the great vice is that of opium smoking. A Chinaman does not drink as do the Americans, and they are an orderly and peaceful people. One charge that is made against them is that they do not assimilate themselves to our civilization."

"That may be true. They come here to earn money to send to their families, the same as I do when I am in their country. Take the young Chinamen that came here in 1872 to study. They learned so fast and became so Americanized that China called them back in 1882. They were beginning to assimilate themselves to our mode of civilization, and so they were recalled for fear of losing their manners and customs. They were smart young men and might have been of great use to this country had they remained."

Mr. Drew had quite a number of things to speak about, but owing to the limited time was unable to say all he wished to. Miss Tolman then gave a very fine violin solo, Miss Powell of Auburndale accompanying on the piano.

THE DEBATE.

President Allen said that in announcing Mr. W. E. Plummer as the speaker in the negative, he had been mistaken, as Mr. Plummer was a believer in the affirmative, so that the negative would have to be upheld by volunteers from the audience. The question before the meeting was, Resolved, that justice demands the repeal of the law prohibiting Chinese immigration, and Mr. Thomas Drew was announced as the first speaker in the affirmative.

Mr. Drew said that he never yet had an opinion he hesitated to express. It is a great mistake to cry that the "Chinese must go." How did it come about? It didn't originate with wise men, but with hoodlums. The only trouble is that politicians on the Pacific side of the country dare not express their opinions for fear of losing the Irish vote. Five hundred years before the Christian era, Confucius laid down the doctrine that appears in the Bible of to-day, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." I want to state one or two items that I find in a book of 13 or 14 hundred pages. The Chinese are a hard working, industrious people. They do not drink, (interrupted by Mr. E. B. Drew. I haven't seen 10 drunken Chinamen in the 20 years I have been associated with them.) Think of that, a man who has been among them, states such a thing as that.

In Santa Barbara out of 700 arrests only 5 were Chinamen, and out of those one was discharged because nothing could be proven against him. We don't hear of the tax collectors in that section murdering 80 Chinamen. They came with a tax bill in one hand and a pistol in the other, and only one or two of the murderers were convicted."

Mr. Darling spoke in the negative. He said that the Chinese were better off in their own country. We don't hear of them here. He didn't believe in making America the cesspool of foreign nations. The Chinamen come here without any intention of becoming citizens. They are not so different from other nations he did not think they could get along here."

Mr. Morton thought the only great objection to the Chinese was the opium habit, and the Emperor of China himself stands up against that."

Mr. N. T. Allen said we all recognize the utterance of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, "My country, my countrymen, all mankind are brothers. We don't hear of him here. He didn't believe in making America the cesspool of foreign nations. The Chinamen come here without any intention of becoming citizens. They are not so different from other nations he did not think they could get along here."

Mr. Spinnay said the Chinese come here and work for less wages than other nationalities of workmen. Others are welcomed because they come to stay. Chinamen don't strike because they don't need to."

Mr. Seward had been acquainted with Chinamen since he was 8 years old. The first ambassador ever sent to China lived in the second house to his, and his name was Coo Shing (Cushing.) Should like to see 1,000,000 Chinese come every year. On Harrison avenue, in Boston, there are 27 shops, of which 26 are run by Chinese. A Chinese laundry where the "heaven Chinese" works from 5 a. m. to 11.45 p. m. to get money to send home. If the Chinamen held ballots they would no longer be cursed."

Mr. E. B. Drew advised everyone to get Mr. Seward's book on China, and read it. The strongest religion of theirs is the worship of their ancestors. A filial worship and one they live up to faithfully. He believed that in one or two generations Chinamen would come here to stay."

Mr. Thos. Drew closed the debate. He said that he would like to see loads of Chinamen landing at Long Wharf every day. In San Francisco, out of 20,180 arrests in a population of 150,000, 7,643 were for drunkenness, and not one of them were Chinamen. They are very fond of their children, and have the reputation of being honest people. Their word is as good as their promise. He might illustrate for hours on that subject. When a Chinaman gets \$300 he goes home and can live like a king the rest of his life."

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Dwight Chester.
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Canned Fruit, Apples and other Fruit. Vegetables of all kinds.

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VOL. XVI.—NO. 25.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 30, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

The Amherst Glee Club, Acknowledged to be the best of the College Glee Clubs, will give a Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

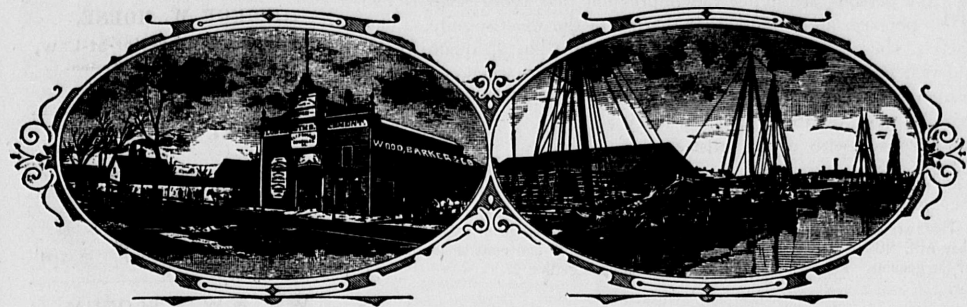
Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

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For the next few days previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

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Grand CONCERT!

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Glee & Banjo
Clubs.**

April 4th, '88.

Eliot Hall

Tickets at Hubbard & Procter's

NEWTON.

—Services on Fast Day will be held in Grace church at 8.30 a.m.

—Mr. Glines' photographic studio will be open during the forenoon of Fast Day.

—Miss M. J. McNulty of Boston will open dressing rooms in Bacon's new block, April 2d.

—Francis Murdock & Co. and G. P. Atkins expect to get into their new stores in Bacon's block, next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Eddy left on Thursday for a visit of ten days to Washington.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has divided up the Proctor estate into desirable building lots, which must be sold within 30 days.

—The fire alarm last Saturday was for a small blaze in the house of Geo. S. Noden on Pearl street. The loss was trifling.

—Mr. R. H. Clouston, Jr., organist of Channing church, has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his father, which occurred at Roxbury last Saturday.

—A letter from a Newton gentleman who has been travelling in China will be found on another page a very graphic description of Chinese customs and people.

—H. G. Crocker sailed for Europe from New York on Wednesday, with W. F. Knapp. They go over to show what Americans can do on the wheel.

—Some very neat antique programs have been gotten up for the Old Folk's concert at Channing church, next Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

—Mr. A. H. Overman of the Newton Baptist church was elected a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union on Monday evening.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning, J. Wallace Goodrich, the organist, will give Meikel's "Pastorale" and Smart's March in D.

—A delegation of young ladies from Lowell will attend the Amherst Glee club concert in Eliot Hall, Saturday evening. A few good seats can still be secured.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrooke was in Weston on Tuesday, to attend the dedication of the new Unitarian church there.

—Officers Conroy and Quilty arrested John McDonald and Wm. Sanford, on Thursday, for stealing hens from North Village the first of the week.

—Waban Lodge will work the initiatory and first degrees on candidates two weeks from to-day, (Friday). There will be no meeting next Friday as it is Fast Day.

—A course of eight lectures on "Noted Religious Movements in Modern Times" will be delivered in Grace church on Sunday evenings, beginning April 8th.

—The annual meetings of the different Episcopal parishes in this city will be held on Easter Monday for the election of wardens, vestrymen and other parish officers.

—The Sunday school of the Methodist church will give its Easter concert at the church on Sunday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock. There will be good music and other interesting exercises.

—The services preparatory to laying the corner stone of Eliot church will be held in Eliot Hall on Fast Day at 11 o'clock, and at 12 the exercises at the church building will follow.

—In the Easter issue of the Church News, which will be distributed on Sunday morning in the Episcopal churches in the city, there is an Easter poem by Miss Shelton. The paper appears this time with eight pages of matter.

—The meeting in Eliot Hall on Friday night will begin at 7.30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Shinn and Calkins, the Rev. Messrs. Hornbrooke and Nichols. The meeting is open to all.

—The members of Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained their lady friends last evening in Cole's hall. Music was furnished for dancing by piano, violin and cornet, and a bountiful collation was served. Some 70 couples were present.

—It was gentlemen's night at the meeting of the Channing Ladies' Sewing Society, Thursday evening, the gentlemen furnishing the supper and waiting on the table. They did their novel work in fine style and there was a very large attendance.

—The managers of the Wesleyan Home desire to express their thanks to Mr. Chas. W. Bunting, for the fish dinner he has been so generously providing every week for nearly a year, and also to the ladies of Newton who recently contributed bedding and chairs.

—City Marshal Hammond and Officers N. F. Bosworth, C. O. Davis, Ryan and Clay raided the premises of Patrick Maloney, Gardner street, Wednesday afternoon, and secured two gallons of hard liquor and a quantity of ale and lager. A maid was also made upon the house of Wm. Sanford, Gardner street, by Officers Henthorne, Baker and Emerson, where a small quantity of ale was captured.

—The opening of spring millinery, pattern hats and bonnets by Mrs. H. J. Woods will occur at her rooms on Elmwood street Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3d and 4th. Mrs. Woods always displays good taste in the selection of her goods and her millinery is very generally admired. She is always pleased to show the latest styles and everybody is cordially welcomed to these occasions.

—It was ladies' night at the Newton Club, Thursday night, and the special attraction was a program of miscellaneous readings by Mr. Geo. Riddle. There was a large attendance and the readings were very enjoyable, most of them being of a humorous character. After the readings ice cream and cake were served. There will be one more entertainment before the summer vacation.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has sold Mrs. Miller's residence on Newtonville avenue and Maple Place, with three house lots, to Mr. E. S. Smilie, who will take up his residence here. Mr. Rand has also rented the corner house in Washington street block to Mrs. Jones of Wellesley, and one of the houses in Laundry block to Mrs. Warren. Messrs. Rand and Bemis have also sold three houses at Allston this month.

—The Newton Baptist Sunday school will hold an Easter concert next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. In addition to the usual variety of singing and recitations by the children, Henry L. Haskell, Esq., agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

will give an address, showing the work of the society. Those who have not heard Mr. Haskell should avail themselves of the opportunity to inform themselves of this work of saving children. His address will be of thrilling interest.

—The illness of Mr. J. P. Cobb has interrupted with the fine program of Easter music, usually given at Eliot church, but arrangements have been made to have attractive music at both services, and a children's Easter service with music by the regular choir will be given in the morning, and in the evening the Lotus Glee Club of Boston will assist the choir.

—At the morning service in the Methodist church on Sunday, the following music will be given:

Organ Prelude, "Awake thou that Sleepest," Clark
Anthem, "Christian, The Morn breaks sweetly over thee" G. B. Allen
Organ Postlude in F

At the evening service the organ music will be:

March, Allegro, Gounod
Gullmunt

—It was announced in Eliot church on Sunday that the corner stone of the new church edifice will be laid on Fast Day, probably at noon. The corner-stone of the old church was laid on Fast Day 1860 and it was dedicated on Fast Day of the year following. The corner-stone of the old white meeting house was laid on Fast Day in 1845, in the midst of a snow storm, and the services were held in the railroad station.

—The Newton Circle, C. L. S. C. held its meeting Tuesday evening, March 27, and proved the most interesting of any of the previous ones. After the roll-call with quotations from Oliver Wendell Holmes, a very interesting essay on Henry Thoreau was read. The remainder of the evening was spent in a discussion.

—Resolved, that the best interests of our country demand a large reduction of our present tariff. Both sides of the question were well presented and it was most entertaining as well as instructive. The next meeting will be held April 10th.

—At Channing church on Easter Sunday there will be special music used at the morning service, and in the afternoon the Sunday school will have a special service in the church at 4 p. m., with recitations, solos, and carols. All are cordially invited to be present. The music used at the morning service will consist of:

Organ Prelude, F. S. Bach
Organ Andante, A. Guilmant
"Christ our Passover," Schilling
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?" S. P. Warren
Response, "They have taken away my Lord," J. E. Trowbridge
"Alleluia, Christ is Risen," Gottlieb Fiedler
Organ Postlude, from 5th Organ Concerto, Handel

—At the boarding house of Mrs. Sterling in Nonantum block there came a while ago a young man, who asked for a week's board, at the same time paying in advance. The first of the week the young man did not appear at his meals, and subsequently there was missed by Stephen Noyes, a fellow-boarder, a black overcoat, a suit of brown Scotch goods and a pair of trousers, and by James Grady an inside coat and an overcoat, the whole valued at about \$60. The police are looking for the thief.

—The vesper service in Channing church last Sunday evening, attended by an audience that completely filled the church, was unusually impressive. The music, taken from Mr. J. E. Trowbridge's Oratorio of Emmanuel was exceptionally well rendered, and showed sincere feeling on the part of both organist and choir. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Gilman of Concord, N. H., were of the warmest and most sympathetic in the manner in which the music was rendered. The contralto aria, one of the gems of the Oratorio, will be repeated at Channing church on Sunday morning.

—Mr. Trowbridge's Oratorio of Emmanuel was heard to excellent advantage at Channing church, Sunday evening, and it seems especially fitted for church music with organ accompaniment. The choice of the music was a merited compliment to a Newton composer, and Mr. Clouston said that the more he studied the Oratorio the more enthusiastic he became over it, and that the same thing was true of his choir. It was easy to detect the sympathetic feeling in the manner in which the music was rendered. The contralto aria, one of the gems of the Oratorio, will be repeated at Channing church on Sunday morning.

—A large number attended the Y. M. C. A. "service of song," at Eliot hall, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hugh Campbell conducted the service as follows: Opening piece, "I will sing of my Redeemer," then prayer, followed by reading of the 67th psalm. The male quartet sang twice, Miss Mabel Lawrence sang a beautiful solo, Miss May Parks' two cornet solos were greatly enjoyed by all; scripture selections were interspersed with the singing, and the large audience joined heartily in the gospel hymns. Next Sunday, Mr. G. D. Gilman will have charge of the meeting, which will be a gospel one, free for all to take part in.

—Easter music in Grace church will be as follows:

Morning Service.
Organ Prelude.
Anthem, "Awake thou that Sleepest," Allen
"Christ our Passover," E. V. Hall
Gloria Patri, T. Morley
Te Deum, D. Buck
Jubilate.
Hymn 9.
Responses.
Gloria Tibi, A. F. H. Wood
Stripped, G. M. Shinn
Sanctus, G. M. Shinn
Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod
Old Chant

Evening Service.
Organ Prelude.
Anthem, "God hath appointed a Day," Tours
Gloria Patri.
Cantata, S. P. Warren
Benedic anima mea, S. B. Whitney
Anthem, "Come see the place," Schaeffer
Organ Postlude, Estlin

—A very pleasant dedication of his new office in Brackett's block was given by Mr. Rand on Tuesday evening. The rooms are the handsomest and most convenient for offices of any in Newton, and they have been fitted up in a very attractive manner. The guests began to arrive at 7 o'clock, and continued to come until 9, and Mr. Rand received many congratulations upon his change of quarters. One of the vacant rooms in the block was used as a coat room, and in the other Mr. Paxton had prepared a bountiful collation, to which full justice was done. Among those present were Rev. Mr. Calkins, Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Dr. Scates, Dr. Webber, J. Elliott Hyde, E. F. Barnes, J. C. Fuller, Walter Thorpe, S. Gleason of the Watertown Enterprise, C. E. Ensign of Watertown, B. F. Bacon,

Francis Murdock, E. W. Gay, Dr. D. K. Hitchcock, J. B. Goodrich, Lewis E. Coffin, D. W. Farquhar, C. Bowditch Coffin, Thomas Weston, John Warner, E. L. Rand of Jamaica Plain, I. H. Bemis of Allston, Geo. Leonard, Dr. Harrington, Chas. E. Eddy, Simon Whitcomb, L. P. Bowers, and about 50 others. It was a very pleasant affair and illustrated the enterprise of Mr. Rand, who has for so many years been one of the leading real estate agents in Newton.

—At the Church of Our Lady on Sunday the following music will be given, Mrs. C. P. Harkins, organist:

MORNING SERVICE.
Vidi Aquam Kyrie Eleison, Mortimer
Gloria in Excelsis, Mozart's 12th
Veni Creator, Trowbridge
Credo, La Hache
Haeec Dies, Handel
Sanctus, Lambillotte
Agnus Dei, Lambillotte
Cantemus Domino, Weber

EVENING SERVICE.
Dens in Adjutorium, Stearns
Dixit Dominus, Leonard
Confitebor, Leonard
Laudate Pueri, Leonard
Laudate Dominum, Mozart
Regina Coeli, Shield
Haeec Dies, Handell
O Salutaris, Emerson
Tantum Ergo, Beyer

—The Nonantum Cycling club disbanded at its last meeting, Monday, March 26th. At the close of the meeting a new club was formed, to be called the Newton Outing club, and a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, C. A. Kellogg; vice-president, A. A. Glines; secretary, H. A. Vose; Treasurer, Geo. A. Strout. The club committee consists of G. M. Cranitch, W. H. Allen and W. D. Osgood. The new club has purchased the property of the Nonantum Cycling club, and the admission fees and annual dues are only one half as much as in the Cycling club. The object of the club is to promote out-of-door exercise and sports, such as cycling, boating, tennis, etc., and to provide social entertainment for its members. The club has two finely furnished rooms, one containing a piano and plenty of music; it is hoped that many will join. Any gentleman over 18 years of age interested in out-of-door sports can send his application to any member of the club, who will present it at the meeting.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THREE MEMBERS CHOSEN.

The school board met Wednesday evening, March 29th, with Mr. Hornbrooke, Dr. Baker and Messrs. Frost, Philbrick, Parker, Barnard, Stone, Dickinson, Putney, Barton and Burr being present, Mayor Kimball presided.

The superintendent's report recommended an expenditure of \$150 for apparatus for the study of botany, \$90 for mineralogy, and \$55 for new Latin books. Referred to committee with power to act. Only \$55 is left of appropriation for conveyance of pupils; referred to city council, with request that enough money be appropriated to last until July 1st.

The superintendent stated that tabular views, if printed, would cost \$35 to \$45 yearly, and so he had them hectographed, which would only cost from \$6 to \$7 a year.

The committee on accounts reported through Mr. Samuel Barnard, and the text book committee reported through Mr. Barton, ordering the purchase of the books recommended by the superintendent.

Mr. Frost from the committee on rules and regulations reported that the committee had changed their minds since the January meeting when they recommended that the full board should constitute the High school committee, and now they recommended that the High school committee should consist of three members, the chairman of the board and two members elected by ballot. They also recommended that the words "and supervision" should be stricken out from the rules defining the powers of the High school district committees, as this would be a step towards making the board simply a legislative body, as it should be. They also recommended that the masters should be able to suspend pupils with the consent of the superintendent, and the district committee, as now provided. The last recommendation was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Frost stated that that he believed a smaller committee would be better for the High school and would do more satisfactory work.

Both Rev. Mr. Hornbrooke and Mr. Parker expressed surprise at the complete change of view, and asked for an explanation. The former said that the old practice of having one member from each ward on the committee gave each part of the city a representation. He also asked what would be the meaning of the committee having "charge of the schools" if supervision was stricken out. Mr. Frost said that the High school committee was now so large that it was difficult to fix responsibility. A smaller committee could meet more easily and act more promptly. The trouble with the High school committee had been that it was too large. The board had also hired a superintendent to supervise the school, and it would be better to drop out the idea supervision from the rules, and make the committee simply a committee of reference.

Mr. Barton said that the committee had no right to make suggestions to teachers but they could call the superintendent's attention to what was not satisfactory.

Mayor Kimball asked if a member of the committee could not say what he thought to the teachers.

Mr. Barton said he could say it, but it could have no weight.

Mr. Parker asked what was the meaning of the phrase that was left, "the committee shall have charge of the school." That was a very comprehensive phrase, and implied the right to supervise.

Mr. Burr moved to divide the question and first consider the High school committee.

Mr. Parker said he was taken by surprise at Mr. Frost's entire change of view, as he had heard no explanation for it. He advocated strongly having the High school committee consist of the

(Continued on 3th page.)

THE REVISED CHARTER.

UNFAVORABLY DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Both branches of the city government were in session Monday night, to discuss the city charter. The board of aldermen was called to order by President Pettie, all the aldermen being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Childs presented a petition for a fire alarm box on the corner of Jewett and Boyd streets; referred to the fire committee.

NO JEWISH CEMETERY.

Mayor Kimball then took the chair and Alderman Pettie reported on the matter of having a Jewish cemetery on Mr. Teele's land, opposite the Newton cemetery. As it was to be for the benefit of non-residents entirely, the committee did not think it would be kept in good order, and for that and for sanitary reasons, they recommended that no licenses should be granted for such a cemetery.

NEW HORSES.

Alderman Pettie presented an order appropriating \$600 for the purchase of a pair of horses for the chemical engine, one of the pair having died suddenly. The order was passed.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mrs. Mary Louise Byfield gave notice of intention to build a dwelling house on Grasmere street, Ward 7.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed increasing the number of patrolmen from 19 to 20, on the first of April.

On motion of Alderman Pettie an order was passed for the purchase of 125 telegraph poles for the city fire alarm system. Alderman Pettie said that the fire department had not considered the question of putting the wires underground. The city now has some 65 miles of wire, and the old poles were being replaced with new ones.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of E. H. Hunt, for permit to put a 14 horse power engine and boiler in his shop, and a hearing was appointed for April 16th at 8 p. m., before the board of aldermen, and notices ordered posted in Ward 3.

A number of small bills were reported and approved.

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE CHARTER.

A petition was presented from J. F. C. Hyde, R. M. Pulsifer, I. T. Burr, Dwight Chester, James W. French, J. E. Hollis, J. S. Farlow, E. W. Gay, D. W. Farquhar, Lewis E. Coffin, J. B. Goodrich, Thomas Weston, Henry E. Cobb, Chas. Robinson, Robert R. Bishop, W. B. Fowle, George B. Wilbur, Chas. C. Barton, Edward H. Mason, and E. W. Wood, asking for a public hearing on the revised charter, on the ground that the radical and organic changes contemplated should not be presented to the legislature, without full and free public discussion, and giving an opportunity to every citizen who desired it an opportunity to be heard.

The petition was received in concurrence, and an order from the common council was read, appointing Monday, April 2nd, for a public hearing, and providing that 300 more copies of the Revised Charter be presented for general circulation.

Alderman Childs said he did not object to a public hearing, but the committee had had 300 copies printed, and he did not think that 500 more were needed. When the charter was revised five or six years ago, some 300 of the books were left over. The expense of printing 500 copies would be about \$250.

Alderman Johnson said that the revised charter had been printed in both papers, where it was easy for all who were interested to see it.

Alderman Ward asked if the 300 were all distributed, and the city clerk replied that only two or three copies were left, and he was receiving many calls for them.

Alderman Pettie said he thought that the text of the charter was all that was needed.

Alderman Childs said he thought 500 could be printed for \$250, and an order was passed that that number be printed at an expense not to exceed \$50. A notice was then sent to the common council, asking for a joint convention to consider the city charter, which request was acceded to.

THE JOINT CONVENTION

assembled in the common council chamber, and Mayor Kimball stated he had invited Ex-Governor Claflin, Col. Parker, and Judge Lowell to be present, but they were all unable to accept the invitation. Gov. Claflin wrote that he was best, and the report was sufficiently explicit, and that he could not add anything more.

ALDERMAN CHILDS

said that as a member of the commission, he should like to hear the pros and cons, from the other members. In the present government it was almost impossible to place any responsibility on any one. It was a government by joint committees, and there was no liability or responsibility, if the work done was unsatisfactory. The two board system was a New England system, but the commission thought that was best for Newton and for every city, and the idea of having so many members was to have it approach to the form of a town meeting as far as possible. Complaint had been made that too much power had been given to one man, but now the mayor has nothing but the veto power, and he should be the chief executive officer of the city, and have the powers and responsibilities of his office. The city auditor should be elected by the board of aldermen, not be appointed by the mayor, as he is the man who will control the purse strings, and the board should have full power over him. The more the matter was looked into, the more he was convinced that one board was just what was needed for this city. He was in Brooklyn last week, and he found that the system worked admirably there. As for the board of public works he was convinced that three men would be able to run the city affairs more economically, and the city would get better service, and there would be some responsibility, if things went wrong.

COUNCILMAN GORE

the other member of the commission, said that one matter was not touched upon, which was the qualified power given to the mayor in the revised charter. In the first draft, he was given sole power to appoint and remove all officials. The theory was excellent, but in practice it was not thought this would work well. It had been asked how could the mayor be got at if he did wrong. Gamaliel Bradford suggested by impeachment and removal, but that was contrary to

the institutions of this country, to put the removal of an official elected by the people in the hands of a body who were not the people. It was held to be safer to give the mayor the power, but allow the aldermen to have a check upon his actions, but this would not be found to be any restriction practically. If there was good cause for removal of any official, the board would approve. The revised charter was not perfect, a perfect system of government had not yet been evolved, and all the commission could do well to approximate to perfection, and it was, he thought, a great improvement over the present charter.

Councilman Kennedy asked what control the mayor had over the board of public works.

Alderman Childs said he could suspend the work of officers for 15 days, and if the cause was a sound one there would never be a hearing. If the mayor's official thought he had a grievance, he could obtain a hearing. The mayor was given a right to suspend any official.

Councilman Kennedy thought there was practically no difference between the new charter and the old one, the council now elected the city officers, but in the new one, the mayor would make the nomination, which would make no practical difference. The mayor has the right now to stop any work and suspend any official, if he desired to exercise it. He did not see where the new charter was so very different from the old.

Alderman Childs said the mayor could not suspend either the city clerk or auditor, the former being largely a state official. He was very reluctant to see the power of confirmation placed in the board of aldermen, as the mayor ought to be given absolute control over every officer of the city, except the city clerk and auditor, and the latter ought to be under the control of the board, as he had control of the money.

Councilman Gore said it would make the case clearer if the name of Auditor should be changed to Comptroller, as his duties are very different from those of the present auditor, and he had to see that all money was expended for the purposes designated in the appropriation.

ALDERMAN NICKERSON

said that he thought the arguments of the commission were a little hard upon the present city government, and some of the statements were not quite justified; that although he had no doubt the commission acted honestly and candidly, their statements were a little extreme. The whole matter of responsibility came back upon the city council, who were now held responsible for what was done. In the main he was pleased with the new charter, and he thought that it would be a good idea to reduce the school committee, as it was a step towards abolishing it altogether. He would like to know if the commission had considered the question of making the school board a committee of the board of aldermen, just as the highway surveyors are. He thought this might possibly be a good thing.

Councilman Gore said that the State Board of Education would not allow of this, and as their wishes were law with the legislature, the provisions of the charter had to be made satisfactory to them.

ALDERMAN PETTIE

said that he regarded the arguments of the commission as very extraordinary, to say the least. The gentlemen on the commission stood very high in public esteem, and he had no doubt but they had reached their conclusions conscientiously, but if they reasoned from wrong premises, their conclusions could not help being faulty. They started out with a high sounding statement about making the city government like that of a railroad corporation, but they did not seem to be aware of the fact that a great majority of railroad corporations had been failures, and did not pay expenses. The directors were elected by the stockholders, who had votes in proportion to their stock, and he did not know but the commission intended that the property owners of Newton should also have votes according to the amount of property they held. Again, a railroad corporation was run to put money in the pockets of those who run it, but the city council was here for a different business. The praise of railroad corporations surprised him, especially when so few railroad corporations were doing anything praiseworthy. The commission also thought that the city would be safe if a majority of 15 was required in the board of aldermen, but they thought only a majority of 5 was needed in the school board. The requirement that the four aldermen should be elected by each ward surprised him, as he thought some of them would be elected at large. This would give ward jealousies, excited by the election of aldermen, a chance to cool down. He also could not consent to any provision that would allow all the nine members of the school board to be taken from one ward. They also proposed to abolish the board of health, and expect that the three commissioners of public works would know all the defects of plumbing, drainage, know all about epidemics and diseases, and all their other duties. To get three men competent to all such positions, they would have to be made to do more than they could. It is also proposed to abolish the Overseers of the Poor, and have one Almoner attend to their duties. He hoped the time would never come when the relief of the poor in all the ten villages of Newton would depend on one man. He was struck in reading the report of the commission with the paucity of their vocabulary. To talk about the legislation by the present city government as "monstrous," was using a pretty hard word. They also called it "vicious," but that might pass, and then they talked about irresponsible extravagance! They propose to give all the powers and responsibilities to one man, but when he was elected how could he be held responsible, he did not give bonds, he could not be made to refund money, but he might be defeated at the next election. The commission had been chosen, he understood, to revise the present charter, and he did not know just what they understood by revision, but they had held on to the title, possibly, of the old charter, is they had let all the rest go. To speak seriously, he thought the changes proposed were much too radical, and he favored deferring the whole matter for another year. He should certainly oppose the enactment of any such scheme as the one presented, and see if changes could not be made for the better. The commission state that the same men who make up the appropriations expend the money. The commission knew better than this, and everybody knows that.

who has anything to do with making up appropriations goes out of office before the money is expended. He was surprised that the commission should allow such a statement to go in their report. Councilman Gore said that to show that he was not entirely crushed he would explain that the school committee had no power to appropriate money, they could only expend what the board of aldermen allowed them, and for this reason it was not thought necessary to make the school board consist of more than nine members. The commission had had the assistance of Superintendent Seaver of Boston and other prominent educators in making up the sections relating to schools.

ALDERMAN WARD

said that he was surprised at the statements made by the commission. If they were not untruthful, they were not fair to the present or past city government. They certainly showed great ignorance of the city government, and the conduct of affairs under the present city charter. The report spoke about things being rushed through both branches in a single evening, but he would appeal to any one present, if such had ever been the case. Any measure required the vote of two-thirds of the members present to suspend the rules. They also compare the city to a railroad corporation, but he did not know of any corporation that had forty directors. The greatest change proposed was to have a board of three men to run the whole city with the mayor, but such one-man power was not democratic, the people should be represented. For one thing, he could not see why the mayor should appoint the city treasurer, as that might make that office a political one, if a mayor should be appointed who wanted to reward his political friends. He would like to know if the mayor did not select a happy sample, as no one would like to have the city government of Newton as corrupt and notorious as that of New York and Brooklyn. With one board of 28 members, the members would not attend as faithfully as they do at present, and he did not think the city would gain anything from the change.

Alderman Childs endeavored to defend the commission, and said that they did not imply that any one had been dishonest, but members of joint committees were not paid, and could not afford to give as much time to their work as men who were given salaries. He thought under the proposed three commission system the city would save at least \$80,000 a year. Alderman Ward asked if we could not have a board of works under the present charter. There was no need of changing the charter to get them.

The joint convention was then dissolved, and in the board of aldermen, petitions for the widening of Cheesecake brook, from Eddy street to Charles River, and for permanent drivers for Horse carriages 5 and 6, were received and referred, after which the board adjourned.

The Common Council.

In the common council after the reading of the petition for a public hearing on the city charter, there was a discussion upon the order providing for a hearing.

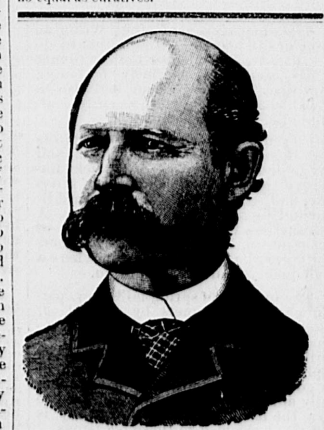
Councilman Wiswall spoke strongly in favor of it, while Councilman Fenno thought that as there would be a public hearing before the Legislative committee, there was no need of one before the city council. The order was adopted, but Councilman Hamblen moved that it be reconsidered out of deference to Councilman Gore. Councilman Kennedy said that he had supposed the public hearing was for that evening, and not for a week from that night.

President Burr called Councilman Kennedy to the chair and said that no matter of such importance had come before the council since he had been a member of that body. It would not be wise just now to refuse to give such men as had signed the petition a hearing, they were men who were deeply interested in the city's welfare, and the measure would go into the legislature in the time if it was not presented until the first of May. He thought that the council should not act without hearing these men, and pledged himself to prevent any needless delays.

Councilman Hamblen withdrew his motion and the order was sent up for concurrence.

Councilman Powell presented an order appropriating \$11,000 for a new bridge at Nonantum, saying that it was fully as much needed there as a new bridge was at Lower Falls. His order was referred to the highway committee.

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communications cannot be returned by mail
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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

THE REVISED CHARTER.

It is unfortunate that the charter commission did not see fit to adopt a more judicial tone in their report, as their arguments are weakened by the many inexact, not to say reckless, statements with which the report abounds. The condition of things under the present charter is stated rather more strongly than the facts will warrant. Theoretically the legislation under the present charter may be as "vicious" and "monstrous" as the commission claim, but practically it has served its purpose, and we have had a very fair form of city government. The commission's report has aroused strong antagonism, which is not soothed by the explanation that the statements were made in a "Pickwickian" sense only, and were not intended to have a personal application.

The list of names signed to the petition for a public hearing, and protesting against the measure, being rushed through without a full and free discussion of its provisions, naturally enough commanded respectful consideration, and the council thought it was best to hear what such men had to say before taking any definite action.

In the joint convention Aldermen Pettee and Ward called attention to some of the more assailable points, and the former made the most brilliant speech that has been heard in the council chamber for a long time. It was good natured, but witty and sarcastic by turns, and most of the points were fairly made. Alderman Ward also went directly to the heart of the matter by his shrewd comments and questions, and both speakers evidently had the sympathy of the majority of the council. There is no denying that the prospects are rather dubious for any approval of the measure in its present shape.

Radical as the proposed charter is, it does not yet suit Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, who in a letter to the Boston Transcript says that it is defective in that it gives the aldermen the confirmation of the mayor's appointments and removals. He argues that this opens the way for intrigue and the rule of the standing committees, and destroys responsibility. The second defect he finds is the board of public works, who can be appointed or removed only with the consent of the aldermen, and who are independent of the mayor, although he is held responsible for their acts. Another criticism he makes is that the mayor, as well as the members of the board of public works, should have a seat in the board of aldermen and the right to take part in discussions.

The provision that the mayor shall appoint the city treasurer is also strongly objected to, and does not seem to be a wise one, and there are a number of other provisions which might be put in to better shape. As long as we are going to have a new charter, we may as well take time enough to get the very best thing possible, and it seems to be in order to appoint another commission to revise the revision.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

At the school board meeting there was a rather mysterious change in the views of several gentlemen in regard to the proper number for the High school committee. Instead of wishing it to consist of the full board, as they warmly advocated at the January meeting, they had completely changed about, and thought that two members beside the chairman of the board were sufficient. The reasons for the change were sought for unsuccessfully, although it may have been found in the motion that was afterwards made to take from the committee all powers except that of nominating teachers, and of considering matters referred to them by the board. Such an important change deserved more serious consideration than it received, and as the election of teachers does not come until June, it might have safely waited over until another month.

Judging from the motion to make the committees simply committees of reference, the school board does not intend to wait for the new charter to be adopted before doing what they can to make it simply a legislative body, and putting all the executive power in the hands of the superintendent. The proposed change was certainly a long step in that direction, but, fortunately or unfortunately, it did not pass, and the High school and district committees still have charge of the schools, with all that that implies, and the word is a very comprehensive one. The new High school com-

mittee consists of Mr. Barton, chairman of the school board, Mr. Dickinson and Rev. Mr. Hornbrook.

The suggestion that Hon. Robert R. Bishop be appointed to fill the position made vacant by the death of Judge Bacon, originally came from the Boston Herald, but it was immediately seconded by the press, without regard to party, and Mr. Bishop has reason to feel proud of the many commendatory notices he received throughout the State. Popular sentiment was so plainly expressed that Governor Ames did not delay in tendering the appointment to Mr. Bishop, and the people of Newton feel especially well pleased at the selection of one who has always been an honored citizen. His appointment will confer an honor upon the bench, and add to the confidence already felt in the judges of this state. The appointment is significant in another respect, as it shows that while Governor Ames does not feel always called upon to listen to the advice of politicians, he nevertheless has such confidence in the State press that he is ever ready to listen to their suggestions. Their advice has the additional merit of being perfectly disinterested.

ALDERMAN CHILDS stated at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Monday night, that 500 pamphlets containing the report of the charter commission would cost about \$250 and that 500 slips of the charter alone would cost \$50. As he is chairman of the printing committee he ought to be well posted, but it would be a very fortunate printer that could secure such contracts. The 500 pamphlets containing the commission's report and the charter, could be done at a profit for \$70, and the 500 slips ought not to cost over \$15. If the printing committee is paying such "monstrous" prices for the work they have done, it is no wonder that the charter commission condemned the system of doing business by joint committees.

In former years the printing committee took the trouble to secure bids when they had any printing to be done.

EX-GOVERNOR BRAYMAN of Idaho Territory, who has lived many years in the Southern states, replies in this issue to the letter of ex-Governor Claflin and of Principal Hinds in favor of the Blair bill. Mr. Brayman condemns the measure and advances some weighty arguments to show that it is both unwise politically, and certain, if passed, to fail of the objects aimed at. Congress may owe a duty, Mr. Brayman says, to the freedmen of the south, but as it failed to secure them their political rights, it is rather too late to profess sympathy and make a great appropriation for a class who would not be likely to receive the benefit of the national benefaction. The Blair bill is not only devoid of statesmanship, but it would never have been seriously considered but for the great anxiety of the politicians to dispose of the enormous surplus in the national treasury.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT thinks that the provision in the new Newton charter, relating to the school system of the city, would be admirably adapted for Boston, as it gives the superintendent executive control of the public school system. It will be remembered that Mr. E. P. Seaver is the superintendent of Boston schools, and no one would doubt that the Boston schools would be much better under his control than under any board of supervisors or school committees that could be elected in Boston. One-man power is an excellent thing, provided that the power is lodged in such an official as Mr. Seaver.

THEY have had an interesting case in Boston over the election of Masters of the schools. Master Alfred Bunker was defeated by personal feeling, but public attention being called to the case, the school board were compelled to revise their action and he was elected with only one dissenting voice. The Boston school board evidently does not profess to be superior to public opinion, but the whole occurrence shows the folly of subjecting school teachers to annual elections, instead of making their term of office during good behavior.

THE republican state committee have called the convention to select four delegates at large and four alternates to meet at Tremont Temple, April 25, at 11 o'clock a. m. The committee recommend that the conventions in the congressional districts be held within seven days after the state convention.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Ely will be Mr. Burnett's successor in Congress. The Journal evidently gets its information from the politicians and not from the people of this district. Mr. Ely's claims to the nomination are numbered with the worn-out issues of the past.

THE sermon in this issue is the last of the farewell discourses by Rev. Mr. Titus, and it is also the most important of the series. The stand taken has made quite a sensation in the city, as in it Mr. Titus announces his withdrawal from the Baptist denomination, and his desire to form a new church on what he conceives to be the true basis.

MAYOR KIMBALL very kindly adopted the suggestion made by the GRAPHIC and made Good Friday a holiday in the public schools. This is only following the custom of other cities, and the order has given great satisfaction to both parents and teachers.

Holiday Week.

During the coming week school children and their parents should make the most of the opportunities which will present themselves to visit the beautiful and instructive cyclorama, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," the advertisement of which will be found in another column.

Old Folks Concert.

Ye ancient choir of men and women singers will give a greater concert in ye stone meeting-house, ye old Channing on ye Eldridge Turnpike, where ye Vernon road crosses it. In ye town of Newtonville, Tuesday evening, April ye 3rd, 1883, at early candle light, wh is s of ye olde Towne clock. Grandiose Shadrach Sneathemald Burnett will beat ye time. Miss Laura Beck, Miss Annie Ceiley, Grandiose Burnett and Squire Peleg Hackett, who fing in ye choir of ye stone meeting-house, will each fing a worldie fong. Ebenezer Cole will bring his fiddlers and blowers from ye High Towne school to play ye symphony and back up ye big choir. Jeemina Owen will play on ye Harpichord.

The Yale Concert.

The managers of the Yale concert send us the following:
We have heard vague rumors afloat and we hasten to answer them in the words of the manager of the Apollo and Banjo club of Yale College. It has caused the college men here much amusement to think that the Amherst boys should have the cheek to designate any Yale musical organization as "Second class." Why our Freshmen Glee club can give the Amherst club points in singing. You can tell the Newton people that the Apollo club will give them as good a concert as they ever heard from any college glee club. If any of the Amherst men want to hear some singing that will stand head and shoulder above anything that they can do, they had better stay behind in Newton and listen to our boys.

The Amherst Concert.

The managers of the Amherst Club respond to this very polite invitation by saying that theirs is not a freshman organization, and they are very sorry that the real Yale Glee Club is to be in the South next week. If it were coming to Newton, there would be some in duement for the Amherst Club to stay over, but as it is they do not care to hear Yale freshmen attempt to sing. Nevertheless they advise all who attend the Amherst concert to also hear the Yale Apollo Club, as their endeavors in the musical line are said to be very mirth-provoking. They have no doubt the youthful Apollo Club will do the best it can, like the pianist in the well-known story, and they hope Newton people will not condemn the Yale Glee Club because of the shortcomings of the Apollo Club as the Yale Glee Club is really a fairly good musical organization, although it is of course not equal to Amherst.

Eliot Church Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the Eliot meeting house will be laid on Fast Day at half past twelve. A meeting of Eliot church will be held in Eliot hall at eleven o'clock, at which addresses and papers preparatory to the ceremonies on the ground will be presented. The services in the open air will be very brief.

On Sunday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock, the articles found in the boxes of the two former corner stones laid in 1845 and in 1850, will be exhibited in Eliot hall, and several communications addressed to the church by the fathers of a former generation will be read. The public are cordially invited to all of these services.

A Great Convenience.

All who have books of Boston tickets should obtain one of the neat Russia leather covers, which the well-known tailors, Churchill & Bean, are giving to their customers. The name of the owner is printed in gilt letters, which is of great benefit if the tickets should be dropped in the cars or on the street. Messrs Churchill & Bean are now ready with their spring importations for gentlemen's suits, in all the latest styles.

Bicycles

For sale and to let by E. P. Burnham, Park street, Newton. As low prices as can be secured in Boston, and first class machines. Mr. Burnham is now centrally located, and he has a number of good bicycles and tricycles to let by the hour or day. See advertisement.

Do You Want a Hat?

If so, your attention is directed to the advertisement on the first page, of Messrs. Jackson & Co., fashionable hatters and furriers, well known as being one of the oldest firms in Boston, formerly located on Tremont street in the old Albion building, but now removed to the large and commodious store, No. 126 Tremont street, opposite Park street church. Give him a call before buying your spring goods.

MARRIED.

ELLIS-JONES—At West Kennebunk, Me., March 21, by Rev. Geo. A. Lockwood, Olin F. Ellis of Newton and Mary D. Jones of Kennebunk, Me.

DIED.

WORCESTER—In Newtonville, March 27, Elizabeth C., wife of Rev. John Worcester.
PRATT—In Newton, March 24, Caroline Wardell Pratt, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Daniels, 26 yrs.
FURDEN—At Newton Centre, March 24, William Furden, aged 67 yrs.

You must not Laugh

If you go to the
OLD FOLK'S CONCERT

At the
Channing Church Parlor,
Tuesday Ev'g., April 3, at 8 p. m.

Solos by members of the Channing Church Quartet.
Miss LAURA BECK, Soprano.
Miss ANNIE CEILEY, Contralto.
Mr. ARTHUR F. BURNETT, Tenor.
Mr. KARL HACKETT, Bass.

CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES.
HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.
MR. A. F. BURNETT, Director.

ADMISSION 25 Cts.
Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's. Doors open at 7.15.

LLOYD BROTHERS.
Improved Carpet Cleaning Machine
They remove all Dust, Brighten Colors and Destroy Moths.
Office, 605 Main Street, 3d door East of Church Street, Works on Benefit St., Wai
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE NO. 7692. P. O. Box No. 567

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Herbert F. Miller has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for a permit to erect a stable on Dedman Street, ward 5, for Levi C. Wade.

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L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. P. Heyward has applied for permit to erect an addition to his stable on Centre Street, Ward 6, and a green-house in connection therewith. By order of the Mayor and Aldermen, L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Dora Wingersky has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect an addition to a building, corner of Walnut and Beacon streets, ward 6, to be used for a store. L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that George Dyson, residing on Mechanic St., Newton Upper Falls, has applied to the Mayor and Aldermen for a Junk license. L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. A. Sylvester has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect a stable on Beacon Street, Ward 6. L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANO FOR SALE—A Piano of superior tone, and in excellent condition, H. F. Miller, maker, can be bought at a low price, if purchased before April 15th. Can be seen by addressing P. O. Box 238, Newton.

LOST—Five dollars reward to the finder of a pug dog; rather small, light colored, has broken out a front (upper) tooth. Answers to the name of Don. Wore collar marked. Corner of N. Hill 122. Return to Mrs. Coffin, Highland Avenue, Newtonville.

WANTED—By a seamstress, engagement by the day or week. Address L. Box 546, Newton, Mass.

TO RENT—One of my houses unexpectedly vacant May 1st, will be for rent from that day. It is in perfect order, and can be seen any day after 1 o'clock p. m. Apply to Dr. L. R. Stone, Vernon Street.

FOR SALE—A French roof cottage, in excellent repair, 7 rooms, 9,000 feet of land, fruit and shade trees, on Fayette street, Newton. Apply to E. P. Burnham, Park St., Newton.

WANTED—A short-hand teacher, Graham System. Please address, stating terms and references, Box 132, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

TOILET—House of 10 rooms with stable, good yard, fruit; desirable location, five minutes from depot. Partly furnished if desired. Box 277, Newton.

WANTED—Experienced Spinner, also drawing, reeling or speeder tenders. Can likewise give employment to inexperienced, single, or family help. Address, Newton Mills, Newton Upper Falls.

TO LET or SELL in West Newton, House of 11 rooms and stable on Webster St. Large garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford St., Boston.

INSURANCE—Against fire in the best companies at the lowest rates. W. Thorpe, Agent, Newton Centre.

TO BE LEASED—A cosy house on Pearl St. with five rooms, in perfect condition. Four minutes from station of N. & A. R. R. Enquire of Henry Fuller, Centre St., ward 7, Newton.

TO LET—A suite of rooms for a small family on Webster St., West Newton, partly furnished, if desired. Apply to Mrs. N. T. Allen, West Newton.

TO RENT—Five Good Houses at Newton Centre, and Three at Newton Highlands; all near station. Also, Houses for sale. W. Thorpe, Pelham street, Newton Centre.

At my supply depot you can exchange or purchase W. and O. & Plymouth Rock eggs and stock, also eggs and stock from all standard varieties of land and water fowls, poultry supplies, laying hens, fresh eggs and chickens in the season, ferrets, rabbits and guinea pigs. If you are troubled with rats, weasels, squirrels, skunks, &c. perhaps I can help you. I desire the address of every breeder of pure stock in Newton. It will pay to write me whether you wish to buy or sell. In writing enclose stamp, for reply. GEO. LINDBER, JR., Cotton street, Newton.

—[ESTABLISHED 1845.]—
BRAZER & PRADÉ.
Ecclesiastical and Domestic

DECORATORS

IN OIL AND FRESCO.
24 Hayward Place, Boston.

Established 1860.
A. J. Macomber, Optician.

64 Elmwood Street, Newton.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses Made to Order and Repaired.
Occults prescriptions correctly set.

J. J. JOHNSON,
FLORIST.

CONSERVATORIES,
School Street, Newton.
Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc.
Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

Storage
—FOR—
Furniture.

ASSOCIATES' BRICK BLOCK,
WALNUT ST., NEWTONVILLE.

Cheapest and Best Rooms in Newton

Particulars and Prices of
J. C. FULLER,
Newtonville,

OR—
J. W. FRENCH,
226 Washington St.,
BOSTON.

A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns or bunions, on any lady's foot who will wear my Custom Made Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine and handsome, will wear longer than anything else known, will keep their shape and shed water. I do not send the measures to a factory, but make the boots myself. Any lady who does not like them when made up, need not feel compelled to take them. A perfect fitting and comfortable boot guaranteed, no matter in what shape the foot may be. Best Kangaroo Flexible Bottom. No Squake, \$6.50. Best Dongola ditto, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

A. L. RHYND,
Ladies and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Custom Work a Specialty.
HYDE'S BLOCK, CENTRE & WASHINGTON STS.
NEWTON.

Children's Hair Cutting

AT
JOHN T. BURNS'

COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

We wish to state to the Public that we will take Special Care of the CUTTING OF CHILDREN'S HAIR, and also with every other branch of our business.

N. B.—LADIES' SHAMPOOING done at their homes at the moderate price of 75 cents.

Real Estate.
Mortgages.
Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages.
Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—OFFICES—
J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

--REMOVAL--

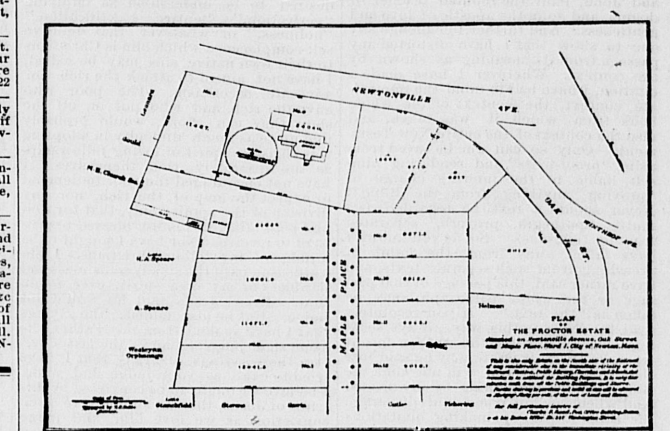
CHARLES F. RAND,
Real Estate.
Auctioneer, and
Insurance Agent.

Having removed my NEWTON REAL ESTATE OFFICE to BRACKETT'S NEW BLOCK, opposite the Public Library, I am prepared to show patrons some excellent bargains in the GARDEN CITY of New England.

My office is well equipped for transaction of business in my line, and is open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M., where myself or competent assistant is in attendance. Callers will always find a welcome. No trouble to show estates for sale, or to rent.

My carriage is usually at the door so as to accommodate patrons with as little delay as possible in showing estates.

Photographs of most estates at both my Boston and Newton offices. I propose to be at my Boston office, 300 Washington street, ground floor, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., where also by appointment I will meet parties at any time desired. From 9.30 A. M. to 3 P. M. my assistant, Mr. J. H. Bemis will also be at this office ready to give all information in his power.



The above is a plan of the Proctor estate which I have cut up and had surveyed, and is for sale on liberal terms, except Lot No. 1, No. 6, No. 8, and No. 12, which have been already sold. The balance must be sold within 30 days to close the estate. The restrictions are such as to insure good occupants, viz: No dwelling to be of less cost than \$2,500.00, to be set back from Maple Place on line with those already there, and not nearer to division line of lots than 5 feet. Title will be guaranteed by the Massachusetts Title Insurance Co. Call and get a large plan at either of my offices.

Charles F. Rand.

Special Announcement
—TO THE—
RESIDENTS of NEWTON.

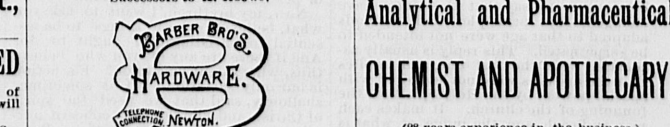
Our team will call in Newton TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for the delivery of
Oak Grove Farm Fresh Churned Butter put up in 1-1 lb. to 20 lb. tubs.
" " " Fresh Laid Eggs.
" " " Heavy Cream and Cheese.
" " " Pure Sweet Milk and Buttermilk.
" " " Little Sausages and Canned Corn.
" " " Smoked Bacon and Hams.
" " " Salt Pork and Pure Leaf Lard.
" " " Sweet Clutter in 5 and 10 gal. kegs.
Our Oak Grove Farm Butter is put up in 5 and 10 lb. boxes.

OAK GROVE FARM CO.

508 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGEPORT.

Telephone No. 7002.

REMOVAL.
BARBER BROTHERS.
Successors to A. Hoows.



Removed to Brackett's New Block, opposite Library, with good entrances, a safe place for teams and better facilities for transacting business, we hope for an increase of public patronage. All heavy goods received and delivered at the rear entrance. Telephone 764.

1852 ESTABLISHED 1887

HUBBARD & PROCTER,
PHARMACISTS,

Successors to

Chas. F. Rogers,
BRACKETT'S BLOCK,
NEWTON, MASS.

A. C. TUPPER,
Carpenter and Builder.

Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

3rd door from Post Office. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

ARTHUR HUDSON.

Analytical and Pharmaceutical
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

(28 years experience in the business.)

WARNER'S BLOCK, NEWTON

Cor. Centre and Elmwood streets.

A full line of Chemicals of Standard Purity always in stock.
Physicians' prescriptions compounded with accuracy at all hours.

Proprietary Medicines and Druggists' Sundries.

CHEMISTRY.

With a large and thoroughly appointed Laboratory, Mr. Hudson offers his services in the line of his profession. Investigation as to the composition of matter conducted by analyses or syntheses, according to most approved methods. Analysis of potable waters, milk, etc., a specialty.

The Senior Druggist of Newton.

TELEPHONE 7979.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

NEWTON OFFICE:

3rd door from Post Office. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. F. S. Rollins has sold his estate at Nantucket.

—Miss Nellie Simpson is away visiting friends for a few days.

—Mr. A. Sylvester is quite ill at his home on Bowers street.

—Miss Minnie Dennison was in town for a short time this week.

—Mr. A. R. Mitchell has returned from his visit to California.

—Mr. George Tewksbury leaves on his Western trip Saturday night.

—Mr. George W. Morse and family are now at Lausanne, Switzerland.

—Mrs. C. F. Jones and daughter have returned from their visit in Norwich, Conn.

—A fine assortment of new spring dress goods can be found at D. B. Needham's.

—Mayor Kimball went to Lowell, Monday, to attend a meeting of its city government.

—Pupils and teachers are alike preparing for a week of recreation and change next week.

—The second of Mr. Rollins' new cottages on Elm Place has been rented by Mr. Carter.

—Miss Alice Jones and Miss Maybell Davis are to spend the Easter holidays in New York.

—Mrs. A. H. Soden has recovered from her recent illness, though as yet she is unable to be out.

—The Easter concert in the Universalist church will be very interesting. It is to begin at 6 o'clock.

—The next regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union will be held Tuesday evening, April 3rd, at 7.45.

—Mr. W. F. Kimball is fast improving. He is now brought down stairs in his chair, and sits up a portion of each day.

—J. C. Fuller has rented Mr. Teele's house on the corner of Walnut and Lowell streets to J. P. Lewis of Boston.

—The annual meeting of the Universalist Sunday School Association was held at Mr. Wm. Denison's on Lowell street last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bullens of Newton are to move to one of the houses in the new block on Walnut Terrace next week.

—Those who like the nicest toilet soap that is made, should try Ricketts' skin soap, which can be found at Mr. Gaudet's drug store.

—Mr. Colton's assortment of Easter cards is said to be as varied as can be found in any Boston store. Some beautiful ones are still to be had.

—The Central Congregational Sunday School are very busy preparing new music and recitations for their Easter concert next Sunday at 6.30 p. m.

—Mr. A. L. Greenwood and family and Mrs. L. M. Ryder will remove from their house on Bowers street to one of the new houses on Brooks avenue.

—There will be a vesper service in the Methodist church Sunday evening, and the children will furnish recitations and songs suitable for an Easter service.

—C. F. Eddy & Co. of West Newton have established a branch office at Tupper's grain store, and an order book at Colton's, and will fill all orders for coal promptly.

—Mr. Pennell and family have moved to Portland, Maine, but he will be in Newtonville every week, as he is to train and have charge of the chorus choir in the Universalist church.

—There are numerous vacant houses this spring, on account of the many changes that are being made, but the demand is so great that most of them will be taken in a few weeks.

—A party of young people of this ward visited Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Carter at their home in Cambridge, Thursday evening. A very pleasant time was had, and the last train home was patronized.

—Dr. O. E. Hunt and wife arrived home from Florida last Saturday, in excellent health. They found Florida rather warm during the latter part of their stay, and crowded with Northern visitors.

—Rev. Geo. S. Butters delivered the last lecture in the course last Sunday evening, taking for his subject, "The Women of Methodism." There was a good audience, and this lecture as well as the other three was very instructive. The music was by the regular church choir.

—Mrs. Elizabeth C. wife of Rev. John Worcester, died on Tuesday after a lingering illness, and the funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Worcester has been an invalid for some years, but she had many warm friends who will miss her greatly, and there is a sad vacancy in her once happy home. She leaves a husband, two sons and a daughter, to mourn her loss.

—The sociable and dance to be given under the auspices of the Goddard Literary Union in Mason's Hall, Thursday evening, April 5th, promises to be a success; as it is not to be a dress affair a good social time may be anticipated. The tickets being limited the friends of the union who have not obtained them, should do so at once, to be procured of its members or of Mr. Dearborn.

—At the Congregational church on Sunday morning a fine musical program will be given by Mr. A. B. Allison, the organist, assisted by the church quartet, Miss Hills, Miss Ellis, and Messrs. Knapp and Rand. The music is as follows:

Organ Postlude—Fantasia in C. Dudley Buck

Christ our Passover. Holden

Soprano Solo—Resurrection. Berthold

God hath appointed a day. Berthold

Organ Postlude—Offertory in F Minor. Battiste

—Wm. R. Hayward, an old resident of this city, died at his residence at Newtonville, March 17, 1888. The deceased was born at Easton, Sept. 11, 1820. When a young man he was a student of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. The early part of his life was spent at Easton, Mass. and Peterboro, N. H. While in Peterboro he was a member of the Board of Selectmen and a member of the school committee. He has resided in Newton for the past twenty-three years, and was one of the inspectors of the Newton water works during the construction of the Reservoir. He was a man of sterling integrity, a strong temperance advocate and a great favorite with the young people of his acquaintance, who always found in him a sympathetic friend and valuable adviser in all their undertakings. He leaves a widow and two children, both of whom are married. The funeral was held at the residence of the deceased Tuesday of last week, the services being conducted by the Rev. Prescott Fay of Cambridge. The remains were taken to Easton on the 21st for interment.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. John W. Carter is now at Havana, Cuba.

—Loyalty Lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold no meeting Fast Day evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Pratt are at the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

—Rev. Mr. Jaynes will preach at the Unitarian church on Sunday morning.

—Mr. H. A. Inman has been chosen a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union.

—Miss Rosalie Ames gives a Progressive Angling party at her home this evening.

—There will be a Union Service on Fast Day at the Unitarian church, and the sermon will be by Rev. O. D. Kimball of the Baptist church.

—Mr. James Luke and family, who have occupied Mr. O. D. Kimball's house for the winter, have returned to their home at Beverly Farms.

—Dr. Thayer's new house at the corner of Waltham and River streets, is nearly completed, and it will be one of the handsomest residences in the city.

—The City Treasurer has been inundated with water bills this week, the majority of water-takers waiting until the last of the month before paying their bills.

—A grand program for Easter, from the best musical composers, will be rendered at the Baptist church in the morning at 10.45, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Come early if you would secure a seat.

—Frank Cunningham, driver for Mr. Johnson, the Auburndale grain dealer, was thrown from his wagon while driving into Mague's stable, last Saturday, and broke his ankle. He was taken to the Cottage Hospital.

—There will be a meeting of the Newton Christian Endeavor Union in the chapel of the Second Congregational church, Monday evening, April 2, service at 7.15. Subject for discussion, "The special work of the different committees."

—A leap year party in aid of Newton Council 824, A. L. of H., was given at Nickerson's Hall, Wednesday evening. There were about 30 couples on the floor and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Mayor Kimball and Councilman Hunt were among the guests present.

—At the Congregational church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Patrick will preach an Easter sermon to the young. A responsive Sunday School Carol service entitled "Easter Day," will be given in the evening. The young men's meeting will be held directly after the evening service.

—There will be no special services of the Unitarian Sunday School in the church Easter Sunday, but Mrs. Walton will occupy the time, taking the "Immortality of the soul" for her theme. The hour will be at 9.30 a. m., and a communion service will follow the regular services of the church.

—Rev. Dr. Peabody supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church last Sunday. His text was "The hidden man of the heart," and was a sermon replete with valuable thought, to which he particularly craved the attention of the younger portion of his hearers, "because character was so much easier formed in youth, than reformed in after life." Character, as a tree whose roots are the deepest, always produces the best and most valuable fruit.

—The adjourned meeting of the Newton Musical Society was held at the house of Mr. George Field, Waltham street, Tuesday evening, and the enjoyable program finely rendered. The club was assisted by Prof. Howard of Boston, and Master Listemann, son of the well known violinist, to whom the members paid a hearty vote of thanks for their most enjoyable contributions. Several new members were voted in, many of them instrumental performers, whom will prove a valuable accession to the club.

—Newton Lodge, 92, I. O. O. F., entertained members from the Takewambait Lodge of Natick, and the Waltham lodge, Thursday evening. The initiatory degree was worked on two candidates, after which music was furnished by Mr. Hobart, Saxophone soloist, and Mr. Bedford, pianist, and speeches made by Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Stutson. About 250 members of different lodges were present and it was found necessary to adjourn to City Hall to have the collation served by the Waltham lodge, as the rooms were too small.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning, the following program of music will be given:

1. Organ Voluntary.

2. Carol, "Shout ye High Heavens." Dow

3. Invocation.

4. Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen." D. Buck

5. Reading Scriptures.

6. Anthem, "Awake Thou that Sleepest." Allen

7. Prayer.

8. Response, Male Quartette.

9. Hymn, Congregation.

10. Easter off. Ring.

11. Carol, "The World itself keeps Easter Day." Buffington

12. Sermon.

13. Galliard, Male Quartette. Solo, Mr. N. F. Thayer

Soprano, Miss K. M. Lincoln, Mrs. E. L. Lincoln. Contralto, Mrs. C. E. Fisher, Miss A. S. Shibley. Tenor, Mr. N. F. Thayer, 1st, Mr. W. T. Rice, 2d. Basses, Mr. C. A. Stowers, 1st, Mr. F. B. Rogers, 2d. Organist, Mr. J. E. Bagley. Director, F. B. Rogers.

—The last meeting of the Women's Educational Club was a very enjoyable one, the subject for the afternoon being Homer, and the papers read by members of the club. It was opened by a paper on the "Personality of Homer," by Mrs. Graves. Homer's literature and story of the Odyssey, Mrs. Raintlett; "Parting of Andromache and Hector," a reading by Mrs. Pinkham; "Hector and Andromache," Mrs. Graves; "Paris and Helen," Mrs. Martin; "The armor of Achilles," a reading by Miss Owen, read also in Greek; "Greek Heroes," Mrs. Raintlett. The ladies seemed enthused with their subject, and their papers were very fine. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered them at the close by the members of the club. Mrs. Roberts, president of the Women's Guild of Newtonville, who was present, also responded in a few pleasant remarks. The secretary rose to express her great satisfaction for the fine treat furnished the society by the ladies who had time, would make similar contributions, whereupon the author of one of the admirable essays replied facetiously, that she had no time. The president wished her to instruct them how she accomplished such results without time. To which she modestly responded, that "they had held occasional meetings for reading their subject together, Monday afternoons, (all the ladies who were housekeepers knowing how conducive the avocations of that day were to such intellectual occupation,) and that her own writing was the result of study after half past nine at night." Thus ended one of the pleasantest hours

of this season for the club. The next meeting will be held three weeks from the last, the subject, "Child life in slavery times," by Mrs. Wyman of Valley Falls.

—There will be interesting Easter services in the Congregational church next Sabbath, April 1st, both morning and evening. At the morning service, which commences at 10.45, the pastor will preach his annual Easter sermon to the young, and the musical selections by the choir of the church will be as follows:

Full Anthem, "Christ, our Passover is Sacrifice for us." "It was early in the Morning." Howard

Organ movements—Opening Voluntary. "Truly this is the Son of God." Oratorio of "Emmanuel." Postlude. "I ascend unto my Father." Oratorio of "Emmanuel."

Hymn tunes by choir and congregation. In the evening, commencing at 6 o'clock, the new Easter service, entitled, "Easter Day," recently published by the Cong. S. Society, Boston, will be given. It is divided into three parts, viz: Easter Eve, Easter Morn, Easter day, and comprises responsive Scripture readings, recitations and carols. The recitations will be given by nine young ladies from the Sunday school. The carols will be rendered of the full Sunday school chorus, and choir by the church. The service will be preceded by an anthem sung by the choir, entitled, "Sing, Alleluia, Forth."

Also, at commencement of second part—preceding announcement of the resurrection—the choir will sing two movements from "Oratorio of Emmanuel," viz: Tenor solo, "He not Afrighted." Organ movements—Opening Voluntary. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Oratorio of the Messiah—Handel

Symphony, introducing service above described, pastoral form. Postlude, "Unfold, ye everlasting portals." Oratorio of "Redemption"—Gounod

Expanses by the primary department and "Pied Farm" boys. All are cordially invited to both services.

AUBURNDALE.

—Miss E. W. Hance has returned to Minneapolis.

—C. J. Humphrey of Fairbairn, Minn., is the guest of A. S. Cooley.

—Mrs. Army of Woodbine street is to entertain a few friends with progressive euchre on April 3rd.

—The college students from Wellesley, Smith and Amherst are all at home for the Easter vacation.

—The water department will begin laying the pipes on Grove street next week, to connect Auburndale with Lower Falls.

—Miss Julia Richards, who has been for some weeks visiting friends in Buffalo, is expected home this week.

—The members of the two young men's debating societies, the S. D. S. and the T. L. S. dine together at the Woodland Park on next Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. M. A. Kimball is making extensive preparations for her usual spring opening of millinery, which takes place this year on the 11th and 12th of April.

—A small farewell party was given on Monday evening to Miss Mabel Thorpe by Mrs. Richard Rowe of Newtonville. Mr. J. H. Thorpe and family remove to Westbury, R. L. this week.

—Mr. A. I. Benyon, formerly a resident here, and once a prominent banker in Boston, died in Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, aged 57 years. Since the Pacific bank failure Mr. Benyon has lived in Canada.

—Miss Anna Gordon was one of the speakers at the Women's Council at Washington on March 28th, when Miss Willard and Mrs. Keefe made addresses on Temperance questions. Miss Gordon spoke on "How to Reach the Children."

—A musical recital by the pupils of Miss Evelyn Brush, followed by a pretty operetta, "The Dairy Maid's Festival," and a reception to Miss Brush, is to be given in Auburndale Hall, on Tuesday evening April 3rd. The affair will be one of the social occasions of the winter, and the guests will wear full dress.

—Master Walter B. Lockett, assisted by Master Willie Henry, gave a very successful Polyopticon entertainment last Saturday afternoon, to about thirty children and a few adults. Master Walter presented about one hundred views, and described them in a very pleasing manner. The proceeds go to the Williston Home, as an Easter offering.

—Mr. and Mrs. George D. Harvey were "at home" to a large company of friends on Wednesday afternoon, at their home on Central street. Mrs. Harvey was assisted in the dining room by Mrs. Gaffield of Newtonville, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Balch of Saratoga, Miss Johnson and Miss Annie Plummer. The reception was one of the prettiest of the season, and many guests from the different Newtons were entertained.

—The services at the church of the Messiah on Easter Sunday morning are as follows, viz: Holy Communion, First celebration, 6 a. m. matins, sermon, and second celebration, 10.45; Even Song, 4.15. The period between Easter and Ascension Day, May 10, is called "The great forty days." It is the intention to have a special service at the church to emphasize the teaching of the season on Friday evenings at 7.45. On Friday, April 6, the Rev. Father Osborne of St. John the Evangelist's, Boston, will preach on "The Work of the Risen Lord."

—At the Congregational church, on Sunday, the following music will be given:

Organ Prelude—Offertory in E flat. Collin

Chorus—"Now on the first day of the week." Lahee

Alto Solo—"They have taken away my life." J. E. Trowbridge

Chorus—"Response, 'Give ear, O Lord.'" Holden

Tenor and Soprano, solos and chorus—"Lift up your glad voices." Holden

Organ Postlude—"See the conquering hero come." Handel

Miss Minnie Page, Miss Millie Fogwell, Mr. Arthur W. Ashenden, Quartet.

Mr. Charles Ashenden, Miss Kate M. Plummer organist and director.

—At the Centenary M. E. church on Sunday morning, the pastor will preach upon the theme, "The Message of the Angel," and the choir will render the following:

Carol—"Christ is risen." A. Sullivan

Duet—Soprano and Alto, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" E. B. Thorne

Anthem—"Christ is risen." E. B. Thorne

An Easter praise service will be held in the evening, when the following selections will be given:

Anthem—"Welcome Happy Morning." Carol—"They have taken away my Lord." J. Stainer

Soprano Solo—"Calvary." J. Stainer

Anthem—"Why seek ye the living." E. J. Hopkins

Tenor Solo—"My hope is in the everliving." J. Stainer

Anthem—"Christ our Passover." B. Tours

Every toothbrush warranted at G. Wilkins Shaw's.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

(Continued from 1st page.)

whole board and now he only wants to have three members.

Mr. Frost said the change was not so great as appeared, but the committee thought the thing would be accomplished in another way. Protracted discussion in the board would be avoided, and the smaller committee would only have to consider matters referred to it and nominate teachers.

The motion to have the High school committee consist of only three members was passed.

A motion was then made to strike out the words "and supervision" from the rules.

Mr. Parker said he thought some explanation of the words "have charge of the schools," as the rules would be left, should be given.

Mr. Baker thought the change was a good one as the rules now smack of the time when the school board did its own supervision. He thought it would be better to find a less comprehensive word than "charge."

Mr. Dickinson said that the same phraseology was used in the public statutes. The superintendent had no powers under the statutes, but only such as the committee gave him. Charge was a good word and he favored letting it stand.

Mr. Parker said he perfectly agreed with the last speaker, the committee was given absolute charge of the schools and of the superintendent. He would like to know, however, if a member of the district committee had any right to give directions.

Mr. Dickinson said that the statutes referred to the committee as a whole, and did not recognize district committees.

Mr. Frost said that the school committee would have full power to direct the superintendent.

Dr. Baker said that the board was the only body that had control of the superintendent.

Mr. Parker said that the rules in regard to the duties of the superintendent and the rights of the committees were still obscure.

Mr. Barton thought that the whole discussion was useless. The superintendent was appointed by the board to supervise the schools, and that was his duty and not the duty of the committee.

Mrs. Burr thought the whole discussion was mainly about words; if the committee had charge, they had the right to supervise. If the object was to limit the powers of the committee, a different form would have to be chosen for the rules, and the word charge left out.

The rules should say so if the committees were to be committees of reference only.

Mr. Barton said that the committee on rules had drawn up a measure which expressed their views which read as follows: "The High school committee shall be a committee of reference for all matters referred to it by the board and to nominate all teachers."

Mr. Barton moved that this rule be adopted in place of the other.

Mr. Dickinson thought the word charge was just the word that was wanted, as the committee was in charge of the schools. They were responsible, and the word should be left just as it was. The committee have the right to give directions and they are responsible for what is done.

Mr. Parker agreed heartily with Mr. Dickinson in the rule proposed by Mr. Barton made the committees mere nonentities.

Mr. Barton's amendment was not seconded and the original motion to strike out "and supervision" was passed, leaving the committee "in charge" of the schools.

A motion was made to elect the two members of the High school committee on the same ballot, and 11 ballots were cast, on which Mr. Dickinson received 9 votes and Rev. Mr. Hornbrooke 8, and they were declared elected.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice that he proposed to introduce the subject of "Industrial Training," in the schools, in regard to which Newton was far behind the age, at a future meeting, when he should ask the board to consider the matter. The board then adjourned.

Newtonville Woman's Guild.

The N. W. G. were very delightfully entertained on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, at Mrs. West's, with miscellaneous readings by Miss Annie P. Call of Lasell Seminary, and singing by Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Brown. Miss Call's selections, "Belshazzar's Feast," "Coquelin's Hat," and "In a Conservatory," were well adapted to show her perfect taste, her great versatility and her complete mastery of her art. At a later period of the meeting, the secretary read the following vote passed at the last meeting of the trustees of the hospital:

"Voted, that the Board of Trustees heard with pleasure that the Newtonville Woman's Guild desires to aid the work of the hospital, by providing for the expenses, in whole or in part, of the Training school for nurses, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the sincere thanks for their generous intentions and its cordial willingness to accept such aid in this direction as the Guild may offer."

The Guild then passed the following vote:

"Voted, that the Newtonville Woman's Guild assume the whole expense, as estimated by the secretary of the Hospital, of maintaining three pupil-nurses for one year in the Training school of the Newton Cottage Hospital."

The Guild sale on Wednesday, March 28, was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and promises to be a satisfactory financial success. The Guild offers sincere and hearty thanks to the public for its liberal patronage; to the Universalist society for adding one more to its many acts of generous kindness to us this winter, in allowing us the use of their beautiful parlors, and to the ladies of the sale committee for the energy, zeal, and thorough good-will with which they have worked.

Attention is once more called to the fact that Miss Carrie W. Hunt will address the Guild in the Methodist chapel, Tuesday, April 3, at 3 p. m., on the subject of "Education among the Mormons." Public invited. Admission 10 cents.

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A LITTLE HEROINE.

"I'll go and try my fortune with Uncle Robert," said Jack. "Bess and Maria failed because he could not stand firm with such fine ideas; but I won't trouble him that way. The old fellow is all right, if one only stirs him up in the right way."

"My child," says the gentle Mrs. Raymond, "I do not wish to hear you speak in that boyish, rude manner. I fear your uncle would have less patience with you than with your sisters. No, he does not intend to forgive me, and we will make no further advances."

"Oh, yes we will, dear!" and Jack's curly head buried itself coaxingly. "Do, do let me try to win the obstinate old man to win our honored relative to a proper sense of his obligation to his only sister and her interesting family. How will I do that, eh? Now, mother, don't shake your head so; it's no use. Why did you give me a boy's name and bring me up on tops and marbles if you want me to be a real girl?"

"It was your father's wish, you know, dear. He was so grievously disappointed that he had no son. But Jacqueline is not a boy's name," and Mrs. Raymond shook her head smilingly at her wayward daughter.

"No; but Jack is, and I'm never called anything else," the young lady replied, triumphantly, with an obstinate shake of her jolly curls that gave such piquancy to her bright face. "If father were only here he would let me try anything that would take the burden from off your shoulders; and now that he is dead, uncle must surely forgive you for marrying against his wishes. What right had he to have wishes, anyhow?"

"He was my only living relative and guardian," answered Mrs. Raymond, who was always ready to excuse her brother's harsh treatment.

"Well, mother, do let me go beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall," said Jack, gaily. "You know we must do something, for we can get no work of any kind in this place, though we have tried so faithfully."

"Well, go, my dear, and I shall pray for your success," said the gentle mother.

Mr. Robert Doran sat cowering beside a dull, spiritless fire one bright, spring morning. His room was dusty and disordered, though the furniture was good, and even luxurious. He looked moody and discontented, as if the wealth that showed itself in the handsome surroundings brought no pleasure to his owner. Perhaps he was thinking of the sister who once made sunshine in the now gloomy home, and wished that his pride would let him beg her to come back and care for him in his dreary, old age.

A tap at the door aroused him.

"Who is it?" he demanded in surprise; for his servants never came unsummoned.

The door opened slowly, and a bright face peeped in.

"It's Jack, Raymon! at your service, uncle," and in the venturesome girl walked, and stood before him.

She wore a long ulster closely buttoned to the throat, where a standing collar and neat black tie showed themselves, while on the short, glossy curls was a jaunty "Derby," guileless of any trimming save the simple, masculine band.

"Why, I did not know my sister had a son," exclaimed the old gentleman, his wrinkled face showing something very like satisfaction as he looked at the newcomer.

"She hasn't," said Jack, with dancing eyes, "but it isn't my fault. I do my best. I'm awfully sorry I'm not a boy, uncle, if it would please you; but let me stay awhile, and you'll see what a first-class substitute I am"—removing her hat and bowing with easy grace. "But, dear me, how dull it is here! Your fire wants a good stirring up."

And seizing two poker, she attacked the coals in the grate with an energy that seemed to imply that she would like to treat him in the same fashion.

A bright blaze followed her vigorous action, dancing on the walls and showing the bright hues of pictures and furniture, despite the dust that covered them, bringing a cheery look, too, even to Mr. Doran's grim face.

"There!" said Jack, giving a last approving poke, "that's better. Now, if I just open the window and let in the sunshine, so"—sitting the action to the word,—"you'll feel as bright as a spring morning."

The girl was like a May-day herself, flitting around the room as if wafted by invisible breezes, her bright face the embodiment of sunshine; and as the lonely old man watched her light fingers bringing order out of confusion that had reigned so long, a quizzical smile dawned on his face.

"For a would-be boy, you seem to know a good deal about such things," he remarked dryly.

"That's the mother-part of me," said Jack, as she "settled" the chairs and furniture with a touch that only a woman has. Then she came and sat down on a footstool beside him, and clasping her knees with both hands, looked up with smiling audacity, saying:

"You had better let me stay awhile, uncle; you'd be a great deal more comfortable."

There was deep anxiety beneath the merry exterior, for she knew well how vital her uncle's favor was. Her mother was too delicate, her sisters too fine ladies to work, and the child (she was not much more, in spite of her seventeen years), felt as though the burden of the family rested on her shoulders.

Her uncle was very wealthy, and if he could be brought to forgive her mother what happy days they would see!

He had sent once for her two sisters to spend a week at Glenside—a step toward reconciliation, which her mother had balked with thankful joy. But before the week was out he had sent them both home, saying he couldn't stand their fine airs; that, since his sister had chosen to bring up her family to such idle habits, he would have nothing more to do with them.

The one longing of the old man's heart had been for a son to bear his name. That hope disappointed in the early death of his son, he had gradually grown into the selfish, gloomy man Jack found him this fair spring morning.

There was something in her bright, boyish face that fascinated him; and now, with a warmth that surprised himself, he said:

"Stay, if you like, my child. It's a dull place within doors, but there are flowers and sunshine."

It was so much kinder than Jack had

dared hope, that she could have cried with joy.

"Oh, you dear uncle!" she said, and kissed his wrinkled old face with an honest heartiness that he was quick to feel.

"There, then," he said impatiently, as if ashamed of the unwonted softness he had shown, "go and tell the cook that you're going to stay, and that she must give you a room and see to your meals. Do not be afraid if she's cross," he added somewhat anxiously; "she does not like trouble or work."

"I won't," said Jack, as she ran off. Half an hour later she looked in the door again, saying:

"Come to lunch, Uncle Robert. Yes," (as he stared at her in amazement), "I know cook always brought you just what she liked up here because she did not want you down stairs. There has been a skirmish; but it's all right now. Come for my sake, please."

Mr. Doran drew his dressing-gown more closely around him, and followed Jack down into the small breakfast room, which she had chosen because it was so much pleasanter than the great, oak-wainscoted dining room.

A most tempting lunch was spread upon the round table, and flowers were intermingled with the dishes in profusion. It was pretty to see the air with which she led her uncle to his place, then took her own opposite him, almost forgetting in her eagerness to serve him to satisfy the demands of her own healthy appetite.

"Did cook do all this?" Mr. Doran asked with some curiosity.

"No, replied Jack, blushing; she wanted to take you up some smoky soup, and because I said 'no,' she wouldn't do any thing else, so I did it myself. Don't you like it all?" and she looked anxiously at him.

"You are not like your sisters," he said, not replying to her question.

"Oh, no!" and Jack shook her head somewhat dejectedly; "they are very accomplished—real young ladies, you know. But then, I can cook and sweep, and do things that they can't."

"But I do not want a cook and a housemaid," said Mr. Doran.

"I'll take you, do," laughed Jack. "If you had only tasted the soup!"

"Child!" cried Mr. Doran, suddenly catching at her hand, "I'm a disappointed, heart-broken old man. If you could only love me a little!"

"Do, Uncle Robert; I do, truly!" said Jack.

And she meant it; for her warm heart had gone out at once to the lonely old man, so unhappy in the midst of his wealth; and she comforted him now, in the best way she knew, with loving words that, skeptic as he was, he felt were honest and true.

"I fear master be a-goin' to die; he wor never so gentle afore," said the cook, a week later.

That very night Mr. Doran was taken suddenly and violently ill. As he heard his niece, and hastening to his assistance, found him suffering intensely.

"You must go for the doctor, cook; there's no one else to go," said Jack.

"Indeed I'll not!" replied cook decisively. "He's been none so good a master as me that I should risk myself in the dark for him."

"Then watch him while I go," implored Jack. "Do not leave him or he'll die."

She had been down to the village once on an errand for her uncle, and knew she could find her way, but it was so different at night. Brave Jack for going! But how her heart fluttered and her limbs quivered with fear, as she hastened on through the twilight.

The way seemed interminable, but at last the few lights of the village shone out close at hand, and one part of her journey was over.

Chesney was one of the most unfortunate villages, with houses so painfully similar that a stranger might well wonder how each inhabitant knew his own home. Little wonder, then, that Jack, after much uncertain pausing before various doors should at last decide upon the wrong one.

She tapped gently, then listened. A footfall sounded on the pavement; a hand was on the gate, and—yes, the steps were coming towards her, swiftly, certainly.

She drew herself closely to the side of the porch, almost fainting with terror, when a hand outstretched touched her arm, and a voice exclaimed:

"Who are you? Speak! Who comes so late to my door?"

Gathering her courage with one last effort, Jack faintly replied:

"I want Dr. Robbins. My Uncle Doran is very ill at Glenside."

"And have you come alone from Glenside, your child?" the voice inquired.

"Yes, sir," she said, impatiently; "but you are the doctor? Will you hurry? Uncle may be dying now, I have been so long in coming."

The poor girl had hurried till she was almost exhausted, and stood leaning, breathless and panting, against the door.

"The doctor lives two houses beyond. Shall I go with you and call him?"

But there was no response, for poor Jack, who had never in her life done anything so womanish, fainted quietly away.

She was only dimly conscious of being lifted in strong arms that held her close, and of being rapidly driven over a rough road, and at last finding herself lying on her own bed at Glenside, with a gray-haired gentleman bending over her. She started up pale and anxious.

"How is uncle?" she cried. "I must go to him."

"No, no, child; lie still; he is better," the doctor said.

"Well, then, tell me all about it. Who was it, and how did I get home?"

"The doctor knew what she meant."

"You were at the minister's door, and he, coming home from visiting a sick parishioner, carried you, when you fainted, to my house, and I drove you both over here. Now, drink this; then, if you feel able, you may go to your uncle—he wishes to see you."

Jack obediently swallowed the strengthening potion, then smoothed out the tangled curls with her hands, and without stopping to look in her mirror, hastened to her uncle's room. He was not alone, for by his bedside sat a grave, pleasant-faced young gentleman, who looked at her with kindly, smiling eyes. She gave him but a hasty glance, for her uncle's hand was outstretched to her, and she ran to take it.

"And this is the brave girl who went two miles through the dark night to bring help to her cross old uncle?" he said. "I would have died if the doctor had not come so soon. You saved me. What reward can I give you, dear child?"

"Forgive my mother," whispered Jack softly.

Mr. Doran's face brightened.

"I was sure you would say that," he cried. "Jack, dear, I have forgiven her already, and as soon as it is morning the minister here is going for her. Do you think she will forgive me and come? She must come and stay, for I can never let

you go, Jack—dear, brave Jack! You have taught me a lesson."

And he drew the blushing, happy face down and kissed with all a father's tenderness.

There were tears in the bright eyes when she looked up. For the second time within a few hours Jack forgot her manliness and was crying. But the tears and blushes gave a softness and charm to her face that made it wonderfully attractive to Malcolm Boyd, the young minister, and she looked so sweet and lovable and womanly that he felt an almost irresistible inclination to take her to his heart.

"She will be a woman worth the having," he thought, and then and there resolved to win her for his own.

Jack had meant to make some pretty speech to the minister, to thank him for helping her; but she only remembered how she had felt his arms around her in the twilight, and blushing, she hung her head in silence.

That was two months ago. She smiles now when she thinks of it, for she is no longer shy with the minister. Can you guess why?

Mr. Doran is building a beautiful little parsonage close by the village church, and rumor says that when it is completed Jack will go there as the minister's bride. Perhaps it is so, for she is growing so quiet and womanly that her happy mother, who is renewing her own youth in beautiful Glenside, says that God has doubly blessed Jack's venture.—New York Journal.

THE BLAIR BILL.

SURE TO FAIL OF THE OBJECTS AIMED AT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8, 1883.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC: Dear Sir:—A friend sends to me a copy of your paper containing a communication of Hon. Wm. Claflin covering another from Principal Hinds of Bryant School, Roslyn, L. I., in reply to strictures on the "Blair Bill" by President Barnard and of Mr. Seaver, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, published in the Evening Post.

Neither gentlemen gives good reasons why the bill should prevail. One very material point is left out of question. Always excepting powers reserved to Congress in the constitution, the states are sovereign. As such their rights of eminent domain to all lands, is inherent. A state admitted without conditions, as to lands within its limits, would have such lands. While the territorial condition subsists, Congress controls, but the bare act of admission to statehood, vests the lands in the state. Congress having the right to impose conditions precedent, reserved the public lands, except a moiety for purposes of education, etc. So that Congress did not grant, but only reserved.

It may be claimed that Congress did donate lands to the states and territories by the act of July 2, 1802, for educational purposes. Let it be borne in mind, however, that the sad experiences of war had taught the nation that care for the "general welfare" required a new and effective system of education in military science, drill and tactics. This furnished an object sufficiently national, and justified a contribution by government to maintain and keep available, in case of future wars, in every community and state, a body of citizens capable of military service and leadership.

In proof of this purpose, and the success of its accomplishment, it is true that in colleges and universities established by the state under these laws, officers are detailed from the regular army as professors; students are uniformed, and trained in military science, drill and tactics. This furnished a reserve of educated and equipped troops, drilled in the army manuals, thus prepared for instant service. It can never be estimated how many thousands of lives, and millions of money were sacrificed, how often the flag was trampled in the dust, and victories turned into defeats, because our gallant men were compelled to learn their duty in doing it. That donation was certainly for "the general welfare." The grants of public lands for canals and railroads were made, not for the purpose of education, but for state purposes, but to promote commerce and intercourse among the several states, a national object.

The reference to the legislation of Massachusetts fifty years ago, under the lead of Horace Mann, making donation of towns in aid of education, is not fortunate. A state may do what Congress may not. A state may establish or abolish colleges, schools, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, cities, towns and counties. Can Congress, under the clause "general welfare," do this? President Barnard is clearly right in saying that that clause has been abused. Congress has, of times, especially since the war, gone beyond the intent of the constitution, and legislated on subjects left to state control. Instead of presuming upon the clause, it is better to pause and consider, that though the term "State Rights" has still an offensive sound, the states have rights, and the powers of Congress limitations.

The terms "mendicancy and beggary" do not belong to the subject. There is in them no argument. Yet they suggest the fact that there is a strong feeling in southern states, led by statesmen and newspapers of commanding influence, in opposition to the Blair Bill.

They are making grand and successful efforts in the cause of education, to assert their ability to take care of themselves, without government patronage.

Mr. Hinds refers to begging by colleges, but does not say that they succeed in begging appropriations from the national treasury.

Another (and an unwelcome) consideration comes in. Mr. Claflin unfortunately says, "If there is any unfulfilled duty which Congress owes to the south, it is its obligation to aid the cause of education." Had Mr. Claflin been more explicit in saying, "I mean, by the 'South,' the dominating white race, or the whole people, including the blacks who, in some states constitute the majority, it would be easier to decide whether Congress owes any 'unfulfilled duty.'"

By it remembered that before emancipation, the education of the negroes was forbidden by law, and no education for the "poor white trash" provided; that since emancipation, the work of burning school houses, scourging, banishing, sometimes murdering teachers, became fashionable, that black people in many of the old slave states yet seek the benefits of the schools under pains and disabilities; and though citizens and declared free, are not permitted to vote.

The bill, that feature which allows the donation according to literacy, instead of population, is intended to meet the case of this class. But will its benefits reach them? That is a serious question. If Congress is prepared to establish a school system for Mississippi, build school houses, furnish books, hire

teachers and pay them, in fine to operate a system within the state, independent of the state, then, with a few hundred more marshals and detectives, and an increase of the Regular Army, a fair experiment might be made.

The experiment made some half a century ago, of distributing a surplus among the states, does not appear an encouraging example. Lost in jobbery among politicians and lobbyists, little good to the people, and a corrupting influence came of it. It may be feared that, in such ways, the benevolent intentions of this bill might fall short of realization.

It may be truly said, that there is wonderful recuperation in the legislation and public sentiment of the late slave states. No people, in any age, have made such swift and solid progress from darkness to light.

We have expected too much, demanding, in twenty years, the work of generations. Though so much remains to be done, the governing race in the southern states deserve unmeasured praise for what they have already accomplished. They are working out, with courage and success, their own redemption from the bondage which weighed so heavily, not only on their slaves, but upon themselves. Every year brings progress and improvement. The Blair bill will hinder, not help. The offered largess will be deemed an intrusion, and resented as a bribe.

The idea of "mendicancy" will, inevitably go with it. It will weaken state effort. It is not good for people or states to cheapen the virtue of sturdy self reliance, and lean upon the arm of a paternal government. The constitution does not make our general government an Eleemosynary Institution. In this matter, each state must do its own work. The power, the duty, the right is with them. In no sense in which the constitution was conceived, does the proposed appropriation come within the power of Congress to legislate for "the general welfare."

Congress does owe an "unfulfilled duty" to the south, not to put money in state treasuries to be disposed of by legislators at heart to protect those whom it enfranchised and made freemen and citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Having failed in this duty, let not the sympathies of the country and actions of Congress be invoked in behalf of the class who most need, but are least likely to receive, the benefit of the national benefaction.

An exaggerated idea of state rights brought on the civil war. We made an end of that delusion. And here is a good time to begin, in a mild way, to plead in behalf of state rights without suspicion of disloyalty. As a nation we are one. As a union of states, "many in one."

W. BRAYMAN.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

- Bannatyne, D. J. Handbook of Republican Institutions in the U. S. of America. 81.117
- The writer wishes to assist his countrymen from Great Britain, who are ignorant of American institutions and laws.
- Bingham, Hon. D. The Bastille. 2 vols. 74.196
- The story of the Bastille from its construction in the 14th century to its demolition during the French revolution.
- Cable, G. W. Bonaventure, a Prose Pastoral of Acadia Louisiana. 63.067
- Three stories which have appeared recently in the Century are gathered together under this title.
- Doyle, J. A. English Colonies in America. Vols. 2 and 3. 76.154
- The first volume, published some years ago, related to Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, and in these two volumes Mr. Doyle treats of the Puritan colonies.
- Fenn, G. M. Dick o' the Fens; a Tale of the Great East Swamp. 65.575
- Hare, A. J. C. Walks in Paris. 32.373
- Hawthorne, J. John Farnelle's Curse. 65.063
- Huish, M. B. The Year's Art; a concise Eoimone of Matters relating to the Arts of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, during 1887, with Information, repr. 1888; with Illus., including Portraits of Royal Academicians.
- Inge, W. R. Society in Rome under the Caesars. 102.455
- Treats first of the religion, philosophy and morality of the period in their social aspects; then, of the political influence of imperialism; and of the literature and art, and finally of the life of the individual, and the amusements and luxury of the times.
- Lawrence, W. Life of Amos A. Lawrence; with Extracts from his Diary and Correspondence. 94.432
- Lowell, J. R. Heartsease and Rue. 82.350
- Poems written by Mr. Lowell during the last twelve years, which have appeared in the magazines, with many new poems never before printed.
- Moore, N. Pilgrims and Puritans; the Story of the Planting of Plymouth and Boston. 71.242
- The very book our young readers have been long waiting for, and the story is written in a style sure to interest them.
- Palmer, M. T. The Doctor of Doane. 63.666
- Parkinson, S. Scenes from the "Geo. Eliot" Country.
- An attempt to throw light upon George Eliot's writings by identifying her characters with living persons, and her descriptions of places with portions of that Midland tract where she spent her youth and early womanhood. "Preface."
- Pool, M. L. A Vacation in a Bugzy. 31.247
- A drive taken by two ladies among the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts.
- Schumann, Robt. Early Letters, originally published by his Wife; trans. by M. Herbert. 55.316
- Sprague, C. E. Handbook of Volapuk. 53.340
- Whitling, R. The Island; or an Adventure of a Person of Quality.
- Wohl, J. Francois Liszt; Recollections of a Compatriot; trans. by B. P. Ward. 92.006
- Zogbaum, R. F. Horse, Foot and Dragoons; Sketches of Army Life at Home and Abroad.
- Episodes in the careers of the horse, foot and dragoons of France, Great Britain, Germany and the U. S. are given, and illustrated by numerous illustrations by the author.
- E. F. THURSTON, Librarian.
- March 28, 1888.

Newton Natural History Society.

Officers for 1887-8: President, Geo. L. Chandler, Auburndale; vice-president, Wm. C. Bates, Newton; secretary, S. Edw. Warren, Newton; treasurer, Henry J. Woods, Newton; curator, Jesse Fewkes, Newton. Dr. J. F. Frisbie, Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., Hon. John C. Park, Mrs. A. D. Sampson, and Mrs. H. M. Warner, all of Newton; Miss Sara Cushman and Miss Jeannette A. Grant of Newtonville; Dr. Fred E. Crockett and Mr. Wm. A. Spinnay of West Newton, are a few of many who have long been active members of the society. Any person willing or desirous to become a member, has only to apply to any officer or other member of the society, and pay the trifling annual membership fee of one dollar.

This information is volunteered at this time, so that many who have sometimes attended the meetings, and would, as is known to have often been the case, be glad to become members, and also, so that those who are well disposed, may know the usages of the society, and how to become members of it. These explanations are also made in order to correct the apparent misapprehension, due perhaps to the freedom with which the society has always thrown open its meetings to the public, that it has no regular members that it desires.

It is not the case, for however large its membership or flourishing its condition at any time, all interested in its objects and work are always desirable and welcome as enrolled paying members, in order that the society may work more broadly and efficiently.

Two or three in-door meetings and the summer picnic field-days, which are often accompanied with appropriate papers, yet remain for the present year, and it is accordingly hoped that many common people on the face of their membership, and that many new members will join the society at or before the next meeting.

The regular April meeting of the society, postponed from April 4th to April 11th, on account of the Yale concert, will be of unusual interest. A paper, especially suitable to horticulturists, as well as highly attractive to all, will be given by Mr. William C. Strong of Newton Highlands, a high authority on the subject, entitled, "Cross-Fertilization in relation to Evolution." A second paper, laid over from the March meeting, will be given by Mr. Jesse Fewkes on "Gavel, its origin, history, and contents." All who know the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Fewkes does what he undertakes, and what valuable "finds" he has discovered in the years of diligent search in gravel, will be sure to be present, and bring their friends to this especially interesting meeting. Eliot block, Room 4, Wednesday, April 11th, at 7.30 p. m.

Blue Pills Sulfur Bitters. If you are sick, if you are weak, if you are nervous, if you are indigestive, if you are constipated, if you are suffering from the excesses of the stomach, if you are suffering from the excesses of the bowels, if you are suffering from the excesses of the liver, if you are suffering from the excesses of the kidneys, if you are suffering from the excesses of the lungs, if you are suffering from the excesses of the heart, if you are suffering from the excesses of the brain, if you are suffering from the excesses of the nerves, if you are suffering from the excesses of the muscles, if you are suffering from the excesses of the bones, if you are suffering from the excesses of the skin, if you are suffering from the excesses of the hair, if you are suffering from the excesses of the nails, if you are suffering from the excesses of the teeth, if you are suffering from the excesses of the eyes, if you are suffering from the excesses of the ears, if you are suffering from the excesses of the 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MILITARY DRILL.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

The Lyceum met at City Hall, Monday evening, to debate on the question postponed from March 11th. The musical program was furnished by Miss Gray and Miss Hollingsworth of Lasell Seminary. The former opened the exercises with a delightful rendering of Schubert's Impromptu, Op. 142, No. 3. Her playing was unusually clear and expressive. President Allen introduced as the lecturer of the evening, Mrs. C. A. Severance, formerly of Andover, who spoke on the "Moral Element in Military Drill." She based her objection to military drill in schools on the ground that it is not a necessity for self-defense, or for the defense of the nation or institutions. As now practiced, battles are most disloyal to the Prince of Peace. The right of self-defense may be granted without dooming nation and people to war. Man is vastly more than any possession of territory. All men have rights which all others are bound to respect. Do we not all feel the brutality of this way of defense. It seems impossible for woman to logically uphold training which makes her sons murderers of other mother's sons. Reasoning on general principles, she shows it to be a gradual incentive to self-defense. Even now we see the bad effects of street parades. The gradual abolishment of capital punishment is showing the effect in the right direction. The aim of all schools should be to turn out boys—men. What a man sows, that shall he also reap. The logic of a kiss for a blow has already justified itself in the world. Let us sanction the mothers' appeal not to allow the boys to be taught warfare. The argument that we must have soldiers to deal with mobs is unnecessary. The police are sufficient for that work. We are told that war does not come legitimately with the question, and that woman has no right to say anything about it. That we are sentimental. Is not love for children and nation a sentiment, unable to be solved by man?

The serious and well taken objection is, that daughters are not brought into the drill. The gymnasium is good enough for both girls and boys. Let us not be content to place ourselves with those who "can't see" because they won't. Mrs. Severance quoted Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst as saying that military drill for boys is unnatural and wrong. That it does not bring into play all or even the most prominent of the muscles of the body.

Mrs. Walton then read a poem illustrating a mother's sorrow at the loss of her two sons in battle, followed by Miss Hollingsworth of Lasell Seminary who was heard to good advantage in Ardit's Vocal Waltz. She possesses a very fine, flexible voice, over which she has perfect control, while her tone is exceptionally pure.

THE DEBATE.

President Allen read the question, "Resolved, that Military Drill forms no Legitimate Part of School Education." Mr. N. T. Allen was introduced as the speaker in the affirmative and took the first tack, said Mr. Allen, has no particular reference to any one school. If in any place the military should be sustained, it is the Newton High School. In three weeks I shall have completed my 40 years of teaching in Newton, and so I know something of Newton. The Newton High School is one of the best to be found and is a good medium for knowledge. Every important subject for the good of one or any people, should be settled upon principle. If I am sick, I call a good physician. If I want to build a house, I send for a good carpenter, and so everything should be done with the aim of success. In America we are deficient in regard to taking scientific matters into our own hands when they should be left where they belong—with experts. Let us look at the drill from a physical standpoint. When the English prepare their young men for war in the world they put them at school, give them lots of exercise and plenty of fresh air, and the gentlemen or higher class, send to the training schools. Here they are instructed morally, physically and religiously. In these schools, and there are some of the best in the world, have visited, there is no military drill, but rowing, cricket or something that tends to develop every muscle in the body. When in 1872 in Germany, Prussia was on her knees before Napoleon, they placed the educational matters in the hands of some of the greatest men that ever lived. There isn't a school in this country that can compare with those in Germany, physically or otherwise. How did they do it? There is not an instance of the military drill. Of 500 muscles in the human body, not 1-5 part are attempted to be touched by the drill. In the upper classes in Germany, the boys remain in school until about 18 years of age, and the lower classes until they are 14, when they are put through a thorough system of gymnastics. Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, one of the best informed men in gymnastics this country has, says that the drill is not only of no use to boys, but actually hurts them. It makes the right arm longer than the left and when they leave their schools to go to college, this evil has to be overcome.

MR. MARCUS MORTON

was introduced in the negative and said, I am not in favor of war, nor do I believe in disputes between nations. In this country we seem to have a permanent assurance of peace, but since the war, other disturbing elements have risen up, that moral suasion is hardly able to solve. Part of the negative side of this question, is to tell what is necessary in order to crush these disturbing elements. In a country like ours with a population of 60,000,000 people, we should be on our guard to have forces all ready for emergencies. Increasing the police force is practically military drill. If there was no discipline to the police force how would they ever get along in an emergency. I think Mr. Allen's illustration in regard to foreign powers is hardly to the point. In despotic governments there are large standing armies, and there is no need of military school drill.

MR. WHEELER

said at no time were young men prepared to learn the drill so well. They never forget what they learn and they will sometime be needed. The police force may sometime be inadequate to dispel mobs and rioters. The Chicago riot was a good illustration of this. There it was necessary to call out the militia. The police are partly military, only their arms are unseen. Riots may happen almost amounting to insurrections, and then the young men will be needed.

Mr. Morton of the High School thought that for physical exercise walking was

about as good as anything. In the late war many officers who were given high positions were untrained, and the necessity of well drilled men was then realized. He did not believe that the military drill puts a longing for war into boys, it makes them more patriotic for their country. Again the military drill teaches respect toward superiors, which was something gained, to be taught that only immediate, implicit obedience is wanted.

Mr. Goodrich, also of the High School, thought that the object of the drill had been misunderstood by the speakers in the affirmative. As regards the lengthening of the right arm it is because of carrying the gun so much with that arm, but just carrying a gun is not all there is to military drill. You must learn to obey quickly and surely. Instead of simply helping one-fifth of the muscles, it helped all.

Mr. Walton said that the purpose of education is to give a certain amount of knowledge to those who seek it. The military drill is not at all legitimate, using it in its common sense. The way in which the provision for drills was secured, was that the Boston schools got a bill through the Legislature, and now any school can go to work and get up a battalion and charge it to the State. He thought that the drill made boys more important than they should be at their age.

Mr. Marcus Morton asked that the gentlemen would remain after the close of the meeting to take action upon organizing a committee to see to the Lyceum next year. President Allen said that next Monday evening the Hall would probably be engaged, and so the concert would have to be postponed for a week.

Mr. N. T. Allen closed the argument very briefly, and the meeting adjourned. The attendance was not very large owing to the storm.

THE OTHER SIDE.

HOW THE CHINESE CITIES AND NATIVES STRIKE NEWTON EYES.

(From an Occasional Correspondent of THE GRAPHIC.)

Hong Kong, March 3rd.

We arrived in Hong Kong the 4th of February on the "Airlie," twenty-one days out from Sydney. The scenery as you enter Hong Kong harbor is very fine, as the land is high and rises abruptly from the sea. The city has a very foreign look, as the houses are all built with stone balconies on each story, and the steepness of the land makes the houses appear as if piled tier upon tier. All the steamers anchor in the harbor and we go on shore in a sampan. These sampans are everywhere on the water; they are like rather large row-boats with a covered place, under which the passengers sit. Whole families live in these small boats, and even the smallest child takes part in the navigation, pulling an oar with the skill of veterans. You can hire these boats for all day for seventy-five cents, and as one dollar in their money is worth only seventy-five cents in ours, this seems very cheap, as it forms the whole support of a family of seven or more. When we reach the landing we are surrounded by a lot of coolies, who all want to carry our baggage. We start for the hotel with as many as we have pieces of baggage. The Hong Kong hotel is a large brick building with large airy rooms. It is very comfortable in summer, but in spite of the open fire in our room we are chilly part of the time. Hong Kong is in the tropics, and they never have snow there, but it seemed very cold to us after our warm trip across the equator. The streets run parallel to the water front, and are connected by cross streets very much up hill. All the streets are smooth, and have cut granite gutters and sidewalks. The buildings are handsome and elaborate, and are built for a comparatively small sum by the cheap coolie labor. There are few horses in Hong Kong, all the conveyances being done in sedan chairs, carried on the shoulders of two, three, or four coolies, or in jinrickshas (pronounced riksha). The latter are a kind of buggy, drawn by a coolie, who trots along at a great pace without seeming to get tired. There are a few European stores, but the Chinese do almost all the business, and work so cheaply and well, that they defy European competition. They monopolize the photograph, tailoring and many other businesses. Hong Kong is the business office of Canton. It has few factories and those principally of sugar. The foreign residents are not separated here from the Chinese as in Canton, but live in a great many cases in palatial residences along the hill back of the town. This hill is called the "Peak," and is 1800 feet high and surrounded by an observatory. The view from it is very fine, the harbor and ships seeming to lie at your feet.

There are few places of interest in Hong Kong, the Happy Valley and race course are about the only exceptions. Our visit to the Happy Valley was very pleasant, as the gardens were full of the most magnificent roses and other flowering plants. The gardener told us that it was the worst season of the year, too. Steamers run twice a day to Canton and once a day to Macao. Canton is 90 miles up the river, and we took the night boat and arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning. The trip up was uneventful, but it seemed strange to see an armory of bright guns marked "Loaded" in the European saloon, and bars to keep the Chinese out in case of riot. The steamer is allowed to carry over 2,000 Chinese, and it seemed to me that our lower deck was packed as thick as it would hold, but the captain said no, that we had only six hundred. When we landed in Canton we immediately started for the foreign quarter, which is built on an island and only connected with the native town by two bridges, which are guarded by soldiers. We saw no necessity for these soldiers, but were told that in '83 thirteen houses were looted by the natives. We presented our letters and were kindly received by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed. He had a nice lunch put up for us which we took with us in our sedan chairs and afterwards ate at the top of a pagoda in the presence of five gaudy, life-sized images of different Josses. It was very cold up there, but the view of the town was fine. Canton streets are very narrow; it is only at intervals that chairs can pass each other. Everything is so foreign that it seems impossible to tell much about it. The stores which line the streets have lots of strange things in them, particularly the markets. The meat markets, with dried geese, ducks, and even monkeys hanging about; the fruit markets with vegetables, which

have been forced to grow in strange shapes, and many of which I did not know. The fish market is perhaps the queerest of all. They keep all the fish alive, except those that they are cutting up and selling. They sell any amount, from one cash worth to a whole fish. You can imagine the smallness of this when it takes sixteen hundred cash to make one dollar. I bought a double handful for ten cents, to give to beggars, and though they were numerous and I parted with my cash freely, I did not get rid of much more than half of them. We visited many temples of all sorts and sizes. One called the Temple of the 500 Genii, has five hundred images of different gods all gilded, and each having Joss sticks burning in front. At the earnest request of our guide, who by the way was an old rascal, we each burned a stick in front of the very highest Joss of the lot. The "Temple of Horrors" is said to be the place where second rate representations of boiling in oil, saving bodies in two, etc. The silk weaving was very interesting, and the looms are quite complicated. The execution ground was a long narrow yard with lots of pottery in it drying. It is cleared of the houses which criminals are executed. We saw the executioner and his sword. The sword was a heavy blade and very sharp. They unearthed a head for our edification out of one of the jars standing about. The old water clock is a strange contrivance, but is very accurate, the guide told us. It consists of four brass basins out of which the water drips into the last one on which is a scale marking the time. We visited the silk stores and admired their embroidery very much, though the prices charged did not strike us as remarkably cheap. The carved blackwood cabinets, however, were so tempting that we had to think constantly of freight to be paid and duties, etc., to keep from buying all we saw. Few of the dwelling houses are more than one story high, and all the buildings are covered with tiles. Brick is the almost universal building material. The prisoners did not seem to mind their confinement very much. Some of them had wooden frames around their necks with their crimes detailed on them.

The thing we most enjoyed was our visit to the "Flower boats" in the evening. These are the city's city of the town, and are a species of restaurant where the wealthy Chinese get their dinners. These boats are all near together in one place, though surrounded by boat houses and shops. The boat city is laid out in streets and cross streets, and the boats are moored permanently side by side and held together by chains.

Some of the flower boats are very elaborate with walks hung with silk embroidery, and stone and marble furniture elaborately carved. When we arrived at the boats in a sampan they were in the midst of their evening entertainment. They had two musicians, one playing a banjo and another a fiddle. The singing girls accompanied themselves also on a kind of drum. These girls walk about from boat to boat and sing at them all. They were very pretty with their bright eyes and pearly teeth, and some of the small feet too, not three inches long I should say. We met some very intelligent Chinamen at the boat at which we stopped, and they invited us to take "chow" (food) with them. We tried all sorts of dishes, course after course, and the when the evening had gotten on through we began again. The drink they had around in little cups I thought very good.

Tea is handed very frequently, and a boy stands ready to hand you a pipe, from which you take a few whiffs and the tobacco is exhausted, he cleans and fills it again. We got tired of some of the tobacco, and tried to do everything they did. Eating with chopsticks we could not accomplish well, but we learned to ignite a taper by blowing on it. It sounds easy but try it. We bought a lot of curios in Canton, silk, carved ivory, embroideries and other little things.

One of the features of the city is the travelling restaurants; this is a little cooking outfit, carried as the coolies carry everything, slung at the ends of a bamboo pole. Barber shops abound and we were surprised to see the number of Yankee notions sold in the small shops, principally lamps, knives, pocketbooks, towels, etc. We spent the night on the steamer and came back to Hong Kong on the next day. The trip down the river was not especially interesting. It was near the time of the Chinese New Year, which is Feb. 11, so the junks were generally decorated with red lanterns, and several tall pagodas, but they are not numerous, and from their position are evidently signal towns. Every bit of ground which has the slightest raise is used as a cemetery, and one mountain back of the city was covered with mounds. These extensive cemeteries use up a great deal of valuable agricultural land, and are a great bother. Some of the villages had towers in them built to commemorate the taking of a degree at the examinations in Peking of one of the villagers. Rice fields abound along the river, and the growing of sugar cane forms the great industry.

We were told that above Canton are enormous ponds where fish are raised artificially. We did not visit these ponds but our steamer carried down great quantities of live fish raised there, to Hong Kong. These fish are kept in tanks, and coolies pull the water and pour it back to aerate it. We spent two more days in Hong Kong, then sailed for Yokohama. S. R. B.

The Newton City Charter.

(Boston Herald.)

The tendency to consolidate municipal work into a few responsible hands is shown in the disposition of Massachusetts cities to reform their old charters. The report of the special commissioners appointed to consider the revision of the city charter of Newton is a distinct movement in this direction, although not in all respects quite as complete as one could wish. It is proposed that the mayor shall have the sole power of appointment to and removal of officers subject to the confirmation of the board of aldermen, and that he may also suspend such officials, for cause, for a period not exceeding fifteen days; the suspension to be a removal if a majority of the aldermen shall sustain the mayor in his action. It seems to us that this is to quite a degree in conflict with the statement that the commissioners make "that the executive department shall never exercise any legislative power, and the legislative department shall never exercise any executive power," for, if the proposed board of aldermen is to have a veto power over the mayor's appointments, and if a majority of its members may keep in office a man whom the mayor believes unfitted for public trust, the legislative branch of the government may interfere almost as effectually in executive work as if it made the appointments itself and directed the manner in which administrative officers should perform their duty. It seems to us that, in order

to secure the best results, absolute responsibility for executive work should be vested in the mayor, who could then be held by the people to a strict personal accountability for the honest and efficient performance of public work by the men whom he chose, or, if these subordinates of his selection failed to do their duty, he would share with them the responsibility for such dereliction if he did not immediately remove them. In large administrative operations, one-man power is the wisest method, and in municipal corporations, where the one man has each year to render an account of his stewardship to the people, there is no reason to fear that an unwarrantable use will be made of this great authority.

"Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The young man fell dead!
A friend had pointed a revolver at him.
"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known" has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that landmines are a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system,—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmothers knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year.

Why? Because then the blood stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the family regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record—that this prudent, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Barker, U. S. A., 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berk's Co., Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indicates a very bad condition of the blood.

If you would live and be well, go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and take no other—there's nothing like it or as good, and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this officially with perfect confidence, because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-class in every particular.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and 81.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS

to any family, is Dr. Kaufmann's book on diseases, fully illustrated from life; don't be humbugged, but cure yourself. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

As the warm weather comes on all need a tonic to sharpen the appetite and remove the tired feeling peculiar to this season of the year. To do which use Ingalls' Mandrake Compound.

Just received another lot of Ingalls' Mandrake Compound, just the thing for building up the system as spring and summer are approaching.

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B. A. Atkinson & Co.,
LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Offer special inducements to intending purchasers of Household Goods. We show the largest line of

CARPETS

Ever offered in New England, and at prices that will ensure quick and large sales. It will pay every housekeeper in want of a carpet this spring to call and look through the line. An elegant rug given to every customer who buys \$50.00 worth of goods. We shall also offer a special line of elegant

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Call and see them. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Don't delay, as this is an opportunity not offered twice in one year. We have further placed on special sale a large line of

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New styles, extra well made, and at prices that will not pay for the lumber and trimmings.

We shall, as usual, have on hand a full and complete line of odd furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Rattan Furniture, Bedding of all kinds, Shades, Draperies, Straw Mattings, Rugs, Mats,

STOVES, RANGES, OILCLOTHS,

Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Clocks, Mirrors, &c. and, in fact, everything that appertains to the comfort and welfare of the frugal housekeeper. Goods sold for

CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

Goods delivered free at any freight station in New England.

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JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

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ANODYNE LINIMENT

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning!

Nice Work Guaranteed by the

NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminster; 5 cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; stairs, 50 cents and upwards per flight; Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send post.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

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P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 8238. Factory and Residence, Clinton Street.

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Slate, Copper, Tin and Gravel

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Special Attention Given to Repairing

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BOSTON OFFICES: 91 Kilby St., 100 Arch St., 38 Court St., Order Box, 91 Faneuil Hall Market.

NEWTON OFFICE: at H. B. Coffin's, Order Boxes at Post Office and Blanchard & Atkins.

Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

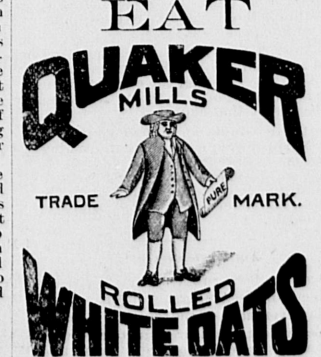
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Newton & Watertown Gas Light COMPANY

left either at the Gas Works or at their office, Brackett's Block, Center street, near the Depot. Newton, will be promptly attended to.

WALDO A. LEARNED, Supt.



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SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Quaker Mill Co. Ravenna, Ohio.

E. P. BURNHAM,

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Bicycles & Tricycles

For Cash or on Installments.

Specialty in Letting

second hand bicycles

bought, sold or taken in exchange. Residence Park St., near Elmwood.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure

Cocoa, from which the excess of

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Fife's express puts on an early team for Boston, April 1st.

—Mr. Mellen Bray has been ill in the house for a week with a very severe cold.

—The Hon. and Mrs. Alden Spence and Mrs. Huntington returned home this week.

—Mr. Dwight Chester has been chosen one of the vice presidents of the Boston Baptist Social Union.

—Miss Minnie E. Chester has returned from Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a ten days vacation.

—The old Coolidge house on Centre street is to give way to a new brick block to be used for stores when completed.

—The invitations are out for a masquerade party to be given on the evening of April 2, by Miss Louise Grout of Beacon street.

—Richardson is as usual, first in the field with fresh shad, lobsters, sweet potatoes and all other luxuries of the season.

—The Baptist church was represented at the installation of Rev. M. R. Deming, as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Boston on Wednesday.

—The third lecture in Mr. Tiffany's course at the Unitarian church will be given next Monday evening, and the fourth and last on Monday evening, April 10th.

—Armstrong Brothers have a fine assortment of the new styles in ladies' and gentlemen's footwear, to which they invite public attention.

—Mr. Philbrick has rented his vegetable farm to Mr. Charles Langell for a term of years, but will retain his greenhouse business, which has grown to large proportions.

—Prof. Coit, formerly of this village and Professor in Boston University, has been granted leave of absence for a year on account of ill-health. He expects to pass the time in Europe.

—Rev. Mr. Boynton of Jamaica Plain, brother-in-law of Rev. T. J. Holmes, is going to occupy the house on the corner of Knowles and Station street, formerly occupied by Mr. R. M. Wilson.

—Mr. C. F. Johnson has been chosen by the executive committee of the Unitarian church as organist, in place of Miss Belle S. Bassett, who has resigned after giving her services for the past two years.

—At the last meeting of the Baptist society, it was decided to put in the organ. A special committee was chosen to raise \$6000 for a new one, and a gentleman has subscribed \$2000 on the condition that the other \$4000 be raised.

—The matter of going into the vestry of the new Baptist church to hold Sunday school and evening services, was left to the building committee, who thought it best not to use it until the whole edifice was completed.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held its first social in the Congregational church Wednesday evening. Mr. Markham of Auburndale gave some readings and other entertainment was furnished and a supper served.

—Mr. William Coffin, Sr., with his family has moved into his new house on Hammond street. It is one of the handsomest of the many new houses in that vicinity. Mr. Coffin is a prominent wool merchant in Boston and has been residing at Reservoir Station.

—This morning (Friday), a meeting of the "Ladies' Union," held at the house of Mrs. Henry Warren on Station street. About fifty ladies were present, the Union having had many new members join lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter could read a paper on the subject of "Abigail Adams" which was very interesting.

—Miss Ellen N. Clark gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at 4, on the subject of Chaucer. The lecture was given in the parlors of Mr. Avery L. Rand's house on Centre street, and was very instructive. The audience was mostly of ladies. Miss Clark is giving a course of lectures on Browning in Boston which have been well received, as in fact all her lectures are.

—The choir of the First church will celebrate Easter with the following excellent program: Doxology, choir and congregation; Te Deum in C, by Dudley Buck; quartet hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," in A. Dudley Buck; response after prayer; offertory, "Now upon the first day of the week," in F. H. Wilson; congregational hymns; Postlude.

—Bertrand Thorpe Wheeler, surveyor on the Old Colony Railroad, and Miss Mabel Alma, daughter of Geo. H. Cole of the American House, Fitchburg, were married by the Rev. A. A. Miner of Boston, at Fitchburg on Tuesday last; the very large company present were from New Hampshire, New York, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, and other places. A large sitting-room was filled with presents, and among them were noticed a box of \$20 gold pieces.

—An entertainment was given in Associates' Hall, Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Newton Centre Improvement Association. The subject of the entertainment was "Electricity in the Service of Man," and this was treated in a most instructive and entertaining manner by Mr. A. L. Rohrer of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, Lynn, and Mr. Ed. Blake of the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, Boston. There was a good audience, and all enjoyed the entertainment.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning the quartet will sing Buck's anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen," and "O Wonderful Morning," by Deane. In the evening there will be an Easter concert, at which the choir will render: "God hath appointed a day," Tours Soprano solo from the Messiah—Come unto me, "Easter Bell." Anon Alto Solo—"God shall wipe away all tears."

—In addition to the above quartet work, will be several selections from the Sunday School children, solos, etc.

—The second lecture in the course given by Rev. Francis Tiffany on Monday evening, was delivered on Monday evening. On account of the rain the church was not so well filled as the week before, but the audience, if not large, was appreciative and listened with the greatest attention. Mr. Tiffany's subject this week was "Capri, an island in the bay of Naples;" this name which has always brought to our minds the "Blue Grotto"

and "Villa of Tiberius," will henceforth be thought of with still more interest. Mr. Tiffany has a happy way of reading his lectures which makes the words he speaks of more permanent and value than they would have otherwise. The next lecture will be on "Venice," and come next Monday evening, the fourth and last will be a continuation of the same subject and be delivered two weeks from that date, April 16.

—The C. L. S. C. met Monday evening, March 9th. After listening to the reading of "Ein feste burg," current events, roll-call, and an excellent essay upon Martin Luther, a pleasant hour was spent upon the German literature, and in discussing the character of Luther. The next meeting will be held April 9th. Program, classic German course chapters 6 and 7. History of Medieval Church, and first fifty-five pages; roll-call, questions, on health or exercise; readings: "The Children's Crusade" from Longfellow; Herder's "Singing Song;" Paper Charlemagne and his times; current events.

—Wednesday evening, the second of the informal lectures given by the Improvement Society took place. Mr. Wm. Young introduced the speaker, Mr. A. T. Sinclair of Boston, who spoke for an hour or more on the subject of Gypsies. Mr. Sinclair has made a study of this interesting people in America, Russia, Hungary, Greece and Spain. He spoke first of the gypsies of all countries and then passed on to the Hungarian gypsy musicians of Budha Pesth, in which he took the deepest interest. They, he thought, were the true musicians, using no music and improvising frequently, even in concerts. Mr. Sinclair ended by telling some very amusing anecdotes of his experiences with them. It was all very interesting and the audience seemed to regret that the speaker must stop.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The Monday Club met with Mrs. Pond this week. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Lovering's.

—Mr. Warren White, now in Texas, is much improved in health. He will remain one or two months longer there.

—The Chataqua Club held its regular meeting this week with Mrs. Richards, and next week the meeting will be at Mrs. Heckman's.

—Officer Moulton has been off duty for a few days past, on account of an abscess on one of his fingers. He has now returned to his duties.

—Mr. Charles H. Guild of Somerville, who lately purchased the fine estate next adjoining Mr. S. D. Whittemore, has now taken up his residence there.

—The Sunday School connected with the Congregational society are holding musical and other rehearsals this week, and will have an Easter service in the church next Sunday evening.

—Home Lodge of Odd Fellows have a membership of about fifty. On Thursday evening the second degree was worked on two candidates. The lodge is now rendering pecuniary aid to three of its members.

—Rev. Mr. Evans of North Village, occupied the pulpit last Sunday at the Congregational church. He has been engaged for one year, or during the absence of Rev. Mr. Lamb in Europe, who is the settled pastor.

—Mr. W. C. Strong was the delegate from the Congregational church at the Highlands to attend the council of churches held at the Berkeley street church, Boston, on Thursday, on the occasion of the installation of Rev. Mr. Dickinson, as pastor of what is to be called the People's church.

—Morning service in St. Paul's church, Easter Day at 10.45, followed by the celebration of the Holy Communion. Sunday School Festival at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services which promise to be unusual in interest. Much pains have been taken in learning the carols for the Children's Festival, many of which are especially beautiful.

—The room being fitted up for the post office will be ready for occupation next Monday morning, at which time it will open for business. There will be a largely increased number of boxes for rent, at twenty-five cents a quarter. As the name of the post office block will no longer hold good for the present location of the office, proposals for a new name are in order.

—A meeting was held in the Congregational chapel on Monday evening, of those interested in the question of a hall for the village, and although the evening was a very stormy one, there was a full attendance, and of those who seemed thoroughly interested in the cause. Mr. Moses G. Crane was chosen chairman of the meeting, and the committee recently appointed to look into the matter of location, cost, etc., reported through the chairman, Mr. E. G. Pond, recommending that a stock company be formed, fixing the par value of the stock at \$10 per share, and that a brick block be erected on the corner of Lake avenue and Walnut street, and exhibiting three different plans for the same. The plans presented include rooms for stores on the lower floor, fronting on Walnut street, and on the second floor a large hall capable of seating 300, and a small banquet hall opening from this with a seating capacity of 200, to cost from \$20,000 to \$24,000, including the land. The report was favorably received, and a committee consisting of Messrs. M. G. Crane, J. T. Heckman, L. A. Ross, Joseph Smith, E. G. Pond, A. B. Putney, E. R. Tarbell, S. W. Jones, L. K. Brigham and S. D. Whittemore was appointed to thoroughly canvass the village, and see how much money can be raised toward erecting the building. The committee intend visiting every family in the place and give all an opportunity to subscribe for this object, and the interest in the question of a hall has become a widespread. It is expected that there will be a very general willingness to help the matter forward, by investing in the stock. The owners of the post office block have through their agent, Mr. W. S. Richards, prepared plans for the enlargement of the present building, to contain more stores, and a hall, with ante rooms, at an expense of about \$12,500. The owners will require a guarantee from citizens of a fair rate of interest for the outlay.

Ladies' Cloaks.

The handsome assortment of the new styles in ladies' cloaks for the spring season at the mammoth establishment of Springer Brothers, is well worth inspecting by every Newton lady. This house is always a favorite place, on account of the large assortment and variety of styles, and the excellent quality of the goods. For anything in the way of outside wraps, this is the best place of any in Boston. Their show rooms are at the corner of Chauncy and Essex streets and Harrison avenue.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. F. W. Stockman left this week for Lexington, Ky., where he is to make his home for the future.

—A number of our village people attended the orange festival at Highlandville on Tuesday evening.

—Easter Sunday will be appropriately observed at the Methodist church. The discourse at 10.30 A. M. will be given by the pastor, Rev. J. Peterson, Subject, "Jesus, and the Resurrection." The singing will be by the young people's choir, R. Threlfall, director, Miss Carrie Babcock, organist. In the evening at 6.30 the annual Sunday school missionary concert will be given under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. A. J. Grover, at which time the missionary jugs will be broken.

—Appropriate services in observance of Easter will be held at the Baptist church next Sunday. The pastor, Rev. B. L. Whitman, will preach in the morning at 10.45 and in the evening at 6.20 the Sunday school will give a concert, the subject being "The Resurrection." This concert promises to surpass all previous efforts, it being the object to dispense with the customary recitations by the children and present the old story of the resurrection in song. To accomplish this, a chorus of about twenty-five voices have been picked from the school and trained by the superintendent, F. W. Emerson, and will render all new and bright music interspersing solos and duets. A piano solo, entitled "The Last Day" by Gottschalk will be introduced by Miss Bertha Forbes of Newton Centre. The public is cordially invited to unite in the services of the day.

—For the benefit of residents of other sections of the city, we would state that the hero of the recent fire in the office of the Springfield Union, Mr. Edward A. Hill, was a for a long time a resident of the Upper Falls, his father being former master of the Prospect school. The following, which explains itself, was clipped from the Springfield Republican of March 23: "Edward A. Hill, managing editor of the Union, was visited at his office last evening and presented with a beautiful gold watch, chain and charm. The presentation was made by J. D. Gill and Charles Von Vleck, representing 50 contributors to the gift, which is in recognition of Mr. Hill's bravery and faithfulness in saving life at the burning of the Wright block on the 7th. A number of business men, who witnessed the courage and cool head of the man during the dreadful fire, decided to start a fund for a testimonial to Mr. Hill, independent of the relief fund. The response was prompt and generous, and in a few days \$250 was raised. Messrs. Gill and Von Vleck had the matter in charge, and after consulting with some of the subscribers decided to present a handsome watch and chain. Without Mr. Hill's knowledge, his wife and little boy were photographed and an excellent miniature was made of this. Mr. C. L. Moore & Co. of the local store, after looking over the present, \$41.30 remained of the subscription, and this has been deposited at the Springfield institution for savings to the credit of Herbert Wright, Mr. Hill's four-year-old child. The association of members of the family with the gift is not only gratifying to Mr. Hill, but is especially fitting for a souvenir of the accident, as his first thoughts when expecting a terrible death were for his wife and child, whom he immediately notified when brought out of the flames safely."

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Easter Day at St. Mary's—6 a. m., celebration of the Holy Eucharist; 10.45 a. m., morning service, sermon and second celebration. The special music at this service will include an anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen," Te Deum, and anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" 3 p. m., baptism of children; 7 p. m., Sunday school festival. The Easter carols and hymns will include: "Jesus Christ is risen to-day! Alleluia!" "The story of the Resurrection," "God hath appointed a day," "The day of Resurrection." The pastor will make an address, and the children will present their offerings and receive gifts of flowers. Easter Monday and Tuesday services at 10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. The annual parish meeting will be held in the chapel, Easter Monday at 8 p. m.

NONANTUM.

—Victoria Lodge, Sons of St. George, is to give a grand ball on St. George's Day, April 23d.

—Mr. John Cairns has relinquished his position in the Etta Mills to take a much better one in Boston.

—Rev. J. D. Evans and Reuben Forknall attended the Berkeley street church on Thursday evening, the occasion being the installation of Rev. E. A. Nickerson as pastor of that church.

—There is to be an Easter concert at the North church next Sabbath evening. Singing, recitations and an address by Mr. Geo. Leonard, formerly superintendent of the school. In the morning there will be an Easter sermon and appropriate music.

Amherst Concert.

An excellent program has been arranged for the Amherst concert on Saturday evening. Of the fourteen members to be presented, all are new to a Newton audience with the exception of two. The Glee Club of sixteen members is in excellent training and will give you one of the best concerts ever given in the city. The Banjo and Guitar club adds much to the pleasure of the evening, by its bright music. The club was in Providence Tuesday evening, and won golden opinions from the audience and from the Journal and other Providence papers. Newton, fortunately for its music loving people, is included in the points to be visited during the vacation trip, which has thus far proved very successful. The sale of seats here has been large beyond all expectations, and but a limited number of good seats may be obtained at Hubbard & Proctor's or at the door.

Class Reunion.

The class of '87, Newton High School, will hold its first reunion April 7, at 7.30 p. m., in Nickerson's Hall, West Newton. As far as possible, every member of the class has been notified, and it is sincerely hoped that all will be present. Many answers to the postals sent out have been received and much enthusiasm is shown. The object of the meeting is to form a class organization and to renew school friendships. Mr. Edw. H. Cutler and Miss Evelyn Rich have been invited to be present as the guests of the class. The mothers of the young ladies are also cordially invited to attend, to meet the young gentlemen and young ladies of the class, to become acquainted with

each other and to help insure a social success. It is suggested that each member makes it a point to be prompt, as the time is somewhat limited on account of the circuit train. ROBERT L. SHEDD, For the class.

Pure Milk.

"The purchaser of milk, cream or butter having the 'Oak Grove Farm' label can be perfectly certain that he is receiving pure, fresh and as honest an article as it is possible to produce." How can this be so? Because Mr. Henry L. Mills who carries on the farm is able to distribute its products directly to the customer, thus doing away with middle-men, and because he has good cows, clean stock and careful employees who guard scrupulously against uncleanness in every detail. For infants and young children the "Oak Grove Farm" pure milk is unsurpassed.

Interior Decorators.

Those who have interior decorating to do should consult the well-known firm of Brazier & Prade, 24 Hayward Place, Boston. They refer to a large number of elegant Newton residences, besides churches and public buildings, of which they have had charge, and they stand at the head of interior decorators.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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Successors to
C. C. Moulton & Co.,
Fine Clothing

AT REASONABLE PRICES for
Men's, Boy's & Children's
WEAR.
LATEST Novelties Constantly arriving.

White, Cross & Co.,
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Up one flight.

PAXTON'S.

We have always on hand the year around,

VANILLA ICE CREAM,
STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM,
ORANGE SHERBET,
LEMON SHERBET.

You can send in any time and be sure of finding the above in stock.

In case of sickness, sore throat, etc., Ice Cream is very acceptable.

Or, when company comes unexpectedly, it is very convenient.

We make to order, at short notice, a large variety of CREAMS.

Our Confectionery Counter is well supplied with Choice Candies.

JAMES PAXTON,
CONFECTIONER & CATERER,
Eliot Block, Newton.

Insolvency Notice.

MIDDLESEX, ss: The undersigned has been duly appointed assignee of the goods and estate of John M. Viles of Newton in said county, an insolvent debtor, and the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the court of insolvency, at Cambridge, in said county, May 10th, next, at nine o'clock a. m., when creditors may be present and prove their claims. GEORGE R. BLISS, 30 Court St., Boston.

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INSURANCE EFFECTED at current rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Companies. Please apply to
E. W. CORBETT, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at Newton After 6 P. M.
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